

GAZETTEER OF INDIA

ANDHRA PRADESH



EAST GODAVARI



ANDHRA PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

EAST GODAVARI

(Revised Edition)



By

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PREFACE

The Government of India, in 1955, formulated an All India Scheme for the revision and writing of district gazetteers and requested the State Government to implement it. In 1958, the scheme was accepted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh which set up the Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers Editorial Board with the Chief Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh as Chairman. The Board was, however, reorganised in December, 1967 along with the department.

The East Godavari District Gazetteer is the eighteenth in the series of Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers to be compiled and published. The Godavari District Manual (A Descriptive and Historical Account of Godavari District) by Henry Morriss, the Godavari District Gazetteer by F.R. Hemingway, and the Statistical Appendix, Together with a Supplement to the District Gazetteer by C.A. Souter, published in 1878, 1907 and 1935 respectively, were primarily intended to give background information to the foreign administrators about the district and people. The Manual contained information pertaining to the constituent parts of the present West Godavari and Khammam districts. The other two publications had information on Polavaram taluk which was transferred to West Godavari district in 1942. Since their publication, particularly after 1947, the rapid march of events made the revision and rewriting of the District Gazetteer quite necessary. The present Gazetteer has been made more comprehensive with the addition of many other areas so as to cover all walks of life so that it could be useful not only to administrators but also to research scholars and the intelligent man in the street. The draft volume of the Gazetteer was submitted to the Government of India in June, 1970. It was approved in January 1973. It was perused by the members of Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers Editorial Advisory Board.

This department is grateful to the Chief Minister, the Revenue Minister, the Chief Secretary and Revenue

Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh for the kind and continuous interest they took in the work of this department. Dr. P.N. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Editor, District Gazetteers and the staff of the Central Gazetteers Unit deserve grateful thanks for having thoroughly scrutinised the Gazetteer and made several helpful suggestions to improve the standard and quality of this publication.

Thanks are also due to the District Collector of East Godavari and various departmental officers of the district for the invaluable help they rendered in collecting all kinds of data relating to the district.

Thanks are also due to the Director of Printing and Stationery and his staff who have extended full co-operation in the early publication of the Gazetteer.

Several Government departments, Central as well as State, and also various voluntary organisations rendered invaluable assistance to this work. The research and ministerial staff of the department who worked as a team and rendered the difficult task of writing this volume easy and quick, also deserve appreciation.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Introduction :

Origin of the Name of the District, Location, General Boundaries, Total Area and Population of the District :

The district is a residuary portion of the old Godavari district after West Godavari district was separated in 1925. As the name of the district indicates, East Godavari district is closely associated with the river Godavari occupying a major portion of the delta area. The headquarters of the district is located at Kakinada. The district is located between the northern latitudes of $16^{\circ}30'$ and 18° and between the eastern longitudes of $81^{\circ}30'$ and $82^{\circ}30'$. The district is bounded on the north by Visakhapatnam district and the States of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, on the east and the south by the Bay of Bengal and on the west by Khammam and West Godavari districts.

East Godavari district ranks second among the districts of the State in population with 26,08,375 persons inhabiting it and its percentage to the total population of the State works out to 7.25. In respect of area it takes the fourteenth place with an extent of 10,821 square kilometres which accounts for 3.94 per cent of the total area of the State. The district has now eight taluks, namely, (1) Kakinada (Cocanada), (2) Rajahmundry, (3) Ramachandrapuram (4) Peddapuram, (5) Amalapuram, (6) Razole, (7) Kothapeta (Kottapeta) and (8) Prathipadu (Prattipadu), besides six independent sub-taluks, namely, (1) Tuni, (2) Pithapuram, (3) Rampachodavaram (Elodavaram), (4) Yellavaram (Ellavaram), (5) Alamuru and (6) Munimidiavaram. Of these, the independent sub-taluk of Yellavaram is the largest in area, while that of Razole is the smallest. As far as the population is concerned, Kakinada taluk is the most populous in the district, while Rampachodavaram sub-taluk is the least peopled, as it is in the Agency area.

The History of the District as an Administrative Unit and Changes in its Component Parts :

East Godavari district was for a long time not a homogeneous unit and its component parts were ruled by various dynasties at different periods of time such as the Mauryas, Satavahanas, Vishnukundins, Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi, Imperial Cholas, Velarati Cholas, Kakatiyas, Musunuri chiefs, Reddis of Kondavidu, Gajapatis of Orissa, Qutb Shahis, Mughals and Asaf Jahis. In the early British period the constituent parts of the present district were at first administered by the

Chief and Council at Machilipatnam, but in A.D. 1794, Collectors, who were made directly responsible to the Board of Revenue, were appointed at Kakinada and Rajahmundry. Several changes took place in the administration of the district till A.D. 1859 when the districts of Rajahmundry, Machilipatnam and Guntur were reconstituted into Godavari and Krishna districts. The execution and extension of the great irrigation schemes on the Godavari and Krishna rivers and the enormous increase in work consequent on the improvement in the methods of administration rendered the Collectors' task of efficiently controlling these two wealthy areas extremely difficult. Therefore, Godavari and Krishna districts had to be again readjusted. In 1904, the taluks of Yernagudem, Eluru, Tanuku, Bheemavaram and Narsapur (excluding the Nagaram island) were transferred to Krishna. On the 15th of April 1925, Krishna district was again bifurcated and West Godavari district was constituted. The residuary portion of Godavari district was named East Godavari district (1925) with its headquarters at Kakinada. East Godavari district then consisted of the taluks of (1) Rajahmundry, (2) Amalapuram, (3) Nagaram, (4) Bhadrachalam, (5) Polavaram, (6) Yellavaram, (7) Chodavaram, (8) Peddapuram, (9) Ramachandrapuram, (10) Kakinada, (11) Pithapuram, (12) Tuni and (13) Nugur. Subsequently, in 1942 Polavaram taluk was transferred to West Godavari district. The headquarters of Nagaram taluk was shifted to Razole in 1947 and was named Razole taluk. During the same year, Kothapeta taluk was formed. An important change that occurred subsequently in the territorial jurisdiction of the district was the transfer of Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks to Khammam district in 1959 because of their geographical contiguity and also for reasons of administrative convenience. From then onwards the district did not undergo any changes in its territorial jurisdiction for quite some time. But in July 1969, two independent sub-taluks, namely, Alamuru and Mummidiavaram, were formed out of Ramachandrapuram and Amalapuram taluks respectively. The district at present consists of eight taluks and six independent sub-taluks, as mentioned earlier, grouped under four Revenue Divisions as shown below. They contain 1,346 inhabited villages, 191 uninhabited villages and 14 towns.

Name of the Revenue Division.	Names of the Constituent Taluks.
(1)	(2)
Kakinada ..	1. Kakinada and 2. Pithapuram (Independent sub-taluk).

(1)	(2)
Rajahmundry ..	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rajahmundry, 2. Ramachandrapuram, 3. Alamuru (Independent sub-taluk) and 4. Rampachodavaram (Independent sub-taluk).
Peddapuram ..	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peddapuram, 2. Prathipadu, 3. Tuni (Independent sub-taluk) and 4. Yellavaram (Independent sub-taluk).
Amalapuram ..	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amalapuram, 2. Kothapeta, 3. Razole and 4. Mummidivaram (Independent sub-taluk).

Topography:

Hills:

The general elevation of the district varies from a few metres near the sea to about 300 metres (1,000 feet) in the hills of the Agency. The district can be broadly divided into three distinct zones, namely, the Agency or the hilly tracts, the delta and the uplands. The Eastern Ghats rise by gradation from the level of the coast and they spread throughout the Agency sub-taluks of Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram. The deltaic portion consists of the whole of Konasima (Kothapeta, Razole and Amalapuram) and portions of Kakinada, Ramachandrapuram and Rajahmundry taluks. The taluks of Tuni, Pithapuram, Peddapuram and Prathipadu and portions of Kakinada, Ramachandrapuram and Rajahmundry taluks constitute the upland areas. Nearly half the district is covered by the Eastern Ghats.

River System and Water Resources :

The principal river in the district is the Godavari from which it takes its name. It rises at Triambak close to Nasik (in Maharashtra) which is at a distance of about 112 kilometres to the north-east of Bombay and 80 kilometres from the Arabian Sea. The river then flows in a south-easterly direction and, after receiving the waters of the Wardha, the Penganga, the Wainganga and the Indravati, it skirts Bhadrachalam taluk of Khammam district. The Sabari flows into the Godavari from the north, skirting the edge of the forest-land Rekapalle

hills. After crossing this point and entering the open country, the river widens out and flows by Polavaram, Gutala and the picturesque islands of Mahanandiswaram and Pattisam. At Rajahmundry, it is nearly three kilometres wide and some eight kilometres further down, at Dowlaiswaram, it is traversed by the anicut. At Dowlaiswaram, the Godavari divides itself into two main streams, the eastern or the Gautami Godavari flowing past Injaram and Nelapalle and entering the sea, and the western or the Vasishta Godavari flowing nearly due south and entering the sea at Antervedi in Razole taluk. A few kilometres away from the mouth of the latter, another large stream, the Vainateyam branches off to the east of the Vasishta Godavari and reaches the sea near Bendamurlanka (Bendamurlanka). It will be interesting to mention the mythical association of the Godavari here.

Seven traditional mouths of the Godavari are recognised as sacred by the Hindus. The holy waters of the Godavari are said to have been brought from the head of Siva by saint Gautama, and the seven branches by which it is traditionally supposed to have reached the sea are said to have been made by the seven great Rishis. The mouths of these are considered especially to be holy, and to bathe in the sea at any one of these is considered an act of great religious efficacy. It is customary for the pious (especially childless persons desirous of offspring) to make a pilgrimage to each in turn and bathe there, thus performing the Saptasagara Yatra (pilgrimage of the seven confluences). The Vainateyam is not one of these traditional mouths, but is supposed to have been created afterwards by a Rishi of that name who took a part of the Vasishta for the purpose. The traditional seven are the Kasyapa or Tulya (the Tulya Bhaga drain), the Atri (the Coringa river), the Gautami, the Bharadvaja, the Visvamitra or Kausika, the Jamadagni and the Vasishta. The Bharadvaja, Visvamitra and Jamadagni, no longer exist, but pilgrims bathe in the sea at the spots where they are supposed to have been. Several other sacred bathing places in the delta are noticed. The most important of them is Kotipalle in Ramachandrapuram taluk. But a bath in the river anywhere along its course has great sanctity. Every thirteenth year this virtue is supposed to increase, and the *Pushkaram* festival which then takes place is performed all along the river in recognition of the fact.

Several islands of a permanent character stand in various parts of the Godavari, but the river constantly forms new temporary islands and modifies old ones. Islands liable to these changes are called Lankas. They are rendered extraordinarily fertile by the silt deposited upon them by the river, and the rich tobacco grown on them is known as Lanka tobacco. Other physical changes are produced by the force of the river.

The other noteworthy river in the district is the Yeleru. This is formed by three streams rising in the hills of Rampa, Golconda and Jaddangi respectively and uniting a little away to the north-east of Yellavaram. It flows through Poddapuram taluk to a point a little above Veeravaram (Viravaram). It also passes along the boundary of Pithapuram taluk and enters Kakinada taluk and finally falls into the Bay of Bengal at Kakinada.

Geology and Mineral Resources :

Regional Setting :

Fermor, a noted geologist, classified the peninsular Archaean into major groups developed in the non-Charnockitic and Charnockitic regions. He further subdivided the two regions into iron-ore provinces and manganese-ore-marble provinces with an igneous province, besides the non-Charnockitic region. Sriramadas (1963), another geologist, proposed a revised scheme for the classification and included the coastal tracts of southern Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts under the iron-ore provinces of Fermor instead of his earlier inclusion in the manganese-ore-marble provinces.

Geological Formations :

Vast tracts of East Godavari district occurring within the Eastern Ghats are represented by Archaean. The geological formations of the Khondalite series are felspar - quartz - biotite gneiss, felspar - quartz gneiss, garnet - sillimanite gneiss, garnetiferous gneiss and quartzites. The Charnockite series are represented by Charnockites and their basic and ultrabasic variants, gabbros and pyroxenites. Leptynites, granites and pegmatites also occur.

Argillaceous and ferruginous sandstones of Upper Jurassic age are noticed near Ayyaparaju Kothapalle to the south of Gunupudi.

Stratigraphic Succession :

Coastal sand, alluvium and other soils.	..	Recent to present
Argillaceous and ferru- ginous sandstone.	..	Upper Jurassic
Charnockites ..	Peninsular complex	} Archaean
Khondalites ..	Dharwars (Middle?)	

Structure :

The Khondalite series are coarse-grained rocks and strike from NE to SW with steep dips. The Charnockitic rocks occur as conformable silt like bodies in Khondalite (Pre-Cambrians) series and occasionally cut across them. They are usually fine-grained. The pegmatites cut across the Khondalite series.

*Contributed by V. Padmanabha Raju, Assistant Director of Mines and Geology, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Structure and Petrography:

The sandstones are of varied composition and occur from Gunupudi in the north to Ayyaparaju Kothapalle in the south. The sandstones range from ferruginous to argillaceous and show variation in mechanical composition and lithology. Ferruginous nature is found to increase progressively from bottom to top. The Ayyaparaju Kothapalle sandstone occurs as ridges rising with steep gradient to about 15 metres in the north and merging with the general ground on the southern side. The sandstones which are bedded have a low dip of 3° to 4° east-south-east. Fossils of lamellibranch and tracheopods are noticed at the base of the western flank of the ridge. The second occurrence in between the intervening tracts of Gunupudi and Ayyaparaju Kothapalle is devoid of fossils and the beds dip gently 5° to 6° towards the east.

Application of the techniques of sedimentary petrographic analysis has revealed that the Tuni formations are correlatable to the Tirupatis of West Godavari district and some similarity with the Gollapalles is also noticed but they are dissimilar from the Rajahmundrys.

Coastal Dunes, Alluvium and Other Soils:

These extend in the geological column from recent to present. The coastal dunes, occupying a considerable part of the coast, occur as isolated hillocks up to 30 metres in height tending from the north-east parallel to the coast line.

Recent to Present:

The alluvium of sand, silt and clay occur at the banks and mouths of drainage system. The soils in the area are red loamy or grey humus. On weathering, the soil products are of blue Khondalitic rocks and sandstones to a major extent and Charnockites to a minor extent.

Mineral Resources :

Clay:

Clay occurs near Rajahmundry, Murari, Punyakshetram, Razole and Peddapuram. Near Rajahmundry, sandstones form a well-marked ridge extending from Dowlaiswaram to Kottabommuru. In this ridge, drilling operations revealed a reserve of 5.7 lakh tonnes of clay. White clay, stained with blue colour, is exposed near the hills around Razole. The reserves were estimated at about 1.17 lakhs of tonnes. Near Punyakshetram, there is a good deposit of clay which is greywhite and exposed at a depth of seven metres. The reserves were estimated at 2.67 lakh tonnes. Clay up to a depth of eight metres occurs near Murari. The reserves were estimated at 48,393 tonnes in Patta lands and 7,719 tonnes in the forest area. The clay has 36 per cent water of plasticity and 8.9 per cent firing shrinkage at 1200°C .

White and bluish-white clays are found intercalated with red grits and sandstones below five metres of red grits near Peddapuram. The reserves were estimated at 20,000 tonnes. The clays of East Godavari are generally plastic. The Punyakshetram clay has the highest plasticity, while Peddapuram clay has the least. They are rich in alumina and low in alkali and iron contents. They do not fuse at 1300°C and are characterised by high firing and shrinkage.

Graphite :

Graphite occurs at several places in the northern tracts of the district. It is mined near Utlā and Erramatla. Graphite from these two areas contains about 18 per cent carbon. It also occurs near Marrivada. The vein is half metre wide and extends up to a depth of three metres. A kilometre to the north of Pothavaram, graphite occurs as thin intercalations in garnet-sillimanite gneiss. The mineralised zone is ten centimetres wide and widens to forty centimetres at a depth of four metres. Graphite also occurs near Marripalem, Judimetla, Ramavaram, Dubbumetta, Paidiputtapadu and Tebukonda. Near Paidiputtapadu, graphite vein is over one metre wide and continues in strike direction for 122 metres.

Magnetite :

Magnetite ore occurs near Addathigala (Addatigala) as reefs conformable with pyroxenites and gabbros as well as dykes in association with pegmatites. Magnetite ore near Devipatnam occurs as reefs as well as veins. Addathigala deposit has a length up to a few hundred metres and width up to nine metres. Magnetite vein of Devipatnam occurs up to a length of one and a half kilometres. The reserves were estimated at a few million tonnes taking the strike length of 160 kilometres.

Limestones :

Limestones occur near Cherla. These are of Cuddapah age formed in shallow basins in Archaean schistose basement. The reserves were estimated at 4 lakh tonnes. Limestone is low in magnesia and moderately high in silica.

*Flora, Forests and Fauna : **

The total forest area in East Godavari district is 2,10,418 hectares and this works out to 19.4 per cent of the total area of the district. The forest areas are mostly confined to the hills which are outliers of the Eastern Ghats and flank the main range. The highest point is 1.3 kilometres in Dummukonda Reserve Forest. The elevation declines from north to south, the mean elevation of the ridges is over 300 metres.

*Contributed by Mumtaz Ali, Conservator of Forests, Visakhapatnam.

The forests in the upland plains are confined to Devunicheruvu in Kakinada Range, where the forests are situated on flat or gently sloping ground. The Koringa (Coringa) and Kandikuppa Reserves, which abound in mangrove forests, are situated on a flat swampy featureless ground, amidst a network of salt water creeks. The only relieving feature is a narrow belt of sand with sand dunes along the eastern boundary. This runs into sand-spout at the south-east corner of Hope Island ; and the sand-spout thrusts northwards into the Kakinada bay for about 16 kilometres, terminating the headland known as the Godavari point. The Upputeru blocks are about 6.5 kilometres from the coast and a considerable area is beyond the reach of ordinary tides. A noticeable feature is low sandy ridges, running from west to east, standing from three to six metres above the swamps. These are locally known as Tippas and the villages are generally located on these Tippas. Near Sacramento and at the mouth of the Godavari, accretion is taking place due to the depositing of the silt which comes in the river Godavari. As a result of this silt, new land is being formed on which casuarina plantations are raised.

Flora or Botany :

The vegetation occurring in East Godavari district can be broadly divided into the following :

Coastal Vegetation :

The mangrove forests of Koringa Reserve are situated on a flat swampy featureless ground amongst a network of salt water creeks. The speciality of mangrove species is that the seeds germinate on the tree itself which is known as vivipary and when the fruits are ripe they develop a root system which falls to the ground and establishes itself and the mangrove forests develop.

Vegetation of the Plains :

This is a mixed, dry, deciduous type of forest found in the forest blocks such as Devunicheruvu. This is of poor type with an average height of five metres. Thorny species are common.

Vegetation of the Lowlying Hills-150 to 300 Metres :

Scrub jungles found in the Kogida and Murari forest blocks are more or less of poor type with an average height of three metres.

Vegetation of the Hills :

Good miscellaneous dry deciduous and semi evergreen forest is found in the Rampa Reserve. There are good types of forests with a height ranging from 10 to 25 metres.

Forest Belts and Area Covered :

Three-fourths of the forest area of the district is hilly and the rest is more or less on plains. The hills, which bear the forests, are the outliers of the Eastern Ghats and flank the main range. The ridges run more or less parallel to the Eastern Ghats and the coast. The mangrove forests are situated on a flat swampy featureless ground amongst a network of salt water creeks at the mouth of the Godavari.

Groups and Types of Forests in the District :

The major groups of formations found in East Godavari district are (as per the revised Champion's Forest Types)

- (i) Southern tropical dry deciduous forests, the association represented in the district being South India dry mixed deciduous forests.
- (ii) Southern tropical secondary moist deciduous forests.
- (iii) Southern tropical thorn forests.
- (iv) Moist tropical seral forests, types occurring in the district being
 - (a) beach forests and (b) tidal or mangrove forests.

(i) Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests :

The upper canopy usually is rather uneven and not a very dense one. It is formed by a mixture of trees, all of which are practically deciduous during dry season. The lower canopy is almost entirely deciduous. Although evergreens or sub-evergreens are present, they are inconspicuous and mainly confined to the moist and more sheltered spots. An undergrowth of shrubs and bamboos are usually present. Climbers are comparatively few but include large woody species. Epiphytes and ferns are quite inconspicuous.

This type occurs in the uplands and the Agency. The greater part of these forests is situated on hill sides with shallow stony soil and the growth is more or less of one type. The remaining forests are situated in shallow valleys and on flat or gently sloping ground, and the growth varies with configuration, rock and soil. Patches of good forests occur on better soils and are locally known as Lankas. The term Lanka is used to denote the thick good forest patch which is found in the midst of ordinary forest in the plains. These Lankas are generally found close to the foothills where good soil accumulates. Good forest growth is present due to deep and fertile soils.

Top Canopy Trees :

This category consists of *Tectona grandis* (Teku), *Pterocarpus Marsupium* (Pedda Yegi), *Anogeissus latifolia* (Chirumanu), *Chloroxylon Swietenia* (Billudu), *Dalbergia latifolia*

(Jitegi), *Terminalia tomentosa* (Nallamaddi), *Lannea Coromandelica* (Gumpena), *Dalbergia paniculata* (Sopera), *Salmalia malabaricum* (Burugu), *Lagerstroemia parviflora* (Chinnangi), *Sterculia urens* (Tanukumanu), *Garuga pinnata* (Garuga), *Albizia amara* (Nallaregu), *Pterospermum suberifolium*, *Ougeinia dalbergioides* (Dargu), *Adina cordifolia* (Kadimi) and *Bursera serrata* (Anduku), while the second storey consists of *Diospyros sylvatica*, *Diospyros Melanoxylon* (Tunki), *Acacia Sundra* (Sandra), *Acacia leucophloea* (Tella Tumma), *Soymida febrifuga* (Somi), *Cleistanthus collinus* (Pala Kodsha), *Zizyphus Xylopyrus* (Goti), *Memecylon edule* (Alli), *Strychnos Nux-vomica* (Mushti), *Bauhinia racemosa* (Are), *Atalantia monophylla* (Adavi Nimma), *Sapindus emarginatus* (Kunkudu), *Tamarindus indica* (Chinta), *Zizyphus Oenoplia* (Pariki), *Zizyphus Jujuba* (Regu), *Cassia Fistula* (Rela), *Azadirachta indica* (Vepa) and *Dendrocalamus strictus* (Sadanapa Vedu).

Shrubs :

They are *Cassia auriculata* (Tangedu), *Carissa spinarum* (Kalivi), *Plectronia parviflora* and *Streblus asper* (Pakki).

(ii) *Southern Tropical Secondary Moist Mixed Deciduous Forests :*

This type consists of closed forest of medium to good height including a number of dominant species intimately mixed and a good many second storey trees including some evergreens. Climbers are heavy and the undergrowth is shrubby.

This type occurs on the hill slopes having an elevation of 30 to 900 metres with gneiss as underlying rock in Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram taluks.

The species falling under this category are *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Salmalia malabaricum*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Terminalia chebula* (Karakkaya), *Diospyros tomentosa*, *Terminalia bellerica* (Tadi), *Schleichera oleosa*, *Soymida febrifuga*, *Bauhinia retusa* (Nirpa), *Madhuca indica* (Ippa), *Schrebera swieterioides* (Mokhab), *Lannea coromandelica*, *Mitragyna parvifolia*, *Terminalia Arjuna* (Tellamaddi), *Mangifera indica* (Mamidi), *Syzygium Cumini* (Neredu), *Dillenia pentagyna* (Kalinja), *Xylia xylocarpa*, *Albizia odoratissima* (Chinduga), *Tectona grandis*, *Anogeissus acuminat* (Bhuchakram) and *Givotia rottleriformis* (Tella Punki).

According to the present records, the composition of the forest is more or less the same as what it was when the Forest Department came into existence more than a century ago. However, it can be stated that the species of economic value such as teak and rosewood, which had a high demand in the past and are still having, have now become rare. Similarly, due to high demand for bamboo, the

percentage of bamboo has also gone down. To compensate this and to improve the percentage of valuable timbers, the Forest Department has also taken up plantations of teak and bamboo over extensive areas.

(iii) *Southern Tropical Thorn Forests :*

This is an open low forest in which thorny and hardwood species predominate. The trees usually have short boles and low branching crowns and their normal height is 6 to 9 metres. There is an ill-defined lower storey of smaller trees and large shrubs, mostly spiny and often with other xerophytic characters, extending down to low shrub growth of similar character. There is usually thin grass growth which may appear fairly complete during the short moist season.

The blocks of Kogida, Murari, Rameswaram, Tirumalayapalem, Sudikonda, Mallavaram, Purushothapatnam (Purushottapatnam), Rowthulapudi (Ravutulapudi), Rajeepta and Thotapalle contain the floristicks such as *Albizia amara*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, *Wrightia tinctoria*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora* (in lesser number), *Zizyphus Xylopyrus*, *Dichrostachyas cinerea* (Jammi), *Capparis divaricata* (Budareni), *Securinea Leucopyrus*, *Randia dumetorum* (Manga), *Canthium dicoccum* and *Flacourtia indica*.

Pterolobium indicum and Acacia pinnata:

This type of forest in general is conditioned by the edaphic and biotic factors. In other words the factors that condition the composition of the forest tree associations are the type of the soil, the prevailing climatic conditions and the intensity of the human and animal interferences in the forest areas.

(iv) *Moist Tropical Seral Forests:*

This type of forest is found along the coast wherever a fair width of sandy beach occurs, including sandy bars on the surface of the river deltas.

Beach Forests :

This type occurs along the seaboard of Kandikuppa Reserve in Kakinada Range.

Government Policy on the Flora of the District:

Very little is known of the history of the forests of this district and their management before it came under British rule. In A.D. 1877, Dr. Brandis who was advising the Government on its forest policy drew attention to the grazing, fire, indiscriminate cutting and shifting cultivation practised by the hill tribes, who were thus ruining the forests.

He, therefore, recommended that the Government should introduce a legislation and sanction the reservation of large compact blocks of forest area. Consequently, the Madras Forest Act came into force on the first of January 1883, and several of the forest areas in this district were constituted as reserves between A.D. 1891 and 1900.

A systematic working of forests was done under the 1st working plan prepared by Mr. Hugowood for the Mallavaram Reserve Forests of this area in A.D. 1899. The forest produce was allowed to be exploited on the basis of permits issued by the Revenue Department. From 1908 to 1911 the forests were exploited departmentally and the produce obtained from the departmental felling was sold to the contractors at the coupes. A similar working plan was also drawn up in A.D. 1899 for Devunicheruvu block. The first working plan for Sudi-konda and Tirumalayapalem Reserves was drawn up in the year 1905 by Foulks, the then District Forest Officer. The silvicultural system followed was the coppice with standards on rotation for 25 years. This plan remained in force until 1912 when it was modified by the Conservator of Forests, A.W. Lushington. Later on, the working of the Koringa Reserve Forests in this district was carried out as revised by the District Forest Officers, Lathan, Segre and Apparao Naidu in 1917, 1918 and 1923 respectively. The first consolidated working plan for all the regular reserves of this district was written by R.B. Corenwell, I.F.S., for the period from 1934 to 1944. This plan, later revised by P. Srinivasa Rao, is now in force.

The forests of the district are managed with the objects (1) to obtain a sustained yield of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor forest produce to the fullest extent possible by working suitable areas on the principles of correct silviculture and sound management, (2) to regulate the supply of fuel and timber with particular reference to the requirements of both the urban and rural areas, (3) to meet the agricultural and pastoral needs of the people living in the vicinity of the forests, (4) to improve the composition of the crop by supplementing natural regeneration and by converting suitable areas bearing comparatively less valuable growth into teak plantations, (5) to protect and conserve, as efficiently as possible, large areas of reserved forests in the inaccessible Rampa Agency that form the watershed for the tributaries of the Godavari, (6) to obtain the maximum financial return from each hectare of the forest consistent with the established principles of conservancy and (7) to protect and preserve the wild fauna of the district against indiscriminate shooting and poaching. As a result of managing the forests in accordance with the above objects, the forests have been preserved and utilised in a manner which is most beneficial to the community. Several thousands of hectares of plantations of economic

and fast-growing species such as teak, bamboo and eucalyptus have also been raised to meet the ever increasing demand for timber and pulpwood for paper.

Game Laws and Measures for the Preservation of Wild Life :

Under section 23 (1) (c) (viii) of the Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1966, any person who hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water or sets traps or snares or abets any of the acts specified above without valid permission is liable for punishment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with a fine to an extent of Rs. 2,000 or with both in addition to such compensations for damages caused to the forests as the court of law directs.

In order to preserve the animals living in the forest, the State has taken the ultimate measure of closing the forests for shooting for the last several years. This drastic measure was necessitated to preserve the dwindling stocks of wild animals in the forests due to the opening of interior forest areas for several projects which are under progress in the district.

Fauna or Zoology :

The forests of this district are well represented by all classes of animals that are normally found in the forest areas, though small in number.

Mammals :

Gaur is found occasionally in the Rampa Agency area. Sambar, spotted deer and barking deer are found in all the interior forest areas. Rabbits, hares and wild-boars are also present. Tiger and panther are found occasionally.

Birds :

Peafowl, jungle-fowl, partridge and quail are found in the dry forest areas. Green pigeons are found in more moist forest areas. The mangrove forests have sea-gull, cranes, herons and geese during the winter.

Reptiles :

Pythons and snakes such as cobras, kraits and vipers are found mostly in the hilly areas and occasionally in other areas.

Amphibians and Fish:

The common types which are found in South India are present in these forests also.

Mortality from Reptiles and Wild Animals :

The mortality of the game animals due to reptiles and wild animals is not very significant. When the communications were limited, Addathigala, Maredumilli and Rampachodavaram areas were famous for all types of game. Due to various reasons the population of animals has gone down considerably. The famous black mina of the Agency areas is becoming rare. Very few tigers are found. The bulbul is conspicuously absent in this district.

To educate the general public and to make them interested in preserving the wild animals and birds, wild life week is celebrated every year not only in the district headquarters but also in important towns and big villages in the district. Delivering lectures, presenting film shows and displaying posters are done on this occasion. To educate the children from their early years and to make them realise the importance of wild life, drawing and essay competitions are conducted in schools and colleges.

Climate* :

The climate of this district is characterised by high humidities almost throughout the year, oppressive summer season and good seasonal rainfall. The summer season is from about the middle of February to about the first week of June. This is followed by the south-west monsoon season lasting up to about the end of September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season. December to mid-February is the season of generally fine weather.

Rainfall:

Records of rainfall in the district are available for 16 rain-gauge stations for periods ranging from 46 to 91 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Annexures 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1,137.6 mm. (44.79"). In the southern portion of the district, south of the line joining Rajahmundry and Kakinada, the rainfall gradually decreases from the south-western coast towards the interior. But in the northern portion of the district, the rainfall rapidly increases as one proceeds from the coast towards the interior. Both the south-west monsoon and the retreating monsoon bring rains to the district. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon months, *i.e.*, from June to September, amounts to about 61 per cent of the annual rainfall and during the retreating monsoon the rainfall constitutes about 28 per cent.

*Contributed by the Director-General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Poona.

October is the rainiest month. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is small. In the fifty-year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall, amounting to 139 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1916. The lowest annual rainfall which was 63 per cent of the normal occurred in 1905. During this 50-year period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 9 years, of which two were consecutive. But at some stations, two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred more than once. Even 3 consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once or twice at five stations in the district. At Mummidivaram, the rainfall in four consecutive years from 1911 to 1914 was less than 80 per cent of the normal. It can be seen from Annexure 2 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 900 and 1,400 mm. (35.43'' and 55.12'') in 35 years out of 50.

On an average, there are 57 rainy days (*i.e.*, days with rainfall of 2.5 mm.) in a year in the district. This number varies from 53 at Tuni to 68 at Chodavaram. The highest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 508.0 mm. (20.00'') at Amalapuram on the 6th of September 1895.

Temperature :

The only meteorological observatory in the district is at Kakinada and the records of this observatory may be taken as fairly representative of the meteorological conditions prevailing in the district. But in the interior of the district, the temperatures in summer are about 2 to 3°C higher than the coastal region. From about the middle of February, temperatures rise rapidly till May which is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 37.3°C (99.1°F) and the mean daily minimum at 27.7°C (81.9°F). The heat is very trying particularly in the coastal region where humidities are generally higher. In May and the early part of June, before the onset of the monsoon, maximum temperature may, on some days, go above 46°C (114.8°F). The sea-breeze affords some relief during the afternoons in the coastal areas. The thunder-showers which occur on some days during the afternoons bring welcome relief in the interior parts. With the onset of the monsoon, temperatures decrease appreciably and the weather is comparatively milder. After the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon early in October, temperatures begin to decrease progressively. December is the coolest part of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at 26.9°C (80.4°F) and the mean daily minimum at 19.2°C (66.6°F). The highest maximum temperature recorded at Kakinada was 41.2°C (117.0°F) on the 8th of June 1923 and the lowest minimum was 13.9°C (57.0°F) on the 29th of December 1902.

Humidity :

The air is generally humid throughout the year. But in the interior parts of the district, the humidities are slightly less in the coastal region.

Cloudiness :

Skies are generally heavily clouded to overcast during the south-west monsoon season. There is moderate cloudiness in the post-monsoon season. During the rest of the year, skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds :

Winds are light to moderate in speed with some strengthening during the early south-west monsoon and in November. In the period from October to February, winds are northerly or north-easterly in the mornings and are from directions between north-east and south-east in the afternoons. In the summer season, winds from directions between south-east and south-west are most common. In the south-west monsoon season, winds are from the south-west or west.

Special Weather Phenomena :

Storms and depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal during the post-monsoon season cross the east coast in the neighbourhood of the district causing widespread heavy rain and strong winds. Thunderstorms occur during the period from March to November. The interior parts of the district experience more thunderstorms than the coastal region.

Annexure 3, 4 and 5 give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and special weather phenomena for Kakinada.

सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Prehistory:

The territory constituting East Godavari district, in contrast with many other districts of Andhra region, does not abound in prehistoric sites. However, the surface finds discovered in this district are assigned to special stages. The palaeolithic age, in which man fashioned his tools and weapons by chipping hard stones of convenient size and shape is represented by the axes, chisels and other implements found in the Agency area in this district. Remains of the neolithic age have not yet been unearthed. The existence of a megalithic culture was revealed by the discovery of black and red wares near the Buddhist Stupa at Adurra and Gudimellanka. A mound with remains of brick structures and sherds of the rouletted and black and red wares was also noticed at Pithapuram.

To enable a full-blooded understanding and appreciation of the ambitions and activities of the major dynasties which created an impact on this district in the arts of both war and peace, it may be helpful to attempt a geographical placement of East Godavari district in the wider historical region, the fortunes of which it shared through the centuries. The history of East Godavari district is connected with the hoary past of Andhra or eastern Deccan, which formed part of the Deccan which was a large political division of ancient India.

Ancient Period:

(1) *The Nandas and*

(2) *The Mauryas :*

The history of East Godavari district, like the rest of Andhra, may be traced to the period when the Nandas held sway over this region. Mahapadma Nanda, the founder of the Nanda dynasty, led an expedition and defeated several monarchs of the north and the Deccan. The existence of a place called Nau Nanda Dehra (Nander in Maharashtra State) on the bank of the Godavari indicates that the Nanda empire included a large portion of the Deccan. Nothing is known about the subsequent history of the Nanda dynasty except that the last ruler Dhana Nanda was overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya in 322 B. C.

Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the Mauryan dynasty, assumed control over the empire which included a large portion of the Deccan. He was succeeded by his son, Bindusara (297-272 B. C.), who conquered the Andhra territory lying to the south of Kalinga. The association of the Mauryas with this part of the country is corroborated by the works

of the poets of Sangam age. These works testify to the assistance received by the Mauryas from the Vadugar or the Kannada and the Telugu speaking people of the southern and eastern Deccan, in their invasion against the south. Bindusara's son and successor, Asoka, claimed Andhras as one among those subjected to his authority.

(3) *The Satavahanas :*

The district passed under the Satavahanas after the dismemberment of the Mauryan empire. Not much is known about the rule of the early kings of the dynasty till the accession of Hala in about A. D. 6 or 7 to the throne. He ruled for one year, but yet he won for himself a niche among the great poets of all-time. He collected and edited a number of verses and Gathas of excellent taste and elegance. No event of political importance of his reign has come to light except that he led an expedition against the eastern part of his realm, Saptagodavari, identified with the modern Draksharama in this district. According to the tradition preserved in the Prakrit work, *Lilavatiparinayam*, Hala's marriage took place on the banks of the Saptagodavari. Hala's work, *Gatha Saptasati*, states that there was no royal house equal to prowess and nobility to that of the Satavahanas in all the country wherein the Godavari rises, flows and falls into the sea. The rule of Gautamiputra Satakarni (A. D. 62-86), Vasishthiputra Pulumayi (A. D. 86-114) and Yajna Sri Satakarni (A. D. 128-157)*, especially of the latter two, over this district is known from coins. The district appears to have been under the sway of the Satavahanas till the first quarter of the third century A. D.

Nothing is known about the developments in this district till the invasion of the Gupta ruler, Samudragupta, in A. D. 350 against South India. About this period, the eastern Deccan was cut up into a number of minor kingdoms, of which two were probably in this district with Pishtapura and Avamukta as capitals. Samudragupta came into conflict with the rulers of both Pishtapura and Avamukta, namely, Mahendra and Nilaraja, respectively. He claims to have defeated Nilaraja in many battles. Mahendra, the ruler of Pishtapura which was identified with Pithapuram in this district, traced his descent from the Magadha dynasty. Avamukta was identified with the territory corresponding to the present upper Godavari region in this district. Nothing is known about its ruler Nilaraja, though he is reported to have joined the rulers of other neighbouring principalities in resisting the onslaughts of the Gupta ruler. The outcome of this united opposition is, however, unascertainable. But the continued existence of the kingdom of Pishtapura is proved by the inscriptions of subsequent period.

*There is a difference of opinion among scholars regarding the chronology of the Satavahanas.

(4) *The Matharas :*

In Pishtapura, the period following Samudragupta's invasion was taken up by the rule of a line of kings, who belonged to the Mathara Kula. Seven kings with names ending with Varman and bearing the title Kalingadhipati are known from their inscriptions and the period of their rule extended roughly from A. D. 375 to A. D. 500. The earliest known ruler of the dynasty was Maharaja Saktivarman. The Razole copperplate inscription records a grant of the village Rakavula in Kalingavishaya made by this ruler to a Brahman Kumarasarma and his eight sons as an Agrahara. The grant was made in his 13th regnal year from the city of Pishtapura. Saktivarman appears to have been ousted from his ancestral dominions and driven to the north. He was succeeded by Ananta Saktivarman and nothing important of his reign has come to light. The subsequent history of these rulers was, however, marked by the rivalry with the kings of central Kalinga, especially the rulers of Simhapura, for supremacy. Consequently, they appear to have conquered the heart of the Pitribhakta kingdom in central Kalinga and moved to Simhapura in the north.

(5) *The Vishnukundins :*

The district passed under the sway of the Vishnukundins during the reign of Vikramendravarma I. They ruled for over two centuries from the first quarter of the 5th century A. D., or slightly earlier. The provenance of the records so far discovered would indicate that their dominion extended over Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur, besides what is now East Godavari district. The greatest of the nine* Vishnukundin kings was Madhavavarma I. He was followed on the throne by Madhavavarma II and Vikramendravarma I in succession. It was in the time of Vikramendravarma I that this district came under the Vishnukundins and one Ranadurjaya, a member of the Durjaya family, who appears to have played during this period the role of an aggressor either on his own behalf or on behalf of his overlords, the Vishnukundins, whose power was then in the ascendancy. Ranadurjaya was allowed to rule Pishtapura as a vassal of Vikramendravarma in recognition of his services to the State. He, in turn, exhibited his loyalty and affection by naming his son after his overlord. His relationship with the early rulers of Pishtapura is not ascertainable. He was succeeded by his son Vikramendra who was in turn followed on the throne by his son Prithivi Maharaja. Prithivi Maharaja issued his Tandivada grant from Pishtapura in the 46th year of his reign.

The region round Pishtapura was conquered by Maharaja Anantavarman. He made the land grant of Kindoppa in his 13th regnal year

* The genealogy of this dynasty has been the subject of much controversy.

from Pishtapuradhisthana. He was the son and grandson of Prabhanjanavarma and Gunavarma respectively. He belonged to the Vasishta Kula and his predecessors styled themselves as Maharajas. The occupation of Pishtapura was stoutly resisted by the Vishnukundin ruler Indrabhattaraka who, after defeating the rulers of the Vasishta Kula in many a battle, penetrated into the heart of their kingdom in his 27th year and re-established his authority over this region.

The success of Indrabhattaraka was short-lived because danger to his kingdom loomed large from different directions. The early Gangas of Kalinga, who were just then emerging as a strong power, launched an attack on the Vishnukundin territories by enlisting the support of all the petty rulers defeated earlier by Indrabhattaraka. Indrabhattaraka was completely routed in the battle by the strong confederacy and even appears to have lost his life. Consequently, the Vishnukundin power suffered a severe set-back and their authority was not recognised in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts.

Indrabhattaraka was followed on the throne by Vikramendravarma II, Govindavarma and Madhavavarma III in succession. Of them, Madhavavarma III was the last important ruler of this family. He spent his early years in consolidating his position and only in the later part of his reign he became confident of his strength to launch an attack against the Gangas of Kalinga. He led an expedition with the desire of conquering the eastern regions. While crossing the river Godavari, he issued his Pulomburu grant which is dated in his 48th regnal year. According to this grant, Pulomburu, which has been identified with Polamuru in Ramachandrapuram taluk of this district, was gifted to a Brahman Sivasarman, the resident of Kunlura in Karma-Rashtra. The fight seems to have protracted for more than ten years and Madhavavarma was killed in action. He was succeeded by his son, Manchannabhatteraka, who strove hard to maintain his hold over the ancestral dominion. But his own vassals tried to take advantage of the disturbed condition by asserting their independence.

The Durjays are said to have occupied Vengivishaya, presumably by ousting the Vishnukundins. This is corroborated by the Godavari grant of Raja Prithivimula, the son of Maharaja Prabhakara. Some scholars are tempted to identify Raja Prithivimula with the grandson of Prithivi Maharaja of the Durjaya family referred to above. The grant refers to a fight put up by an Adhiraja named Indra along with other chiefs against the Vishnukundins. The occupation of the Vengivishaya by the Durjays appears to be temporary, for it was during the reign of Raja Prithivimula or a little later, the Western Chalukya ruler of Badami, Pulakesin II, attacked Pishtapura and reduced it. In this task of conquering the east, Pulakesin II was helped by his brother Kubjavishnu. Pulakesin II, in token of his appreciation of the services of his brother,

gave the newly conquered territories in the east to Kubjavishnu. Epigraphical evidence proves that the early rulers of the Eastern Chalukya dynasty founded by Kubjavishnu ruled from Pishtapura and not from Vengi.

(6) *The Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi :*

Very soon the viceroyalty, which included this district, developed into an independent kingdom known as the kingdom of Vengi. The line founded by Kubjavishnu or Vishnuvardhana is known to history as the Eastern Chalukyas, who ruled first from Pishtapura, next from Vengi and then from Rajamahendri (Rajahmundry). The kingdom of Vengi comprised at its greatest extent the whole area between the Mahendra mountains in Kalinga and the Manneru river in Nellore; its western boundary ran in general along the foot of the Eastern Ghats, though temporary extensions often brought areas of farther west under the rulers of Vengi from time to time. Many rulers held sway over the kingdom and their history is at times largely the record of disputes about succession. For some time the Rashtrakutas and the Chalukyas of Kalyani from the west and later the Cholas from the south interfered in these disputes, not always altogether disinterestedly.

Nothing is known about the rule of the early chiefs over this district till we come to the reign of Chalukya Bhima I (A. D. 892-921) who is said to have built a temple in honour of Siva at Draksharama in this district. The subsequent period marks the beginning of a civil war for power. Amma I, son of Vijayaditya IV, came out victorious in the civil war and ruled the kingdom for seven years. It has been suggested that Amma I, unable to repel the frequent Rashtrakuta attacks upon his capital Vengi, found it advisable to remove the seat of his government to a more secure place far beyond their reach. He is, therefore, said to have laid the foundations of a new city called Rajamahendravararam (Rajahmundry) after his name on the farther side of the Godavari and made it the headquarters of his government. There is, however, little evidence to show that Amma I, had any connection with the founding of Rajamahendravararam, for two other kings of the line, namely, Amma II Vijayaditya and Rajaraja, the son of Vimaladitya, had the same title. Tradition prevalent in Vengi in the 14th century A.D., attributes, as a matter of fact, the founding of the city to the latter and there is nothing which militates against its genuineness. Amma I, was succeeded by his young son, Vijayaditya V, who was ousted from power within a fortnight after his accession. He was compelled to take refuge in the fort of Pithapuram, where he founded a dynasty.

In A. D. 973, the Eastern Chalukya ruler, Danarnava, was killed and Vengi was occupied by Jata Choda Bhima of Pedakallu in Kurnool district. He ruled for 27 years from A. D. 973 to 1000, a period

which is usually described in the later Eastern Chalukya inscriptions as an interregnum. The two sons of Danarnava, Saktivarman I and Vimaladitya, fled from the kingdom and sought refuge in the court of the Chola king, Rajaraja I (A.D. 985-1016). Rajaraja I, who was waiting for an opportunity to extend his influence over the coastal area, espoused their cause, gave his daughter Kundavai in marriage to Vimaladitya, the younger of the two princes, and invaded Vengi during A.D. 999-1000 with the object of restoring the elder brother, Saktivarman I, to his ancestral throne. This led to a war in which Jata Choda Bhima was killed and the kingdom of Vengi became subordinate to Rajaraja I. This was not liked by Satyasraya, an early ruler of the Western Chalukyas of Kalyani who were just then emerging as a powerful dynasty. In fact, from this time Vengi became a bone of contention between the Cholas and the Western Chalukyas of Kalyani, and for the next 135 years, with few intervals, Vengi became the cockpit of their hostilities. The Eastern Chalukyas appear to have receded into the background. During the reign of Rajadhiraja I, the Cholas, however, lost Vengi and also a portion of Kalinga to the Western Chalukyas of Kalyani. This is evidenced by an epigraph at Draksharama referring to a gift made by Kuppama, the daughter of Narayanabhatta who was a Pradhani of Ahavamalla Somesvara, in A. D. 1055 to the temple of Siva at Draksharama. The rule of Vijayaditya VII, the last king of the Eastern Chalukya dynasty, witnessed an invasion of the Vengi kingdom by the Chedi king of Dahala, Yasahkarnadeva, in A. D. 1073. The latter claims to have destroyed the ruler of Andhra, evidently Vijayaditya VII, and bestowed munificent gifts on the temple of Bhimesvara at Draksharama. Consequently, Vijayaditya VII lost his kingdom. With his death in A. D. 1075, the Eastern Chalukya dynasty came to an end and the Vengi kingdom lost its distinctive character and became completely absorbed in the Chola empire.

(7) *The Chalukya-Cholas :*

With the accession of Rajendra under the title Kulottunga I, an Eastern Chalukya prince and a rival of Vijayaditya VII, to the Chola throne, this district with the rest of the Vengi kingdom became a province of the Chola empire. Four generations of the Chalukya-Chola kings, as Kulottunga I and his descendants are called, ruled over coastal Andhra for nearly a century after the death of Vijayaditya VII. Kulottunga I was obliged to entrust its administration to deputies who, while devoted to his service, might also satisfy the sentiment of his subjects that they were ruled by the true representatives of the dynasty which had ruled over them for some centuries in the past. He, therefore, appointed his sons, namely, Rajaraja Mummadi Choda, Vira Choda, Rajaraja Chodaganga and Vikrama Chola, as his viceroys in Vengi.

Kulottunga I's inscriptions are found at Draksharama in this district in a continuous series up to his forty-ninth year (A.D. 1118). With

the recall of Vikrama Chola to the south in the same year, the administration of this territory passed into the hands of the Velanadu chiefs. The Western Chalukya ruler, Vikramaditya VI, took advantage of Vikrama Chola's absence from Vengi to extend his sway into that kingdom and reduce the Velanadu chief to subjection. However, inscriptions bearing dates in the Chalukya-Vikrama era begin to make their appearance in Draksharama and other places even from A.D. 1115 to 1133. The Western Chalukya emperor is referred to in them by the title Parantaka. There are no inscriptions of Vikrama Chola in the northern circars dated earlier than his ninth regnal year (A.D. 1127). It is evident from this that the Chalukya-Chola power in this district forming part of the Vengi kingdom was undoubtedly eclipsed by that of Vikramaditya from A.D. 1118 and the Chalukya-Cholas were unable to regain even part of the territory thus lost, until after the death of Vikramaditya in A.D. 1126. This transfer of territory's allegiance from one empire to the other was not effected without fierce and sanguinary battles. Somesvara III, who succeeded Vikramaditya VI, was apparently roused to strike a blow in defence. An undated inscription from Draksharama mentions a battle on the Godavari in which the Velanati Chola chief, Gonka II, claims to have put to flight the army of the Western Chalukyas in the presence of the Kuntala monarch, conquered Govinda and Lakshmana, the two generals of the Chalukya forces, and captured much booty in gold, horses and camels. This battle is presumed to have taken place about A.D. 1135 or a little earlier. In the Chola kingdom, Vikrama Chola was followed on the throne by Kulottunga II and Rajaraja II in succession. Rajaraja II was the last monarch who exercised real authority over his vassals. His suzerainty over this area is clearly attested by a fair number of stone inscriptions found at Draksharama. At the close of Rajaraja II's reign, the Chola power was withdrawn from the Telugu country and few inscriptions of his successor, Rajadhiraja II, have been found in this territory. This was the period when the Kakatiyas were coming up in the north. The Velanadu rulers, who had till then been either subordinate to the Western Chalukyas or had lived in fear of them and, therefore, in subordinate alliance with the Cholas, breathed more freely and entertained plans of aggrandisement.

(8) *The Velanati Cholas :*

A major portion of this district was under the rule of a local dynasty known as the Velanati Cholas. The Pithapuram pillar inscription of Prithvisvara, a later member of the family, dated S. 1108 (A.D. 1186), gives a long line of his predecessors. The historical part of the genealogy may be said to begin with Malla I, surnamed Piduvraditya. One of his descendants, Kudiyavarman, lived in the court of the Eastern Chalukya king, Vimaladitya, assisted him in his wars and received from him the two provinces of Gudravaras as a reward for his services. It is said that one of these two provinces was in the

north of the Godavari embracing Konamandala and some other tracts in its neighbourhood. Kudyavarman's grandson, Nannaraja, had several sons, of whom Ganda and Gonka I deserve mention. Gonka I received Andhamandala from the Chalukya-Chola emperor Kulottunga I, whereas Vedula, the son of Ganda, became a minister of Vira Choda, the viceroi of Vengi, and received from him the Sindhu Yugmantaradesa identified by some with the territory lying between the Vriddha Gautami and the Vasishta Gautami, the branches of the Godavari. The possessions of Gonka I, which originally consisted of 480 villages, appear to have been considerably augmented by the addition of fresh territory. Gonka I's rule, however, came to an end in A.D. 1108 and he was succeeded by his son, Kulottunga Rajendra Chola I who ruled till A.D. 1130. His kingdom was invaded and reduced to subjection by the Western Chalukya ruler Vikramaditya VI and he died as a feudatory of the Western Chalukyas. He was succeeded by his son Gonka II. Gonka II joined the Chalukya-Chola army sent against the Western Chalukyas for restoring the former's authority over the coastal tract. Kulottunga II, therefore, not only conferred royalty on Gonka II but also appointed him as the ruler of the territory lying in between the Mahendragiri in Ganjam district and Srisailem in Kurnool district.

Gonka II found it difficult to enforce his authority over the other feudatories in the region, who regarded him as their equal, and were, therefore, unwilling to acknowledge him as their superior. The most important of the recalcitrant chiefs in this district were the Haihayas of Kona and the Eastern Chalukyas of Pithapuram. Gonka II, however, defeated these chiefs and reduced their principalities to subjection. The power of the Velanati Cholas, during the reign of Gonka II, extended over the entire coastal region including Nakaram (Mukhalingam in Visakhapatnam district) in the north and Nellore in the south.

Gonka II was succeeded by his son, Kulottunga Rajendra Chola II in A.D. 1163. Taking advantage of the death of Gonka II, the Haihayas of Kona and the Eastern Chalukyas of Pithapuram renounced allegiance and asserted their independence. The Haihayas of Kona were the first to throw down the gauntlet. They set out on an expedition, crossed the Krishna and penetrated as far south as Tripurantakam in Kurnool district. Kulottunga Rajendra Chola II despatched his minister, Amritaluri Devana Peggada, against the Kona forces. He defeated and compelled them to retire to their native territory. He then led a counter-attack against Konamandala, defeated the Kona chiefs in battle and reduced them to subjection. He paid a visit to Bhimesvara temple at Draksharama, where he set up an inscription dated S. 1087 (A.D. 1165) in commemoration of his victory. About the same time, Proliya Peggada, the commander-in-chief of Kulottunga Rajendra Chola II, entered Kalinga and conquered the Eastern Chalukya princes.

Kulottunga Rajendra Chola II also came into conflict with the Kakatiya ruler Rudra as will be seen subsequently under the Kakatiyas. The power of the Velanadu chiefs now reached its zenith and the entire coastal Andhra came under their rule.

Due to the sudden demise of Kulottunga Rajendra Chola II in A.D. 1181, the power of the Velanadu Cholas suffered an eclipse. A tradition preserved in the Panditaradhya Charitra of Palkuriki Somanatha ascribes their fall to the outbreak of a civil war among Kulottunga Rajendra Chola II's heirs for the possession of the throne. Gonka III probably perished in the fight and Prithvisvara, the grandson of Kulottunga Rajendra Chola II, was driven out of his principality. In spite of this set-back, Prithvisvara's authority over the northern portion of maritime Andhra appears to have remained intact. He came into conflict with the Kakatiya ruler Ganapati and led an expedition to recover the territory conquered by him and died in the battle in A.D. 1210. Thus ended the rule of the Velanati Cholas over this district and their kingdom passed into the hands of the Kakatiyas of Warangal.

(9) *The Haihayas of Kona :*

The Haihayas of Kona, a Kshatriya family, who were related to the Eastern Chalukyas by matrimonial alliance, ruled over Konamandala corresponding roughly to the present Amalapuram taluk in this district. They claimed their descent from Kartaviryarjuna and the first known member of the line was Mummadi Bhima. He received the royal insignia from the Chalukya-Chola emperor Kulottunga I in the 11th century A.D. From that time the Haihayas were the rulers of that fertile tract for two centuries or more. Throughout their rule they were destined to be subordinate to the Chalukya-Cholas. They were the first to challenge the authority of the Velanati Chola ruler, Gonka II. They not only asserted independence after the battle of Godavari, where the allied forces of the Chalukya-Cholas and their subordinates routed the Western Chalukyas, but also attempted to extend their territory. A chief of this line, Lokarajendra, first attacked the Eastern Chalukya chief, Mallaraja of the lineage of Yuddhamalla, and slew him in the battle. He then led an expedition against Gonka II and penetrated into the heart of the Velanadu dominion. But he was defeated and killed in a battle by the forces of Gonka II. The victory was followed up and the Haihaya territory was attacked. Satyarajaditya Choda Ganga, the uncle of Lokarajendra, was reduced to subjection. As stated earlier, they attempted once again to become independent when Velanati Kulottunga Rajendra Chola II was holding sway over the region. But they were defeated by the latter's minister Amritaluri Devana Peggada and reduced to subjection.

(10) *The Eastern Chalukyas of Pithapuram :*

The Eastern Chalukyas of Pithapuram were the descendants of Vijayaditya V who ruled over Vengi for fifteen days in A.D. 929. They established themselves at Pithapuram in this district and strove hard to revive the Eastern Chalukya monarchy whenever circumstances favoured them. As referred to earlier, they attempted to become independent during the time of Gonka II who, however, suppressed them with a stern hand. They tried for a second time in vain during the period of Kulottunga Rajendra Chola II. As already seen, the forces sent against them under Proliya Peggada won a resounding victory over them.

Medieval Period :

(1) *The Kakatiyas:*

An early ruler of this dynasty, Prola II, threw off the imperial yoke of the Western Chalukyas of Kalyani and asserted his independence. He invaded Vengi in or about A.D. 1150. He was opposed by the Haihayas of Kona and others and appears to have met with his death. Prola II was succeeded by his son Rudra (A.D. 1150-1195/6). Throughout the long period of his rule he made persistent efforts to reduce the coastal tract whenever circumstances appeared favourable. It is presumed that Rudra entered into an alliance with the Chalukya-Chola emperor, Rajaraja II, who was till then regarded as the overlord of Vengi and coastal Andhra, and having obtained the Godavari delta as a fief from him, invaded the territory with the object of avenging the defeat and death of his father at the hands of the Haihayas of Kona. This is evidenced by an epigraph of his at Draksharama, which is dated A.D. 1158. It registers the gift of a lamp to the temple of Bhimesvara by his minister, Inangala Brahmi Reddi. Rudra placed his younger brother Repalli Duggaraja in charge of the newly conquered territory and managed to keep his hold on it for a period of four or five years after its conquest. But Rudra's authority over the Godavari delta was soon challenged. The Velanadu Cholas, who had been ruling Vengi and its neighbourhood, could not tolerate the existence of a powerful rival. The Velanati chief, Kulottunga Rajendra Chola II, sent an army into the Godavari delta under his Pradhani, Devana Peggada. He is said to have first reduced the territory bordering the sea and established himself at Draksharama in A.D. 1163. He then advanced on the Haihayas of Kona in A.D. 1165, and having vanquished them in battle, he compelled them to acknowledge the supremacy of his sovereign. Though Kulottunga Rajendra Chola II and his subordinates continued to rule over this region until at least A.D. 1181, Rudra does not seem to have left them in undisturbed possession of this area. An inscription, which registers the gift of a lamp to the temple of Bhimesvara at Draksharama by Rudra's queen, Dannamadevi, in the 23rd regnal

year of Rajaraja II (A.D. 1168), proves in unmistakable terms that Rudra had, at that time, again invaded the country to re-establish his authority. This expedition, however, does not seem to have had any permanent result.

The death of the Chalukya-Chola emperor Rajaraja II in A.D. 1172 marks an important epoch in the history of the coastal Andhra. Kulottunga Rajendra Chola II took advantage of the breakdown of the imperial power and made himself master of almost the whole of the maritime region. Rudra, who had similar designs on the coastal stretch, had to abandon for the time his schemes of aggression. He, however, lent Mallapadeva, the son of Vijayaditya III of the Beta-Vijayaditya line of the later Eastern Chalukya family, a helping hand in making himself master of Prolunadu comprising portions of Pithapuram and Kakinada taluks in this district. As already stated, Kulottunga Rajendra Chola II died unexpectedly in A.D. 1181 and the power of the Velanadu Cholas suffered a sudden eclipse. His son Gonka III died in a civil war and his grandson Prithvisvara was driven out of his native country. Matters came to a head about A.D. 1184, when Velanati Prithvisvara made his sudden appearance in East Godavari district at the head of a large army and attacked Mallapadeva. The latter, unable to oppose him single-handed, appealed to Rudra for help. Responding readily to the call, Rudra marched into the Godavari valley with his army and joined Mallapadeva at Draksharama, as shown by an epigraph noticed at the place. Rudra's help did not prove of much avail to Mallapadeva, for he seems to have been worsted in the fight and driven from power. The inscriptions of Prithvisvara leave no room for doubt that he became the master of Prolunadu in A.D. 1185 and successfully held it until his death.

Rudra was succeeded by his younger brother Mahadeva. Like his elder brother, he also died in a conflict with the Yadavas of Devagiri. He was succeeded by his son, Ganapati, to the Kakatiya throne. Ganapati soon led an invasion against the coastal tract and conquered Divi in Krishna district. Prithvisvara, however, attempted to recover it from Ganapati, but lost his life in a battle. After his victory over Prithvisvara, Ganapati desired to bring the latter's possessions in Kalinga under his rule. He, therefore, sent an army in that direction to reduce it to subjection. The expedition perhaps set out from some base on the banks of the Godavari. The army finally returned in triumph to Draksharama, where Rajanayaka, the commander of the Recherla forces in the Kakatiya army, endowed as a thanks-offering a perpetual lamp to the temple of Bhimesvara in S. 1134 (A.D. 1212).

Ganapati's expedition against Kalinga was no doubt a brilliant demonstration of his military strength, but it produced no material results.

No trace of the Kakatiya rule has so far been discovered to the north of Draksharama in this district. The Eastern Ganga ruler, Aniyanka Bhima III, however, expelled the invaders soon. He was also desirous of effecting the conquest of the fertile land of Vengi. He espoused the cause of the Velanati chiefs, Kulottunga Rajendra Chola and Gonka, the descendants of Prithvisvara, and despatched an army to effect the final conquest of Vengi. The commander-in-chief of his forces, Jesrajaka, arrived in A.D. 1230 at Draksharama, where he busied himself in repairing the temple of Bhimesvara. His arrival at this place was in fact a prelude to the outbreak of war. Aniyanka Bhima III was, however, not destined to see the successful termination of the conflict and died in A.D. 1238. This led to the temporary suspension of hostilities. His son, Narasimha I, continued the struggle after his accession to the throne. Ganapati in turn sent an army across the Godavari, attacked the Eastern Ganga territories on the northern side of that river, where a great battle was fought, and forced the enemies to beat a hasty retreat into their territory. As a result of this victory, the Kakatiya power remained undisturbed in the Godavari valley until the end of Ganapati's reign.

Ganapati came into conflict also with the Pandyas of Madura and the Pandyan army led by their ally Kopperunjinga penetrated into the Kakatiya dominion as far as Draksharama in this district, with the object probably of establishing contact with the king of Kalinga, an enemy of the Kakatiyas. Ganapati, however, inflicted a crushing defeat on the invaders and compelled Kopperunjinga to acknowledge his suzerainty.

Ganapati was succeeded by his daughter Rudramba (A.D. 1259-95). No trace of the Kakatiya rule is found in the Godavari valley from A.D. 1262 to 1278-79. It is presumed that Narasimha I of Kalinga, taking advantage of the unsettled conditions in the Kakatiya dominions, led his forces into the Godavari delta to recover his lost possession. A short and incomplete epigraph at Draksharama dated S. 1184 (A.D. 1262) mentions a certain Narasinga Naradhiva who is in all likelihood Narasimha I of Kalinga. During the later part of Rudramba's reign, the Godavari valley appears to have come in full under her sway and remained under her control till the end of her reign.

Prataparudra ascended the throne of Warangal in A.D. 1295 and ruled till A.D. 1323. His reign faced many invasions by the Sultans of Delhi. In A.D. 1323 Ulugh Khan (later known as Muhammad-bin-Tughluq) invaded Warangal, defeated Prataparudra and sent him as a prisoner to Delhi. On the death of Prataparudra, this district along with the remaining territory of the Kakatiya kingdom passed under the control of the Delhi Sultan.

(2) *The Musunuri Chiefs :*

After the downfall of Warangal, Muhammad-bin-Tughluq divided the Deccan and South India into five provinces and appointed governors to administer them. Their rule, however, became unpopular and there were uprisings throughout. A movement to throw off the foreign yoke was set afoot in the coastal tract, of which this district formed part. All the Nayakas living therein joined together to form a confederacy. Some old generals came forward to guide the movement and its destinies. Prolaya Nayaka of the Musunuri family was chosen leader of the confederates. Consequently, several independent kingdoms such as the Reddis of Kondavidu, the Rayas of Vijayanagara, the Recherlas of Rachakonda, the Bahmanis of Gulbarga and the Musunuri chiefs of Warangal came to be established in the wake of these rebellions. Prolaya Nayaka became the acknowledged leader of coastal Andhra and he ruled all this territory from Rekapalle in the neighbouring Khammam district. After his death, the mantle fell on his cousin, Kapaya Nayaka, who succeeded him as the leader of the chiefs of the coastal tract.

The liberation of the coastal tract from foreign domination brought about a change in the attitude of the local nobility and fostered in them an independent spirit. This tended to deprive Kapaya Nayaka of his leadership of this region. Kapaya Nayaka was also unable to turn his attention to this region as the Bahmani kingdom was hostile to him from the beginning. He, therefore, entrusted the administration of this area to his cousin, Toyyeti Anavota Nayaka, who ruled over it with Rajahmundry as his headquarters.

(3) *The Reddis of Kondavidu :*

Toyyeti Anavota Nayaka, however, died some time before S. 1275 (A.D. 1353) at Rajahmundry and the region on the eastern bank of the Godavari was without a ruler. Taking advantage of this situation, the Manchikonda chief, Mummadi Nayaka of Korukonda, enforced his authority over the entire area held by Toyyeti Anavota Nayaka. Narasimhadeva IV of Kalinga, who was also induced by the disturbed political conditions in the region, led an expedition across the Godavari and conquered a large tract. But the conquered territory did not remain long under their control. The Reddi ruler, Anavota (A.D. 1353-64), who led similarly an invasion against the coastal tract, came into conflict with the above chiefs. Mummadi Nayaka, the master of Kona, Kuravata, Panara and other territories lying on either side of the Godavari, resisted Anavota, but ultimately yielded and became his vassal. Anavota made, either during his march to or his return from Kalinga, a gift of five bells to the temple of Bhimesvara at Draksharama in S. 1278 (A.D. 1356).

Anavota Reddi was succeeded by his brother, Anavema Reddi (A.D. 1364-86), to the throne. Anavema, availing himself of the opportunity provided by the succession dispute between Choda Bhima and

Annadeva Choda, the sons of Choda Bhaktiraja of Eruva, led an army against Annadeva Choda to reconquer the coastal tract. After crossing the Godavari, Anavema laid siege to Rajamahendravaram, the strongest fort on the eastern bank of the river. It was also the chief stronghold of Mummadi Nayaka. After a severe struggle between Anavema Reddi and Mummadi Nayaka, the fort capitulated and the Manchikonda chief submitted to the Reddi ruler. The fall of Rajamahendravaram paved the way for the reduction of the country further east. After these conquests, Anavema Reddi made a gift of Gaja-Ghantas (bells surmounted by elephants) to the five holy places of Pancharamas including Draksharama and Kumararama (Bhchemavaram near Samalkot) in this district.

Kumaragiri succeeded to the throne of the Reddi kingdom in A.D. 1386 and ruled over the kingdom till A.D. 1402. During the first four years of his rule, Kumaragiri fought many wars with the Recherla chiefs of Rachakonda and the rulers of Kalinga. The Recherlas led a lightning raid into the region lying to the north of the Godavari and reduced the fort of Bendapudi (Bondapudi). Kumaragiri then deputed his generalissimo, Kataya Vema, along with prince Anavota, to conquer the eastern region. This resulted in the annexation of a large tract in the north as far as Simhachalam. Kolletidurgam, Kirumrudurgam and Bendapudi figure as the places reduced by Kataya Vema in this district during the course of this expedition. After the successful completion of the eastern campaign, Kataya Vema made Anavota grant the village of Anaparathi (Anaparti) as Devabhoga to the temple of Gopinatha at Rajamahendravaram. King Kumaragiri also visited the holy place of Draksharama, and having seated his son Anavota on his lap, he performed the Tulapurusha-mahadana at that place.

The newly conquered territory was annexed to the Reddi kingdom and constituted into a separate province called the Eastern Kingdom or the Rajamahendra Rajya. Kumaragiri appointed his son Anavota viceroy of the new province of Rajamahendravaram. Ariyeti Annamantri was appointed governor of the fort of Bendapudi in this district. This kingdom was divided into a number of Simas and placed under the charge of many nobles on feudal tenure. Prince Anavota ruled this province with Rajamahendravaram as his capital.

Prince Anavota, however, died a premature death about A. D. 1395. This left Kumaragiri without a heir to the throne and necessitated the appointment of a new and strong ruler to the Eastern Kingdom to keep the neighbouring chieftains under check. The choice fell on his general and brother-in-law, Kataya Vema. Instead of appointing him as his viceroy, he conferred the Rajamahendra Rajya on him in appreciation of his services to the State. This created considerable

political unrest in the kingdom. Kataya Vema's departure to Rajamahendravaram provided his opponents at Kondavidu an opportunity for sinister activities, which ultimately ended in the seizure of the throne of Kondavidu by force by Peda Komati Vema. Kumaragiri is presumed to have proceeded to Rajamahendravaram and spent his last days there.

(4) *The Reddis of Kondavidu and the Reddis of Rajahmundry :*

Peda Komati Vema came to the throne in A. D. 1402 and ruled over the kingdom till A.D. 1420. Kataya Vema asserted his independence and defied the authority of Peda Komati Vema. This aggravated the hostilities between the two and Peda Komati Vema tried to put down Kataya Vema and annex the Rajamahendra Rajya. This involved the kingdom in a prolonged civil war. Kataya Vema was also involved in a conflict with the Eruva chief, Annadeva Choda, who managed to occupy a good portion of the Rajamahendra Rajya. Kataya Vema, however, defeated and drove him back. Annadeva Choda then entered into an alliance with Peda Komati Vema to crush Kataya Vema. Kataya Vema was, however, able to withstand the combined opposition of Annadeva Choda and Peda Komati Vema, and maintain his hold on the Rajamahendra Rajya. Kataya Vema was not destined to live for long and he died in a battle with Annadeva Choda. He left behind him a son named Komaragiri and two daughters, Anitalli and Hariharamba. Anitalli was given in marriage to Virabhadra, son of Allada Reddi.

After Kataya Vema's death, Allada Reddi placed Kataya Vema's son Komaragiri on the throne of Rajamahendravaram and ruled the kingdom as his regent. Komaragiri, however, died a premature death. His death worsened the political situation still further and Annadeva Choda occupied a portion of the Rajamahendra Rajya. But Annadeva Choda was not destined to rule for long. Allada Reddi defeated and killed Annadeva Choda in a battle, took back the kingdom and handed it over to Anitalli, the daughter of Kataya Vema. This time, Allada Reddi had to contend not only with Peda Komati Vema but also with the rulers of Vijayanagara and Orissa. He defeated the ruler of Orissa in a battle and made peace with Vijayanagara. Peda Komati Vema sought the help of the Bahmani Sultan, Firuz, in his struggle against Allada Reddi. The army of Firuz, however, suffered defeat at Rajahmundry and retreated. Allada Reddi inflicted a crushing defeat on Peda Komati Vema also at Rameswaram. As there are two villages of the same name in East and West Godavari districts, it is difficult to say whether it is the Rameswaram of East Godavari.

Allada Reddi died in A.D.1420 and after his death the kingdom of Rajamahendravaram was occupied and ruled by his nephews, Komaragiri III and Anavota III, the sons of his eldest brother,

Anavrola. Consequently, Komaragiri III and Anavota III, came into conflict with Allada Reddi's sons. Allada Reddi's son, Vema, however, defeated them in the battle and re-occupied Rajamahendravaram about S. 1345 (A.D. 1423). Vema then got his younger brother Virabhadra, the husband of Anitalli, crowned king of Rajamahendra Rajya and himself ruled the kingdom as a *de facto* ruler. It was about this period that the Vijayanagar ruler, Devaraya II, sent an expedition against Vema and Virabhadra, defeated them in the battle and reduced their kingdom to subjection.

At Kondavidu Peda Komati Vema was succeeded by his son Racha Vema to the throne. His rule was oppressive and his subjects were very much dissatisfied. Racha Vema had, therefore, little support from his subjects when the Gajapatis of Orissa and the Rayas of Vijayanagara invaded the kingdom.

(5) *The Gajapatis of Orissa and the Reddis of Rajahmundry :*

With the accession of Kapilesvara Gajapati to the throne of Orissa in A.D. 1434, the political condition in the coastal Andhra changed. He was a very powerful and ambitious king. He wanted to extend his kingdom far and wide by annexing the Rajamahendra Rajya. In the major conflict that ensued between the Gajapatis of Orissa and the Rayas of Vijayanagara, the power of the Reddis was crushed and their principality sank into oblivion. The Gajapati ruler emerged victorious and the Rajamahendra Rajya was annexed to his dominion. Thus ended the history of the Rajamahendra Rajya.

(6) *The Koppula Chiefs :*

About this period, a dynasty of feudatory chiefs known as the Virasamantas or Koppula chiefs came into prominence. They held sway over the Andhra-Khanda-Mandala, extending from the banks of the Godavari in the south to Kalinga in the north, with Pithapuram in this district as their capital. Kapaya Nayaka was the first known member of the family. He held the post of a Nayaka under the Kakatiyas. His son, Prola I, a contemporary of Prolaya Nayaka of the Musunuri family, took an active part in the movement for the liberation of coastal Andhra. Prola's son, Namaya Nayaka, appears to have declared his independence. The subsequent history of the Koppula chiefs is shrouded in mystery. It is, however, presumed that the later members of the family moved further north due to pressure from the neighbouring chiefs. Kottam, also known as Koppulavari Kottam in Tuni taluk of this district, appears to have been their second capital. Another chief of the family, who ruled over a portion of this district, was Koppa Bhupati or Koppulayya. It is not quite certain whether he was the same chief whom the Eruva chief, Choda Bhaktiraja, crowned after defeating the Gajapati ruler. Koppulayya is presumed to have

lived during the later half of the 14th century A.D. Yet another known member of the family was Valla Bhupati. His relationship with the early members of the Koppula family is not ascertainable.

(7) *The Chiefs of Korukonda :*

A portion of this district was about this period under the rule of a minor dynasty known as the chiefs of Korukonda, who rose to power after the downfall of the Kakatiyas of Warangal. The historical origin of this family is not traceable. However, it is revealed that the Pallava ruler, Mukkanti Kaduvetti (Trilochana Pallava), brought from the north two chiefs, namely, Manchi and Konda. They founded a town called Manchikonda, which subsequently became the name of their Gotra. Kesami Nayaka born in that family ruled over the tract around Manchikonda. He is recorded to have won a victory over the Pandyas, perhaps, in one of the southern campaigns of the Kakatiya ruler Prataparudra. These chiefs became strong in due course and entered into matrimonial alliance with their powerful neighbours. Mummadi Nayaka of this family was thus married to the niece of the Musunuri chief, Kapaya Nayaka. Mummadi Nayaka ruled the principality with his headquarters at Korukonda, not far from Rajahmundry. He appointed his two brothers, Singaya Nayaka and Gannaya Nayaka over Kotipuri and Tadipaka respectively. Kotipuri and Tadipaka have been identified with Kotipalle and Thatipaka respectively in this district. Singaya Nayaka fixed his capital at Mummadividu, identified with Mummdivaram in this district. After the death of Toyyeti Anavota Nayaka, the cousin of the Musunuri chief Kapaya Nayaka and the ruler of coastal Andhra, Mummadi Nayaka, by virtue of his relationship with Kapaya Nayaka, conquered the coastal region held by Toyyeti Anavota Nayaka. He is said to have further brought under subjection the kingdoms of Panara, Kona, Kuravata and others lying on either side of the Godavari. Panara and Kona appear to have been then under the rule of a Haihaya chief Bhimavallabha. Though two inscriptions of his dated S. 1240 (A.D. 1318) and S. 1286 (A.D. 1364) have come to light, his relationship with the main family is not ascertainable. If the claim of Mummadi Nayaka of having conquered these areas is to be relied on, Bhimavallabha must have been defeated and reduced to subjection by the former. Kuravata has been identified with the region round the modern Kurada in Kakinada taluk. Mummadi Nayaka lived till A. D. 1388. He was a Vaishnavite by faith and was the disciple of Kandada Aiyamgar. He became the disciple of the Kandadas only after the death of Parasara Bhatta. Mummadi Nayaka had three sons, namely, Kuna II, Anna and Katama. Nothing is known about them except that they ruled for 40 years and were reduced to submission by the Reddis of Kondavidu. Their principality was also merged in the kingdom of Kondavidu.

(8) *The Gajapatis of Orissa and The Bahmanis :*

The death of Kapilesvara in A. D. 1470 plunged coastal Andhra into the throes of a civil war. His two sons, Hamvira and Purushottama, contended for succession to the throne. Hamvira sought the help of the Bahmani Sultan Muhammad Shah III in return for the surrender of the Telangana territory which Kapilesvara Gajapati had taken from the Bahmanis and also most of the territory belonging to the old kingdom of Rajahmundry. He succeeded in occupying the throne with the help of the Bahmanis, but he could not retain it for long. However, the territory, ceded to the Bahmanis, was constituted into Rajahmundry province by Mahmud Gawan, the Prime Minister of the Bahmani kingdom. The question of appointing a governor to this newly constituted province created powerful enemies to him. In the meanwhile, Purushottama overthrew Hamvira and attempted to reconquer Rajahmundry and other places. On hearing this Muhammad Shah III ordered that the army should proceed to Malikpur near Ashtur, and on Mahmud Gawan's advice, he himself commanded the forces marching on Rajahmundry. The Sultan left Mahmud Gawan and the infant crown prince Mahmud at Rajahmundry and proceeded to face Purushottama who was encamped on the banks of the Godavari. The battle, however, ended in the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

Qiwamu'l-Mulk the younger, was then appointed governor of Rajahmundry province. But within six years of the death of Muhammad Shah III, Purushottama Gajapati overran the whole of the Godavari-Krishna doab and drove away the Bahmani forces as far south as Kondavidu. Purushottama was succeeded by his son Prataparudra, the last great king of the Gajapatis. His kingdom was invaded by the Vijayanagar monarch Krishnadevaraya. Starting in A. D. 1513, the war lasted for over five years. In the course of this war, Krishnadevaraya brought Rajahmundry under subjection. However, a treaty of peace was at last concluded in A. D. 1518. According to the terms of this treaty, the Gajapati agreed to give his daughter in marriage to Krishnadevaraya and take back in return all the territory north of the Krishna conquered by Krishnadevaraya.

(9) *The Qutb Shahis :*

Taking advantage of the disturbed conditions, the Qutb Shahi ruler Sultan-Quli Qutb Shah, invaded the coastal region and took possession, among others, of Rajahmundry. He concluded a treaty of peace with the Gajapati ruler and the Godavari became the frontier between the two kingdoms from then onwards. Sultan-Quli was murdered in A. D. 1543 and he was followed on the throne by his son Jamshid Qutb Shah and his grandson Subhan Qutb Shah in succession.

The district figures again during the reign of Ibrahim Qutb Shah (A.D. 1550-80), when two chiefs, namely, Shitab Khan and Vidyadhar, besieged and occupied Rajahmundry. The Sultan commanded Rafat Khan Lari, Aziz-ul-Mulk and some other generals to proceed to the scene of insurrection. Shitab Khan and Vidyadhar called the Rajas and zamindars of the locality to join hands with them in opposing the Qutb Shahi forces. They were thus able to gather together a very large army. The opposing forces met at the village of Barapalli (probably Devarapalle which is about 24 km., to the west of Rajahmundry) and the battle ended in a victory for the Qutb Shahis and the flight of Shitab Khan and Vidyadhar to the fort of Rajahmundry. Rafat Khan Lari then advanced on the fort of Dowlaiswaram which was about 7 km., from the citadel, and after capturing it, he moved to Thatipaka and took the fort at that place as well. By taking the remaining forts round about Rajahmundry subsequently, all approaches to the citadel were secured by the royal army.

The capture of Rajahmundry had to be postponed but it proved to be only a matter of days. In A. D. 1572, Ibrahim Qutb Shah again sent Rafat Khan Lari towards the north-east with three thousand horses commanded by distinguished generals like Ainul-Mulk, Salabat Khan and others. The Qutb Shahi forces marched straight on Dowlaiswaram without any opposition. There they were opposed by Shitab Khan who was in possession of the fort of Patnapur identified with Pithapuram in this district. Shitab Khan was in constant touch with the defenders of the fort of Rajahmundry also. When he was defeated he shut himself up in the fort of Patnapur. When Patnapur was also taken by escalade, he fled to Rajapundi in Ganjam district. The conquest of the forts lying in the vicinity of Rajahmundry forced the chiefs and rajas of the locality to join hands against the common enemy. Shitab Khan and Vidyadhar were, however, forced to leave the battlefield and shut themselves up in the main citadel of Rajahmundry. The fort was defended for nearly four months, but the beleaguered garrison was very much hard pressed for provisions. Shitab Khan sued for peace, while Vidyadhar fled to Kasimkota. Consequently, Shitab Khan and his family were let off and the fort was taken over by the Qutb Shahis.

In A. D. 1580, Ibrahim Qutb Shah was succeeded by his son Muhammad-Quli Qutb Shah. During his rule, the Qutb Shahi troops at Rajahmundry were withdrawn to fight against the Raja of Kasimkota who rebelled against his authority. The Reddis, who resided in the hills, made frequent incursions into the plains and plundered many villages. The army sent in pursuit of these marauders only succeeded in bringing the territory to the west of the Godavari under control and their conquest of the territory to the east of the river was very far from complete. Muhammad-Quli was succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law Sultan

Muhammad (A.D. 1612-26). He was essentially a peace-loving ruler and was followed on the throne by Abdullah Qutb Shah (A.D. 1626-72) and Abul Hasan Tana Shah (A.D. 1672-87) in succession.

(10) *The Mughals :*

An event of special importance in the history of the Deccan about this period was the advance of the Mughal power to the south. The early Mughal rulers, Babar and Humayun, had enough to deal with at home. It was, perhaps during the reign of Akbar, that Rajahmundry was reckoned to have been included in the imperial dominions. In February 1687, the Mughal emperor, Aurangzeb, invested the fort of Golkonda and occupied it in October of the same year. This district was then included in Golkonda, one of the twenty-two provinces of the Mughal empire. The Mughal emperor appointed viceroys to carry on the administration of these provinces. The viceroy of Golkonda carried on the administration of this district through military officers called Fauzdars.

After the death of Aurangzeb, the throne at Delhi was filled by feeble descendants who made frequent changes in the administration of the province. Aurangzeb's son and successor, Muazzam (Bahadur Shah), appointed Zulfiqar Khan viceroy of the Deccan. The latter was, however, permitted to appoint Daud Khan Panni to act as his deputy. During this period, a number of factories and settlements were established by the European traders in this district. The first of these appears to be the one established by the English at Injaram in this district in A.D. 1708. This was followed by the occupation of Yanam by the French, not long after the English had opened their factory at Injaram. The Mughal emperor, Farrukhsiyar, appointed Nizam-ul-Mulk viceroy of the Deccan. The latter was, however, replaced by Husain Ali Khan who recognised the right of the Marathas to levy the taxes of Chauth and Sardeshmukhi in the Mughal Deccan. This led to the appointment of several Maratha officials in the Deccan. Farrukhsiyar was followed on the Mughal throne by Rafi-ud-Darajat, Rafi-ud-Daula and Muhammad Shah in succession. In the time of Muhammad Shah, Nizam-ul-Mulk invaded the Deccan, defeated and killed Mubarez Khan, the then viceroy, in the battle fought at Shakar Khera in A.D. 1724 and ruled the Deccan in an autonomous capacity. Consequent on these changes in the administration of the province, the people of the district suffered heavily.

(11) *The Asaf Jahis :*

Rajahmundry was one of the nawabships of the Deccan Suba. Immediately after his accession to the throne, Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I appointed Anwar-ud-din, nawab of Rajahmundry in A. D. 1732. Anwar-ud-din was helped in restoring law and order in this region by

Rustum Khan by putting down the marauders with a stern hand for nearly seven years. During this period, the English and the French, who played a significant role in the politics of the Deccan subsequently, vied with each other to enlist the Nizam's sympathy. Nizam-ul-Mulk was inclined to favour the French, but he chose deliberately to remain vague as they were out to take full advantage of the internal dissensions.

(12) *The English, The French and The Asaf Jahis :*

Nizam-ul-Mulk's demise in A.D. 1748 led to a war of succession between his son Nasir Jung and his grandson Muzaffar Jung. The French and the English took different sides each. Nasir Jung sent instructions to his officers in the north to seize the French possessions at Yanam for supporting his nephew in the war of succession. But the French succeeded in recapturing Yanam and hoisting their flag again at the place. The dispute, however, ended in the accession of Salabat Jung, who granted, among others, Rajahmundry in A.D. 1753 to the French General Bussy. Bussy at once obtained the necessary patents and sent them to Moracin, the French Governor at Machilipatnam. Jaffar Ali Khan, the governor of the four ceded Circars, decided to oppose the French occupation in collusion with the Vizianagaram Raja. Moracin, however, weaned away the Raja to his side by promising to lease out Rajahmundry and Chicacole Circars at a favourable rent. Then Jaffar Ali Khan sought the aid of the Marathas who came with a huge force, plundered and devastated both the circars. In A.D. 1756, Bussy had to proceed in person to Rajahmundry to establish the French sway. On his approach, Ibrahim Khan, to whom Bussy had earlier entrusted the administration of Rajahmundry, took to flight. He could establish the French sway over this region quickly with the assistance provided by the Raja of Vizianagaram. The French garrison at Rajahmundry, having been reinforced by troops from Machilipatnam, took the English factories at Bendamurlanka and Injaram.

Bussy was, however, summoned to the south by Lally, the new Governor-General of the French possessions in India. As soon as he left, Ananda Razu, the new Raja of Vizianagaram, invited the English to come and occupy the northern circars. Clive, who was waiting for an opportunity, at once arranged an expedition from Bengal under the command of Col. Forde. On the 3rd of December 1758, Forde came in sight of the enemy at Gollaprolu, a village near Pithapuram. In the battle that ensued, the French army was discomfited and forced to flee to Rajahmundry at a distance of about 64 kilometres. Forde sent an advance guard to occupy Rajahmundry. The French, imagining that the advance guard comprised the whole of the pursuing army, abandoned the fort of Rajahmundry and took to flight.

Salabat Jung, who had gone to the aid of the French at Machilipatnam, had to conclude a treaty of peace with the English on the 14th of May 1759 and return. By this treaty, the French lost all their possessions in northern circars, but this district was not at once cleared of the French. A small French force, which remained between Machilipatnam and Rajahmundry, proceeded to the latter place and easily recaptured the fort there. But this force soon left the district to join the services of Nizam, Salabat Jung. Moracin came with reinforcements for Machilipatnam, but on hearing of the fall of that place, landed at Kakinada (Cocanada) which was then under the control of Jaggapati Razu, a relative of Ananda Razu. Jaggapati Razu took the side of the French, but Moracin soon set sail for Pondicherry. Another small French army came from Ganjam under the command of Chevalier Poete and landed at Kakinada with the object of entering into negotiations with Jaggapati Razu. Captain Fischer, who had succeeded Col. Forde in the command of the English army, proceeded to Kakinada at once and found that the French were posted in a village about two miles (3 km.) from the Dutch fort. On his approach, the French ran into the Dutch factory. The English pursued them and demanded their surrender which the Dutch did under protest.

Modern Period :

(13) *The English and The Asaf Jahis :*

Salabat Jung was subsequently deposed by his brother Nizam Ali Khan, who leased out Rajahmundry and Chicacole to a certain Hasan Ali Khan. A detachment was sent under Lieutenant Cosby to Rajahmundry to assist Hasan Ali Khan in maintaining his authority. He was instrumental in saving Hasan Ali Khan from the conspiracy of a disappointed rival. Subsequently, when Hasan Ali Khan sought the English help to repel the aggression of Salabat Jung, the English expressed their inability to spare troops and suggested to him to lease out the five northern circars to them. Hasan Ali Khan delivered Sanads to the Madras Government in the name of Nizam Ali Khan. These Sanads were sent to Machilipatnam with orders to occupy the northern circars except Guntur. Nizam Ali Khan came to know that the English had occupied the northern circars and demanded their immediate restoration. But the Nizam had to bear the expenses of occupation incurred by the English to take back these areas. The Nizam appointed 'Buddea Jemah Khan' Fauzdar of this territory. The new Fauzdar was, however, unable to maintain his authority after the withdrawal of the English. He was forced to flee and take refuge in the fort of Eluru, when the Raja of Vizianagaram marched south and captured Rajahmundry. The British, having failed to obtain these circars, instigated Hasan Ali Khan who set out from the Fort St. George with a force commanded by Captain Hart to occupy these circars.

He moved on Rajahmundry and took the fort in spite of the stubborn resistance.

Meanwhile, Lord Clive, who had returned from England, entered into negotiations for the cession of the northern circars and obtained a Firman to that effect on the 12th of August 1765, from the Mughal emperor. The Firman was, however, kept secret for some time and proclaimed on the 3rd of March 1766. General Caillaud was sent to Machilipatnam to undertake military operations, if necessary. When this was brought to the notice of the Nizam, he made large scale preparations for war. A treaty was, however, concluded on the 12th of November 1766, by which the English agreed to hold the northern circars on payment of a tribute, accepting at the same time to furnish the Nizam with some troops. Lewin Smith, the Chief of Machilipatnam, had then rented out Rajahmundry along with Eluru and Kondapalle to Hasan Ali Khan for a term of three years.

When Nizam Ali Khan joined the ruler of Mysore, Hyder Ali, in a war against the British, the Government of Bengal despatched an army from Calcutta under Colonel Peach to create a diversion to the allied forces. This force landed in northern circars and marched against the Nizam's dominion. This forced the Nizam to come to terms with the British and consequently, another treaty was concluded between the Nizam and the British on the 23rd of February 1768, confirming the former treaty. Hasan Ali Khan's lease expired in A.D. 1769 and Rajahmundry and Eluru were placed under the control of the newly constituted Chief and Council at Machilipatnam. This system of Government remained in force for nearly 25 years.

(1) *Zamindars :*

The zamindars came into prominence during the period preceding the transfer of this district to the English. Of them, some were descendants of the ancient Hindu rulers and some were agents of the Muslim rulers. During the troubled period, when there was continual warfare, they usurped hereditary rights and regarded themselves as the owners of the soil. Many of the zamindars resided in the hills. The chief of these hill zamindars in the circar of Rajahmundry was the Mansabdar of Rampa. Others resided in the plains. The principal among the zamindars of the plains were the Rajas of Peddapuram, Pithapuram, Kota and Ramachandrapuram. They maintained retainers who helped them in the collection of revenue. They appropriated to themselves whole of the revenue thus collected and paid only a certain fixed sum to the Government. As the Chief and Council at Machilipatnam did nothing to check the maladministration and oppression of the zamindars, the Court of Directors constituted a Committee of Circuit in A.D. 1775 with five members of the Council of Fort St. George to enquire into the affairs of the northern circars including the military strength

and financial position of the zamindars. No immediate action was, however, taken on the reports of the Committee of Circuit.

(a) *The Zamindars of Rampa :*

Rampa was the chief place in the small Mutta of the same name. Its ruler known as the zamindar, Mansabdar or the Raja of Rampa, had his residence at this place. Though the estate of Rampa was included in the Circar of Rajahmundry, the zamindar appears to have been independent. The earliest known chief was the Mansabdar Rambhupati Devu who lived early in the 19th century A.D. He died in A.D. 1835 leaving a daughter and an illegitimate son named Madhuvati Rambhupati Devu. The daughter and the son were, however, driven out of the zamindari by smaller Muttadars and the estate was placed under the Court of Wards. Following a grave disturbance, many of the turbulent Muttadars were driven out of the zamindari in A.D. 1845 and the zamindarini surrendered the estate in favour of her brother. After protracted negotiations, he was recognised as the Mansabdar by the remaining Muttadars. His rule was, however, oppressive. The people rose in revolt against him in A.D. 1858, 1861 and 1862 and the series of revolts culminated in the Rampa rebellion of A.D. 1879. The insurrection extended over an area of 5,000 square miles (13,210 square kilometres) in the hilly and jungle tracts. There was a guerilla war. Police-stations were attacked, villages were looted and burnt and money-lenders were murdered. The chief leaders of the rebellion were Sirdar Jangam Pulicanta Sambayya, Chandrayya, Ambul Reddi of Boduluru and Tamman Dora. The first of these was arrested on the 29th of April 1879. Regarding the second, he had many successes to his credit in Yellavaram (Ellavaram) division where he burnt Addathigala (Addatigala) police-station. The rebellion led to strenuous efforts on the part of the Government and troops were moved from all sides. Sullivan, I Member of the Board of Revenue, was ordered in July 1870 to visit the district, ascertain the causes of trouble and suggest suitable remedies. The deposition of the Mansabdar and the promise that the Muttadars should from then onwards deal directly with the Government, did much to allay the excitement. Ambul Reddi was captured in November 1879, and Chandrayya was killed in February 1880. These disturbances were suppressed by November 1880, and peace was finally restored. The Mutta held by the Mansabdar was resumed by the Government and the Mansabdar himself was detained as a State prisoner at Berhampore. Most of the smaller Muttadars in the estate were either reappointed or replaced and their position was defined. Of the thirteen villages comprising the Rampa Mutta, ten villages along with the title of Mansabdar of Rampa were given to the Munsiff of Chodavaram in appreciation of his services to the Government during the rebellion. The other three villages were given to the Muttadar of Marrivada for his loyalty.

(b) *The Zamindars of Peddapuram :*

The zamindars of Peddapuram traced their descent from a certain Vachchavaya Musali. The zamindari, at one time, extended from the north of Thotapalle to Nagaram island. The line of descent seems to have been unbroken till A.D. 1734 when the zamindari was ruled by a woman Vachchavaya Rangamma. She joined the standard of revolt raised by the neighbouring chiefs of Pithapuram, Eluru and Mogalthuru against the Muslim rule. She was defeated in a battle fought near Peddapuram and she committed suicide when she heard that her sons were tortured to death by the invaders. In A.D. 1749, the family was re-established by the Amildar, Nimat Ali, who appointed Rayappa Razu, the grandson of Rangamma, as the zamindar. The zamindar came into conflict with the Raja of Vizianagaram and seems to have been either killed or deposed. The zamindari continued to be under his successors till it was eventually sold for arrears of revenue in A.D. 1847.

(c) *The Zamindars of Pithapuram :*

The first known chief of this family was a certain Anupotama Nayudu. Records reveal that Anupotama Nayudu was in the service of the Bahmani Sultans about the middle of the 15th century A.D. The family faced many vicissitudes subsequently. A certain Madhaya Rao, from whom the zamindars of Pithapuram trace their descent, was employed as a Sirdar under the Qutb Shahis. His sons lived for a long time at Samalkot and one of them named Tenugu Rao was appointed as the Sirdar of Rajahmundry circar by the Qutb Shahi ruler, Abul Hasan Tana Shah. He was granted Anaparthi in Ramachandrapuram taluk as jaghir. The Sultan is said to have been well-disposed to his family and the nucleus of the present zamindari of Pithapuram is said to have been given to one of his seven sons named Ramachandra Rao. Several descendants of the seven sons of Tenugu Rao held the estate for many years. One of them Venkata Krishna Rayanimgar joined the rebellion raised by the neighbouring zamindars in or about A.D. 1733 to oppose the expedition sent under the command of Rustum Khan by Anwar-ud-din. He was, however, defeated and driven into the hills of Thotapalle where he appears to have lived till A.D. 1749. Estates and jaghirs were, however, regranted to him by Nimat Ali, the nawab of Rajahmundry. He joined the Dutch during A.D. 1758-59 in opposing the invasion of the English. He suffered defeat at the hands of the English and took refuge in Raghavapuram. In A.D. 1761 he was again re-established in his estate. Between A.D. 1765 and 1828, four chiefs, namely, Kumara Mahipati, Niladri, Kumara Venkata Mahipati Rao and Venkata Niladri, held sway over the zamindari. From A.D. 1828 to 1841 and from A.D. 1850 to 1861 the estate was under the Court of Wards. The zamindari was then handed over to Venkata Mahipati Gangadhara Rama Rao. After his death

the Court of Wards managed the estate from A.D. 1891 to 1906, when the son of the zamindar mentioned above attained majority and took charge of the zamindari. The zamindari continued to be under the rule of this family till 1948, when the zamindaris were abolished.

(d) The Zamindars of Kota and Ramachandrapuram :

The information regarding the other two zamindaris, namely, Kota and Ramachandrapuram, is scanty. Nothing is known about them except that the two zamindaris were merged into one and the zamindar of this united estate was involved in private debts in addition to the large revenue arrears due to the Government. The whole of Kota-Ramachandrapuram estate was bought in by the Government in A. D. 1846 and yearly allowances were granted to the owners of the estate.

Freedom Struggle :

East Godavari district figures quite prominently in the contribution, it made to the liberation from British imperialist rule. During the 1890s the District Association of Godavari, devoted to national activity, was started. Earlier, delegates from places like Kakinada and Rajahmundry went to Bombay and attended the first session of the Indian National Congress in A. D. 1885. District Conferences were held under the auspicious of the District Association, keeping the annual sessions of the National Congress as the model. Besides conferences of this sort, meetings were also held in Kakinada from time to time, as the occasion required, to pass resolutions on various current questions and communicate them to authorities in India and England.

During this period, political consciousness was progressively on the increase. The partition of Bengal in 1905 gave a sharp edge to this national awareness all over the country and this was very much reflected in this district. The people of this district reacted to this movement spontaneously and organised a Swadeshi Campaign inside the district. Places like Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Ramachandrapuram and Amalapuram were centres of such activity and several important persons went round the district organising meetings at which passionate pleas were made for the boycott of foreign goods, particularly British. A notable feature of the Swadeshi Movement in the district was the manifestation of hostility towards the Europeans among the local people. The frequent assaults on the Europeans in Kakinada and Rajahmundry led to the stationing of a military force at Rajahmundry and the imposition of punitive tax on the residents of Kakinada. The Vande Mataram Movement in this district was also the result of a spirit of revolt against the foreigners. It preceded the visit of Bepinchandra Pal

to Rajahmundry from the 19th of April to the 23rd of April 1907. During this movement, students of Rajahmundry Government College (Arts Section) wore Vande Mataram badges and attended the classes. This was disliked by the principal of the college, Hunter, who expelled and suspended several students. Some of the students were not permitted to sit for the examinations for even two years consecutively. A Vande Mataram Night School was started at Rajahmundry. The Vande Mataram Movement, however, came to an end among the students within a short time. A few persons even went to Japan to be trained in some crafts. Institutions for national learning also came up at Rajahmundry and Kota Ramachandrapuram.

The Home Rule Movement started by Mrs. Annie Besant gave rise to a spate of activity in this district also. Several branches of the League were started in this district and 'New India' then a widely circulated English daily, acted as a source of inspiration to the intellectuals of the district. Mrs. Besant halted at Kakinada on her way back from the Congress meeting at Lucknow in December 1916. Bepinchandra Pal paid a visit to Rajahmundry and Kakinada in 1919 and delivered lectures on the Rowlatt Act and passive resistance.

The Non-Co-operation Movement of 1920 saw the district seething with political turmoil. A meeting of the All India Congress Committee was held in March-April of 1921 at Vijayawada and this was attended by many all India leaders whose presence and message gave an impetus to further political activity in the district. After the All India Congress Committee meeting was over, Gandhiji undertook a tour of some of the coastal districts and spread the message of Nationalism. It was during this year that several hartals were observed in almost every town in this district in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales in the month of November. The temperance movement during this period received full support from the people. Many people are reported to have given up their lucrative practice as lawyers and joined the movement. The officials took action against the non-co-operators in a spirit of revenge. A Village Karanam was punished for no other reason than giving food to a starving non-co-operator who visited the village. A Muslim income-tax assessee in Rajahmundry was suspected of showing sympathy to the Khilafat movement and the tax on his income was raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 27,000 including penalties, though he sustained heavy losses in his trade. The situation thus became disquieting in this district and the authority of the Government was seriously hampered.

In January 1922, Godavari district sought and obtained permission from the All India Congress Committee to carry on a No-tax campaign. Bulusu Sambamurthi and other important persons of this

district requested the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to inaugurate Civil Disobedience in this district. When the entire country was in the throes of a non-violent non-co-operation movement, a youth by name Alluri Sitarama Raju, fired by patriotic zeal and fervour rose in rebellion against the British on the 22nd of August 1922. He was a resident of West Godavari district and wanted to establish an independent kingdom of his own by defying the British and spread from there the message of Independence to other areas. He moved from place to place, and in his itinerary was included Addathigala, Rajavommangi and several villages in Yellavaram and Rampachodavaram (Chodavaram) independent sub-tahuks in this district. His lieutenants were Gam Mallu Dora and Gam Gantam Dora. He gathered around him several followers and began collecting arms and ammunition. For two years, he defied the Government and eluded a number of military contingents sent in pursuit of him. Several measures were undertaken including the imposition of a punitive tax on certain areas for some months, the punishment of a number of village officers and others, who assisted Sitarama Raju and his followers, and the strengthening of the police force from time to time. These measures led to the capture of Alluri Sitarama Raju on the 7th of May 1924, but he is said to have been shot shortly afterwards when he attempted to escape. Thus the abortive and misdirected attempt of this brave, sacrificing and noble youth came to an end. But his failure as well as his whole life and work directed towards attaining freedom for the country form a most glorious chapter in the history of freedom struggle in Andhra Pradesh.

Another important event in the history of the movement was the holding of the annual session of the A.I.C.C., at Kakinada in the last week of December 1923. The Collector of Godavari, Bracken, tried by all means to prevent the session of the Congress being held at Kakinada. He discouraged contribution of funds and enlistment of volunteers for the purpose. He threatened to stop supply of water to the lands of those who contributed to Congress funds. One of the Deputy Collectors issued a circular that Village Munsiffs, Karanams and Assistant Munsiffs should not attend the Congress session even as visitors. The Kakinada Congress called on the nation to carry on the programme of constructive work and prepare for the adoption of Civil Disobedience as a final step.

The district showed again its political awareness in connection with the visit of the Simon Commission in 1928. Kakinada and Rajahmundry Municipalities passed resolutions in favour of the boycott of the Commission and the closure of all municipal institutions on the day of its landing in India. Even liberals like Nyapathi Subba Rao Pantulu took an active part in organising meetings for the purpose and exhorting the people to boycott the Commission. Another outstanding feature

of the period was the visit of Mahatma Gandhi to Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Ramachandrapuram, Amalapuram and other villages of East Godavari district in 1929 to raise funds for the Khaddar Movement and also to prepare the country for the final struggle. When Gandhiji started his Civil Disobedience Campaign again on the 12th of March 1930, marching from the Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi to break the Salt Law, the district again responded magnificently to this movement. Chollangi, a coastal village near Kakinada, was selected as a centre for breaking the Salt Law formally. The volunteers accompanied by large numbers of people broke the Salt Law at Chollangi on the 6th of April 1930, by boiling sea water and producing contraband salt.

The district again responded to the call given by the National Congress for Civil Disobedience in 1932. During this period, there were widespread protests in the district against the communal award of Macdonald. On the 20th of September 1932, shops throughout the district remained closed. In 1933 Gandhiji visited the district as part of his tour of the whole country in the cause of Harijan uplift. The district responded enthusiastically to his visit and threw open the temples for Harijan entry. Under the 1935 Government of India Act, the district returned 8 Congress candidates out of 9 to the Provincial Legislative Assembly and thus displayed its solid patriotism. Again, the district played a notable part in the Quit India Movement launched by Gandhiji in 1942. Because of the policy of severe repression followed by the Government the movement in the district took a violent turn. There were partial hartals in some places and strikes and picketing in educational institutions. Eight high school boys were apprehended while cutting telephone wires near Dowlaiswaram and sentenced to 18 months R. I. each. Attempts were made to remove rails on the line between Samalkot and Kakinada. The East Godavari District Board was superseded for a period of six months for passing a resolution on the 18th of August 1942, endorsing the resolution of the All India Congress Committee, protesting against the measures adopted by the Government in arresting the Congress leaders and resolving to close schools and offices under its management on the 20th of August 1942. The district hardly returned to normal conditions until the 20th of February 1947, when the British Government declared of its intention to Quit India. There was widespread rejoicing in the district when power was finally transferred by the British to the Indian National Government headed by Pandit Jawaharlal on the 15th of August 1947.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Population :

The latest available figures in regard to the population of this district are those provided by the Census of 1961, according to which the total population of the district is 26,08,375. From the table at Annexure 6, it can be seen that the demographic growth has been phenomenal over the last thirty years, considering that in 1931 the total population was only 17,56,747. Since then, the population figures have been regularly and relentlessly exploding. In the ten years between 1951 and 1961 the percentage variation in the district was 13.32 as against the State percentage variation of 15.65 for the corresponding period. An interesting sidelight of this demographic pattern is that throughout the thirty years from 1931, except for a short interlude from 1951 to 1961, women have maintained their numerical superiority over men in the district. But in all its constituent taluks, excluding Yellavaram (Ellavaram), Rajahmundry, Tuni and Prathipadu taluks, women generally maintained their numerical superiority over men. The table at Annexure 7 not only confirms this aspect but also records how the general increase in population has been reflected in all the taluks. The ratio of females for every 1,000 males from 1931 to 1961 can be seen from the table at Annexure 8. The figure of 1,026 females in 1931 to 1,000 males appears to be the all-time high. The distribution of population among the various taluks has been consistently uneven throughout the last thirty years, as can be judged from the wide spectrum of figures between Kakinada at one end and Rampachodavaram (Chodavaram) independent sub taluk at the other.

In 1961, Kakinada led the other taluks with a total population of 4,03,099 whereas Rampachodavaram carried the rear with 48,697 (vide table at Annexure 7). The density of population in the district per square mile is 624 as against the State figure of 339. Even here, the taluks present a wide diversity with Ramachandrapuram recording the congested figure of 1,308 per square mile and Rampachodavaram only 69 (vide Annexure 9).

The people inhabiting this district may be classified into two categories, viz., (1) people of the plains and (2) people of the Agency areas. Another important aspect of the population pattern of the district is its distribution among the various religious groups. The Hindus who number 25,09,784 constitute the bulk of the population, with the Christians (61,646) and the Muslims (36,074) coming as a distant second and

third. The Hindus and Christians are largely based in the rural areas whereas the Muslims have large concentration in the urban areas. The table at Annexure 10 gives the detailed figures under each column. Another aspect of interest is the vicissitudes over the last thirty years attending the growth in numbers of the three religious groups, namely, Hindu, Christian and Muslim. From the table at Annexure 11 it can be seen that, curiously enough, the Hindus and Muslims are gradually shrinking in numbers from 1931 onwards for every 10,000 of the population whereas the Christians have been increasing. Particularly impressive is the growth of Christians who have multiplied from 150 in 1931 to 236 in 1961 for every 10,000 of the population. During the corresponding period, the population of Hindus for every 10,000 has shrunk from 9,689 to 9,622. So far as the Muslims are concerned their number has also shrunk from 159 for every 10,000 to 138.

The vastly improved standards of public health and the high percentage of married persons in the age-group of 15 to 44 are the factors responsible for this rapid growth of population. It is revealing to note that in 1961, 78 per cent of the persons in this age-group were reported in the state of wedlock.

Movement of People :

The district holds out attraction to immigrants owing to its excellent irrigation facilities and prosperity in both agriculture and industry. It also comprises the rich Godavari delta area. The towns of this district present an appearance of prosperity and plenty owing to the location of a large number of rice-mills, sugar factories and tobacco grading factories. Added to this, Rajahmundry city has grown into a fairly large industrial centre having important industries like the Andhra Paper Mills, a number of brass and aluminium factories and the I. L. T. D. Tobacco Factory. Kakinada city, being the headquarters of the district and also the seat of engineering and medical colleges, provides attraction to numerous immigrants. In 1961, as many as 1,46,956 persons representing 5.63 per cent of the total population of the district were born in other districts of the State and immigrated to this district subsequently. 8,725 persons from other States and 2,082 persons from outside India have also immigrated to this district. The indigenous character of the population is demonstrated by the fact that 16,67,524 people representing 63.9 per cent of the district's population were born in the very places of their enumeration, while 7,83,045 representing 30.02 per cent were born outside the places of their enumeration but within the district. Among the immigrants from other districts, men outnumbered women. Regarding the immigrants from other States, a larger number of persons came from the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Mysore and also from Kerala and Rajasthan.

More number of women have immigrated into this district than men from West Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts, presumably due to the ties of marriage. In regard to immigrant males, they are drawn not only from the districts of Guntur, Krishna and Srikakulam but also from Rayalaseema districts and to a lesser degree from the Telangana region. The incentive for all of them has been mostly economic. In so far as immigration from outside India is concerned, the figure 2,082 is negligible as it forms only 0.07 per cent of the population of the district. Even with regard to inter-district movement of population, East Godavari sends out more number of persons than it receives. According to the Census of 1961, 1,46,956 persons came into the district as against 1,85,301 who went out, leaving a net differential of 38,345 emigrants. To make the picture with regard to the movement of people complete, we have to refer to the influx of displaced persons also, though it happens to be a microscopic figure. The partition of the country in 1947 contributed 231 displaced persons from Pakistan to this district spread over the period from 1947 to 1951. Of these, 228 were from West Pakistan and 3 from East Pakistan (the present Bangladesh). In recent years displaced persons in large number from Burma (who have been repatriated) have been rehabilitated in some of the villages and towns of this district.

Urban and Rural :

There are 1,537 revenue villages in the district, of which 1,346 are inhabited; accounting for 81.46 per cent of the total population of the district and only 18.54 per cent live in towns and cities. The population of the dominant type of village is less than 200 persons. The urban area consists of 2 cities and 12 towns, namely, Kakinada (Cocanada), Rajahmundry, Samalkot, Pithapuram, Peddapuram, Amalapuram, Tuni, Mandapeta, Ramachandrapuram, Draksharama, Dowlaiswaram, Anaparthi (Anaparti), Machavaram (Matsavaram) and Razole. The distribution of the major communities between the rural and urban areas has already been discussed. The population drift from the rural to the urban areas has been clearly noticeable in this district also in recent years and this is a global phenomenon which hardly needs any explanation or comment.

Languages :

East Godavari is pre-eminently a unilingual district because Telugu is the language spoken by 25,64,829 or 98 per cent of the total population. Spoken by 29,048 persons, Urdu comes as a rather distant second followed by Koya (2,750), Oriya (2,708), Tamil (2,597), Hindi (1,484), Malayalam (787), Kannada (622), English (586), Marathi (408), Relli (390), Chachadi (389), Thoti (324), Sindhi (274), Gujarati (256), Marwari (242) and so on. The distribution of the population based on mother tongue may be seen in the table at Annexure 12. The proportion of the

people speaking the more important languages or dialects for every 1,000 of population is presented at Annexure 13 from which it may be noticed that, during the last three decades, the proportion of Telugu speaking persons has increased by 29 for every 1,000 of population, whereas that for Koya has declined by 28.

The phenomenon of bilingualism is not present in this district. Out of a total number of 1,17,883 persons speaking a subsidiary language, it is estimated that 21,693 speak Telugu, 85,768 speak English and 7,239 speak Hindi. This is one more proof, if proof were needed, of the solid sway of Telugu over the district. The Telugu spoken in the district does not differ from those of the people living in West Godavari and Krishna districts, but the intonation is different. Speech tends to be a little long-drawn. The script most widely used in the district is naturally the modern Telugu script. Some of the other scripts in use are Tamil, Urdu, Devanagari, Oriya and Roman.

Religion and Caste :

Hindus :

The principal religious groups in the district, as already mentioned, are numerically speaking, the Hindus, the Christians and the Muslims. The Hindus consist of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras, the four castes under the traditional Varnasrama Dharma, besides Harijans. They are again subdivided each into a number of sub-castes. There are also the Scheduled Tribes who cannot be categorised with these castes but are nevertheless an integral part of the Hindu community. Viresalingam Pantulu, a staunch follower of Brahmo Samaj, hailed from this district. He bequeathed all his properties to the institutions, namely, Hitakarini Samaj, Brahmo Mandir, V. A. High School and Widow Home, all at Rajahmundry. The followers of the Samaj are not predominant now although there are Brahmo Mandirs at Kakinada, Pithapuram and Rajahmundry, the biggest of these being the Upasana Mandir at Kakinada.

The traditional distribution of occupations which constituted the *raison d'être* for the four principal castes must be regarded to have been greatly altered. In this respect, it may be stated that the Varnasrama Dharma has yielded place to the *Yuga Dharma*. The Brahmin has no more a monopoly of learning and priesthood than the Vaisya of trade, the Kshatriya of governance or the Sudra of tilling the soil. In all the communities there is a common hunger for more and better education and a uniform glamour for white-collared jobs and positions of power in public life. The process of what the Indian Sociologist Dr. M. N. Srinivas, has called 'Sanskritisation and secularisation' can be seen among the Hindus of this district also, leading to a blurring of the rigid frontiers between one caste and another. Nevertheless, we

can even now broadly identify certain castes or groups with specific occupations. The Vaisyas of the district are, for example, largely engaged in trade and agriculture and some in money-lending. The Kapus (Telagas), Kammas, Kshatriyas, Settibaliyas and Brahmins, distributed all over the district, are largely land-owning and cultivating. The Kapus are a widely diffused cultivating caste, a majority of whom are ordinary cultivators. The Kammas are another cultivating caste. The Madigas (50,791) and Malas (1,18,057) who form the two principal sub-castes under Harijans are largely labourers, both agricultural and non-agricultural. Some of them also hold land as tenants. Tanning and shoemaking are also pursued by many of the Harijans. More recently, some have taken to pulling of cycle rickshaws in the urban areas. These classes also perform services pertaining to the public needs of the village as a whole.

There are also some other groups associated with distinct professions or trades. For instance, the Yadavas, who seriously object to being called Gollas, are primarily a caste of graziers and have a distinctly agricultural background. Dwelling generally on the plains, they move during the dry season to the forest-clad hills which yield abundant pasture for their flocks and herds. Many have taken of late to cultivation and trade. Settibaliyas also known as Idigas are cultivators and hold at sorts of land tenures. Many of them are engaged in trade and toddy tapping. Gamallas are also engaged in cultivation, trade and toddy tapping like the Idigas. The Perikas are a small cultivating caste. The Karnabattus and Devangas are the chief weaver castes. The Kamsalas (smiths) also called Visvabrahmins, constitute primarily a community of goldsmiths, blacksmiths, copper-smiths and brass-smiths. The Vadrangis are carpenters. The Pallekarku commonly known as the Agnikula Kshatriyas who are in considerable number in this district and Vadabaliyas are largely the fishermen. Many of them are engaged in trade. Kalavantulu who constituted a small caste of dancing-girls and prostitutes are not at present exclusively devoted to their traditional profession. Many of them marry men of the caste and lead a happy domestic life. The men are cultivators and petty traders. There are also Rajakas, Mangalas and Kummaras.

Tribes :

In this district, by far the largest hill-tribe is that of the Konda Reddis who are a caste of jungle men having some characteristics common to the Koyas. They are found in the Agency areas of Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram. They usually talk a rough kind of Telugu. As a class, they are more gentle and less excitable than the Koyas and they mix more freely with the people of the low country. They call themselves as Pandava Reddis, Raja Reddis and Reddis of solar race. They have exogamous septs. They live by shifting (Podu) cultivation. They worship the Pandavas, the spirits of the hills, their ancestors and other

deities. The shrine of Saralamma of Peddakonda is their place of pilgrimage and so is the Papikonda, where an important Reddi festival is held every seven or eight years in honour of the Pandavas. The Reddis also observe the harvest festivals. Their villages are formed into groups. They recognise marriage by capture and it is a custom found only among poorer Konda Reddis. Polygamy is not uncommon but polyandry is never recognised. Their adult dead are buried.

The Koyas are another jungle tribe found on either side of the Godavari. In this district, they have no theory of their origin except the claim that they descended from Bhima, one of the Pancha Pandavas. The people of the plains call them Koya Doralu. Their language is Koya which bears affinity to Tamil and Telugu alike. The tribe is split up into occupational endogamous subdivisions. They are all chiefly engaged in agriculture. They worship family Velpus (Gods) and observe a few festivals also. Once a year is celebrated a feast similar to the Chaitra Parvam in Visakhapatnam Agency, when all the men go out on a hunt and those who return empty-handed are pelted with mud and filth by the women. Dancing plays an important part in all these feasts and also in marriages. The men put on head-dresses of straw into which buffalo-horns are stuck and do the turns and twists with a weird kind of chant. A Koya may have as many wives as his purse permits. Intermarriages with other castes are, however, unknown. Marriages are either by proposal or by force which includes elopement and capture. In the case of a marriage by proposal, the young man gives a wedding feast and also pays the bride's price. If the marriage is effected by capture, matters become much simpler. The Koyas generally burn their adult dead but bury the infants. Tattooing is common. A Koya village is ordinarily small and it is inhabited exclusively by the people of the tribe. The Gazetteers on Khammam and West Godavari districts deal with the Koyas in greater detail.

The Yerukalas speaking Yerukala, a polyglot dialect, are a semi-nomadic tribe, which is known by various names such as Korava or Koracha. The Gazetteer on Nalgonda district deals with the Yerukalas in greater detail. The remaining tribes of this district include the Kondakapus, Kammaras, Konda Doras, Valmiki, Mannedoras and Yanadis. The Visakhapatnam District Gazetteer deals with some of these tribes in greater detail. The table at Annexure 14 gives full particulars of the Scheduled Tribes in the district. The Scheduled Castes, however, number 4,59,656, of whom 2,31,422 are males and 2,28,234 are females.

Christians :

Almost all the Indian Christians are converts from the Hindu fold. There are both Catholics and Protestants. The latter, however, are numerically larger and belong to several denominations like the Lutherans,

Baptists, Christians of the South Indian Church, Ceylonese Pentecosts, Seventh Day Adventists, followers of the Church of God and Church of Christ and so on. The Christians of this district have taken to a variety of professions, though a large number is engaged in the teaching, nursing and preaching professions. Even though Christianity does not recognise any caste system, nevertheless, the influence of the castes to which they belonged before conversion from Hinduism does operate in their general social life and particularly in the matter of matrimonial alliances. Converts from the same caste tend to group together in such endogamous practices.

Muslims :

The Muslims who are numerically next to Hindus and Christians in this district belong mostly to the Sunni sect though there are some Shias also. Generally speaking, the Muslims are not to be found confined to any particular profession. They are to be found in almost all walks of life. The important groups among them are Shaik, Syed, Mughal and Pathan. The Shaiks outnumber the others.

Religious Beliefs and Practices:

The three major religious groups in the district, namely, the Hindu, the Christian and the Muslim, observe the same religious beliefs and practices as their fellow believers do all over the country and they are too well-known to need any elaborate description. Among the Hindus, belief in God ranges from the high Upanishadic concept of one God without a second who is both immanent and transcendent, to anthropomorphic and even animistic notions. Broadly, however, the masses of Hindus believe in a pantheon, the dominating figures of which are Brahma (the Creator), Vishnu (the Preserver) and Mahesvara (the Destroyer). Rama and Krishna are universally regarded as divine incarnations and are easily the most popular personal Gods of the Hindus. Temples dedicated to various deities are normal centres of religious congregation and worship, though there are no hard and fast rules with regard to specific days of worship in the week. However, on important religious occasions like fairs and festivals, devotees throng their temples and offer prayers. The Hindus, unlike the Muslims and Christians, do not have a single religious book, though they have a body of scriptures which they claim to have been divinely revealed. The four Vedas come in this category and whatever other type of heterogeneity can be ascribed to the Hindus, faith in the Vedas binds them together. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are the great religious epics of the Hindus and the Bhagavadgita (The Divine Song) which appears in the Bhishma Parva of the Mahabharata is *par excellence* 'The Book' of the Hindus. To the masses of Hindus, it is the authentic voice of God. Sankara, Madhva and Ramanuja are the three great Acharyas of the Hindu faith, the only point of difference among

them being the interpretation each one of them gave of the *Prasthan Traya*. Sankara was the propounder of Advaita (Monism), Madhva of Dvaita (Dualism) and Ramanuja of Visishtadvaita (Qualified Monism).

The Christians of the district, like their co-religionists all over the world, believe in God as the sole Father of the universe and in Christ, His son, as the messenger, who came down to earth to justify the ways of God to men. Christ is the Saviour of mankind as he viewed with infinite compassion the fallibility of man and redeemed him by shedding his own blood on the Cross. The Bible is the Holy Book of the Christians and the Sermon on the Mount which is one of the most beautiful passages in all religious literature, represents the *summum bonum* of Christian ethics.

The Muslims, like other followers of their faith everywhere else, believe in Allah the one and only God and in Muhammad the Holy Prophet as His last messenger. The Quran is their Holy Book. Islam, which means submission to the divine will, enjoins on all its faithful followers five duties which are (1) the recitation of the Kalma (an expression of faith in God and the Holy Prophet), (2) the saying of Namaz (prayer) five times daily either individually or collectively, preferably in a mosque, (3) Roza (fasting in the month of Ramzan), (4) Hajj (pilgrimage) to the shrine in Mecca and (5) Zakat (charity in cash or kind). Many Muslims also respect Pirs (saints) and visit their Dargas, particularly on occasions of their anniversaries called Urs. There are many such Dargas in this district also.

Manners and Customs :

Though the external pattern of life of all the communities is becoming increasingly uniform under the socio-economic stresses of modern living, nevertheless, each community has its own particular way of life, distinguished by varying manners and customs. Among the Hindus, there is a prescribed ceremony for every occasion in a man's life from birth to death, like naming of the child (Namakaranam), first tonsure (Kesakhandanam), thread ceremony or Upanayanam, marriage ceremony, Griha Pravesam (house-warming) and death ceremonies. The so-called higher castes among Hindus such as Brahmins and Vaisyas cremate their dead, while several other castes bury them. The Muslims and Christians bury their dead. The Muslims generally take their dead first to the mosque where a funeral service called Namaz-e-Janaza is conducted and later the dead body is buried with its head placed towards the north and the face turned to the west in the direction of Mecca. The Christians also take their dead to the church for the funeral service before burial in the cemetery. The Hindus perform

Shradha or Taddinam (death anniversary) for their dead. Pilgrimages to holy shrines is a custom common to all the three major religious groups. The Christians of the district observe many of the manners and customs inherited from their Hindu ancestry.

Inter-caste Relations:

In the years after independence, a marked change has been brought about in the rigidity of castes so far as public life is concerned. In hotels, restaurants, temples and other places of public resort, one hardly notices any of the old-time exhibitions of caste distinction. On festive occasions as well as in social functions, there is free mixing of castes including interdining which some years ago was not universal. In both the urban and rural areas, inter-caste relations have registered a remarkable degree of improvement. Such inter-caste cordiality, far from being restricted to public life, is happily spreading, though slowly, in the sphere of private and personal life also.

Social Life :

Property and Inheritance :

As a result of the stresses of the socio-economic pattern of modern life and recent legislation affecting the pattern of land ownership as well as succession to property, the traditional pattern of joint family system, so characteristic of Indian life, has been considerably weakened and its physical structure is on the decline throughout the district giving place more and more to nuclear families. The abolition of zamindaris and the ceiling on land which can be owned by a family have also shaken the joint family to its roots. It, however, survives in the discharge of filial and family obligations even if the members are scattered by the socio-economic forces of modern times. The Hindu Succession Act of 1956 has also led in a few instances in the district to the transfer of property through wills. Inheritance among the Muslims is governed by their Personal Law and among the Christians by the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

Marriage and morals :

Monogamy is the general pattern among all the major communities even where the Personal Law, as in the case of Muslims, for example, allows polygamy. Polyandry is practically non-existent in the district. From the statement made earlier in this chapter, that 78 per cent of the persons in the age-group of 15 to 44 are in the status of married persons, it can be safely concluded that the institution of marriage is universal among all the communities. Among the Hindus, marriage is a sacrament and its rites are rigidly prescribed by custom and tradition, though variations from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste or sub-caste may occur in the observance of various folklore ceremonies. Among all the castes

there are certain customary restrictions on certain types of matrimonial alliance. For instance, Sagotra marriages are strict taboo according to custom in spite of the legal sanction given to them by the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955. Sapinda marriages, however, are prohibited by both custom and law. In all these castes, generally the most suitable husband for a bride is her father's sister's son. This practice called Menarikam is prevalent in the district to a large extent. It is also a common practice for a man to marry his sister's daughter.

Among the Muslims, however, marriage is a civil contract. The 'Mehr', which is the amount the husband has to pay to the wife as a lumpsum, is always fixed before the ceremony takes place and may be paid either immediately or later in life. Marriages are usually negotiated and settled by the parents of the boy and the girl. Nikah, which is the actual marriage ceremony, is performed at the bride's house by the Qazi. He obtains the consent of the bride and the bridegroom through two agents after which he reads the Khutba. With that, the ceremonial part of the marriage is regarded as completed. There are certain inhibitions on marriage alliances taking place between certain persons such as brother and sister, half-brother and half-sister, uncle and niece. Adoption of a boy or a girl has no religious sanction. Christians of the district follow many of the manners and customs associated with the Hindus but the actual marriage ceremony is solemnised in a church by a priest.

The dowry system, which means the demand made by the bridegroom's people from the bride's parents for the payment of money as well as other costly gifts in the shape of land, house, clothes and jewels, as a condition precedent to the alliance, is a Hindu institution which has now spread to the Muslims and Christians as well. In certain communities the ruthlessness of this practice is a nightmare to parents who have marriageable daughters. There are certain castes in the district where the very admission of a boy into a medical or engineering college puts up his value in the matrimonial market enormously. The passing of the Abolition of Dowry Act of 1961 has not made any perceptible impact on this social evil.

Civil marriages, though permissible under the Special Marriage Act of 1954, are hardly resorted to by any of the communities. In the nine-year period between 1961 and 1969, the number of such marriages solemnised in the district was 109. The peculiar feature of some of these marriages is that the customary religious rites are also gone through besides the statutory registration. Among other changes in regard to marriages in all the communities, is the clear enhancement in the age of marriage for both boys and girls. This change, while becoming quite common in the urban areas, is noticeable even in the rural areas. In regard to divorces, while it was always permissible

for the Muslims and the Christians, it was not so for the Hindus until the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955. Nevertheless, the prevailing social climate is against divorce in all the communities. From 1961 to 1969, the number of divorces granted by the law courts in the district was 160. The number of judicial separations for the same period was 55. Christian marriages can be annulled under the Indian Divorce Act of 1869. Widow marriage is not generally favoured among the Hindus though under the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act of 1856 there is no legal bar. It is, however, not uncommon among some of the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes. Muslim Personal Law allows widow marriage but in actual practice such marriages are uncommon. Among the Christians also, widow marriage is not common.

Status of Women :

Despite a marked change in the economic status of women, the broad picture is that they continue to be dependent on men, as most women regard marriage and motherhood as their natural career. Nevertheless, there are many who, from economic necessity or individual conviction seek employment. The professions into which the largest number of such women enter are teaching and medicine, though they are found in considerable numbers in other professions also. With the liberalised laws of inheritance, the economic status of women in the district has definitely improved. With the introduction of universal adult suffrage and the special interest the State is taking in the advancement of women, there are many women occupying positions of importance in public life, including the legislature, local self-governing bodies and government service.

Immoral Traffic :

Prostitution appears to be more rife in this district than some other districts as there have been many convictions for the offence of practising prostitution. The number of convictions under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act of 1956, for the period 1961-69 was 2,074. It may, therefore, be inferred that the incidence of prostitution is fairly high. For other offences like drunkenness and gambling, the number of convictions for the corresponding period was 38,767, of which drunkenness accounted for 5,635 and gambling for 33,132.

Home Life :

Dwellings :

There were 5,59,972 census houses in the district in 1961, of which 4,65,420 houses were in the rural areas and 94,552 houses in the urban areas. Of these, houses used purely for dwelling purposes accounted for about 87 per cent of the total number of houses in the district. A good number of houses with country tiled or Mangalore tiled roofs,

which are set at a normal incline, are to be seen in this district. In house-building the district shows a distinct architectural pattern combining both functional and decorative requirements. It has a few factories manufacturing tiles which are extensively used in the area. The walls of the buildings are generally made of mud or brick. The houses are generally thatched with palmyra leaves and seldom have terraced roofs. Tiles are common in towns but much less so outside them. Under the roof a ceiling of mud is often made with the double objects of serving as a loft or storehouse and protecting the house itself if the roof catches fire. Outside the big towns, houses of two storeys are rare. In the Agency area, the walls are generally of split bamboo, sometimes smeared with mud.

In urban localities, old houses in congested areas are discarded in favour of new houses in open sites. Residential and business quarters are now getting separated. Better houses in the urban and rural areas are built on a higher plinth with solid materials like brick, stone and mortar. Modern types of houses with concrete roofs are becoming common. Most of these are double-storeyed. Separate bathrooms and latrines are generally provided in such houses. In cities like Kakinada and Rajahmundry in particular, the constructions are greatly influenced by modern designs and techniques. The architecture of most of the houses is essentially functional though the decorative aspect is not lost sight of. Most of the houses in the urban areas are provided with 'dry' latrines whereas houses in the rural areas are without any. Some of the recent improvements in rural houses are better ventilators, improved cattle-sheds and better drainage.

Furniture and Decoration :

With most of the ordinary people in the urban and rural areas there is very little furniture. In middle-class homes there may be a few wooden cots usually of the folding variety, a table and one or two chairs. The more sophisticated people, however, have the appointed furniture for each room like sofa sets in the drawing-rooms, dining-table and chairs in the dining-hall, easy-chairs, garden chairs and the like. In some traditional types of houses they have an Uyyala in the main hall. This is an ornamented plank held by chains dropping from the ceiling and used for swinging. Wants have also undergone a radical change in accordance with the tastes of the time. Motor-cars, radios and refrigerators are now common necessities for the upper middle-class families. They are also sought after by some as status symbols. So far as decoration is concerned, the Hindus universally use Rangavalli or Muggu in front of their houses. Doors and windows are painted in bright colours and on the walls are usually hung the portraits of some deities or the paintings of old masters like Ravi Varma and also pictures of Gandhi and Nehru.

Dress and Ornaments :

Among the Hindus and Christians, men commonly sport a Dhoti and Kurta. Among Kshatriyas, the turbans worn by them are made to bunch out at the left side above the ear, while the other end hangs loose at the back. The younger folk of all communities, however, wear pants and bush shirts. It is not uncommon for the senior officers of the Government and top business executives to wear the western type of suit whenever the hot weather of the district relents. The Muslims normally wear pyjama instead of Dhoti, and Kurta and the fez cap which, however, is not so common now. The women of all communities including the Muslims wear Saris and blouses (Ravikalu). Shalwar and Kameez are also put on by some Muslim women. Purdah is no longer as rigidly observed as of old, particularly among the upper class Muslims. The working classes have hardly ever observed it. The influence of new ideas is now particularly noticeable in dress which is becoming westernised for practically all communities. This, together with the mode of hairdressing and close shaving which has come into vogue among men, has done away with the distinctive communal hallmarks of appearance and attire. The tribes of Konda Reddis, Koyas and Yerukalas are generally scantily clothed. The clothing of the women is nearly as limited as that of the males.

Regardless of cast or community, all women are fond of flowers and ornaments. Hindu women wear Bottu, the vermilion mark on the forehead. Some of the Christian women, particularly the Catholics, also put on Bottu. Among the most treasured ornaments of married Hindu women are Tali and Mattelu (silver rings on the toes) because these ornaments are the seal and symbol of married status and are discarded only in the unfortunate event of widowhood. Bangles are worn by the Hindu, the Muslim and the Christian women alike. Except among Vaisyas, men do not wear ornaments. Golden rings and wrist-watches, however, are put on by many men of all communities. The proverbial hunger of women for gold and silver ornaments has not altogether vanished. Light and fashionable designs are now generally used instead of the solid heavy jewellery of the past.

Food :

In regard to food, rice constitutes the staple diet in the district. In the upland taluks and more particularly in the Agency areas, ragi, jowar and bajra are commonly used. Except Brahmins and Vaisyas, a great majority of others are non-vegetarians, mutton being the commonest type of meat. The Hindus eschew meat on certain days in the week as well as on religious occasions. A kind of hot mango pickle (Avalakaya) is most popular among all classes of people in the district and each family believes in its own unique brand of excellence in this

regard, although other pickles like Nimmakaya, Magaya and Chintakaya are also in evidence. The vegetarian diet consists mostly of rice, dhal, vegetables, curds and milk. The non-vegetarian dishes include meat, fish and eggs. For poor classes these dishes are luxuries to be had only on special occasions. Coffee or Tea is the universal morning beverage. Iddli, Pesarattu, Minapattu and Vada are popular snacks. Chewing of *pan* (Killi) is a rare habit. Smoking is a widespread habit in the district. Even the women of many castes smoke and boys and girls are also to be seen often with cheroots in their mouths.

Festivals :

Each religious community has its major festivals and it is not uncommon for one community to share in the gaiety and happiness of another community on such occasions. The Muslims, for instance, greet their Hindu and Christian compatriots on occasions like Dasara, Dipavali and Christmas, and similarly the Hindus reciprocate such greetings on Muslim and Christian festivals. The major festivals of the Hindus are Ugadi, Dasara, Dipavali and Sankranti. Ugadi is the New Year's Day of the Telugus usually occurring in March-April (Chaitra Suddha Padyami). Apart from the feasting common to all festivals, Ugadi is distinguished by the reading of significant passages from the New Year's almanac (Panchangam). Dasara is a national festival and is observed by the Hindus of this district also for ten days, the celebrations reaching a climax on Vijayadasami. This festival usually figures in September-October. In many places in the district, fairs are held on this day and colourful processions of temple deities are taken out. Dipavali usually falls in November and is the well-known festival of lights celebrated throughout the country. New clothes are worn on this day and the new son-in-law of the house is invited as the chief guest, feasted and given presents. For the Vaisyas, Dipavali marks the beginning of the new business year. Lakshmi is the Goddess worshipped on this occasion. Sankranti is the harvest festival of the Hindus and is observed for three days in January when the harvest is brought in. Children come in for special attention during this festival as 'Regu' berries and coins are showered over their heads. The cattle are decorated and taken out to the accompaniment of drums and Nadasvaram music. Apart from these major festivals, there are many others like Sri Ramanavami, Krishna Janmashtami (Sri Jayanti), Vinayaka Chaviti and Mahasivaratri, to mention only a few. Vasantotsavam (festival of sprinkling coloured waters) is played with gay abandon during February-March.

The major Muslim festivals are Bakrid and Id-ul-fitr. Bakrid is celebrated on the 10th of the last month of the Hijra year when goats and rams are sacrificed, and meat is distributed. Id-ul-fitr is celebrated

after a month of fasting and prayers during Ramzan which is the most sacred month for the Muslims. Other important occasions in the year are Shab-e-barat, Bara Wafat (the day of the Holy Prophet's death) and Muharram (the month in which Imam Husain was martyred). For the Christians the major festivals, as in other parts of the world, are Christmas (the birthday of Christ) and New Year's Day. Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter (the day of Resurrection), All Souls' Day and Harvest festival are some of the other festivals. Some Christians of the district also observe the Hindu festivals of Ugadi, Dasara, Dipavali and Sankranti. Jataras and fairs are held in all parts of the district. These are annual occasions got up in reverence to a local god or Goddess. The Jataras of Nukalamma, Maridamma, Mavullamma, and Gangadevi are famous almost throughout the district. For a detailed list of fairs and festivals in this district readers may refer to the East Godavari District Census Handbook of 1961. National festivals like the Independence Day, the Republic Day and the birthday of Gandhiji are utilised for arranging public lectures, variety entertainments and sports events.

Amusements and Games :

By far the most popular source of entertainment in the district is the cinema. A town is incomplete without a theatre (cinema), while what are called touring talkies cater to the needs of the villages in this regard. Next to Telugu, Hindi and English pictures are largely exhibited, particularly in the towns. The number of theatres in the district is 66, of which Kakinada and Rajahmundry have 10 and 12 respectively. Even though the traditional stage has been greatly eclipsed by the ubiquitous cinema, nevertheless, plays dealing with mythological themes from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata are greatly enjoyed and appreciated. The Harikatha is another popular art and provides enjoyment and edification, particularly to the elderly and devoutly inclined. Circuses also appear to be popular, judged by the frequency of their visits to the towns and the large numbers they draw for weeks on end. Vidhinatakam or street drama in which the characters sing and dance throughout the night is another traditional art which has retained its popularity. The Burrakatha which is a ballad sung by a minstrel to the tune of a single-stringed Tambura and the rhythmic sounds of a tiny drum grips both the urban and the rural people so wonderfully that its popular appeal has been exploited by the Government to spread the meaning and message of the Plans and also by the political parties to spread their ideologies. Even school boys are turning out to be excellent amateurs in this regard. There are also a number of rural dances and games, of which Kolatam by girls is a popular dance. Among the classical arts, confined largely to urban life, are Karnatic music, Bharatanatyam and Kuchipudi styles of dance. The musical instruments largely in use are the violin, flute, Vina and Mridangam. Dancing is the most

popular diversion. There are different tribal dances also.

Among the games played in the district, Foot-ball, Hockey, Badminton, Volleyball, Shuttle-cock, Base-ball, Basket-ball, Kho-kho and other games of national and international currency are generally played in schools and colleges. A number of indigenous sports and games, of which wrestling and Kabaddi are very important, are also being revived on a large scale. The radio also has come to stay in the district as a source of education, information and entertainment. In places where important public offices are located, the employees have their recreation clubs.

Impact of New Forces :

While discussing the state of the joint family system earlier in this Chapter, we had occasion to refer to the impact of agrarian changes on social life. The structure of society has undergone a significant change in the past few years. With the abolition of the zamindaris and the tiller of the soil becoming its owner, an almost revolutionary change in the class structure of the district has come about. This process has been greatly strengthened and accelerated by political changes, particularly universal adult suffrage which has armed the common man with the vote. There is today in the district an acceptance of social equality and the sharing of opportunities which have somewhat eased village tensions and has emphasised the need for peaceful living. The zamindars also have largely disappeared as a class and tended to take to other professions and trades. The loosening of the caste system (with its rigid notions of high and low) has also greatly added to the transformation of a feudal and ascriptive society into a more egalitarian structure.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Land Reclamation and Utilisation :

From the table presented at Annexure 15, it can be seen that, out of a total geographical area of 10,82,098 hectares, as much as 38.7 per cent was cultivated during 1967-68. The uncultivated area comprises forests (19.4 per cent), barren and uncultivable land (7.1), land put to non-agricultural uses (7.6), permanent pastures and other grazing lands (3.9), land under miscellaneous trees (1.8), cultivable waste (14.7), current fallows (4.6) and other fallows (2.2). Out of a total extent of 1,59,198 hectares of cultivable waste lands in the district, the taluks of Yellavaram (Ellavaram), Rampachodavaram (Chodavaram), Tuni, Rajahmundry, Prathipadu (Prattipadu) and Kakinada (Cocanada) account for as many as 1,37,336 hectares, Yellavaram leading with 78,410 hectares and Kothapeta coming last with practically no waste land. The principal difficulty in the reclamation and utilisation of all these lands is the lack of irrigational facilities. Under a Master Plan for the exploitation of the irrigation potential of the district, most of these lands will be reclaimed and utilised for irrigation. The table at Annexure 16 gives the proportion of land utilisation in the district during the last ten years from 1958-59.

Irrigation :

The undulating and plain terrains of the district lend favourably to irrigation from canals, streams, tanks and wells. The chief sources of irrigation in the district are the canals from the river Godavari, open head channels from streams like the Bikkavolu, Tulyabhaga, Teki, Kunavaram, Kowsika, Rameswaram Moga and Sankaraguptam and the Koringa river, besides a good number of tanks and wells. As wells are found to be works of great utility, the policy of the Government was all along to encourage the construction of wells by granting loans and other inducements to private individuals. Sometimes, direct irrigation by baling water from the streams is also carried on by the ryots. The sources of irrigation consist of 518 Government canals, 78 private canals, 1,827 tanks, 377 tube-wells and 1,750 other wells at the end of 1967-68. The sources of irrigation, commanding an ayacut of 81 hectares and above, are under the charge of Public Works Department, while minor irrigation tanks with ayacuts below 81 hectares are managed by the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis. Of the total geographical area of 10,82,098 hectares of the district, an extent of 4,18,954 hectares was cultivated during 1967-68. The area under irrigation during the same year was 2,52,748 hectares, of which 1,96,548 hectares were

irrigated by Government canals, 77 hectares by private canals, 42,046 hectares by tanks, 8,157 hectares by tube-wells, 1,596 hectares by other wells and 4,324 hectares under other sources like springs. The number of sources of irrigation and the net area irrigated, according to different sources taluk-by-taluk, are presented in Annexures 17 and 18 respectively. The percentage proportion of the area cultivated and irrigated in respect of each taluk is indicated in Annexure 19.

Tanks :

There are quite a good number of large tanks commanding ayacuts over 203 hectares in this district. The ayacuts and other details pertaining to these tanks are given in Annexure 20. The Public Works Department, since its establishment, restored many of the tanks for developing the irrigation system in the district. An intensive drive for the development of irrigation was, however, started with the introduction of the 'Grow More Food Campaign' in 1943. It gained further momentum with the implementation of the Plan schemes during the first three Five Year Plans and thereafter, when a good number of tanks were repaired and restored and also new ones constructed. About 30 minor irrigation schemes were completed during the period from 1951 to 1967 serving an additional ayacut of over 16,714 hectares. Further, quite a good number of minor irrigation schemes are under execution to improve the irrigation potential of the district.

Projects :

Godavari Anicut and Delta System:

The river Godavari divides itself near Dowlaiswaram into two branches, namely, the Gaurami Godavari and the Vasishta Godavari, and its delta forms lower down this point. These two arms of the river divide the delta, which is about 2,000 sq. miles (5,198 sq. km.) into three parts. The central portion lying between them is known as the Central Delta, while the eastern and the western portions lying to the east and west of them are known as the Eastern and Western Deltas respectively. The Central and Eastern Deltas are entirely situated in this district, while the Western Delta is in the West Godavari district.

The question of irrigating the delta areas from a weir in the neighbourhood of Dowlaiswaram was mooted as early as the closing years of the eighteenth century A.D., but it needed the spur of a famine to stir the Government to action. The period from A.D. 1832 to 1841 was in particular calamitous, containing four famine years and three of shortage. As a result of the deplorable conditions during this period, Sir Arthur Cotton (then Major Cotton) was directed in A.D. 1844 to prepare a scheme for the construction of a project. He recommended the construction of an anicut across the river Godavari at an estimated

cost of Rs. 28.14 lakhs and it was sanctioned by the Court of Directors in December 1846, while the construction was taken up in the following year. The width of the Godavari river at Dowlaiswaram is six kilometres but each of the two main branches is subdivided by small islands permitting the work to be carried out in four sections with four weirs, connected by embankments. The four sections of the anicut are fitted with 3' high falling shutters. The total length of all the four sections of the anicut is 3,611.6 m. Altogether, the Dowlaiswaram headworks comprised $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles of weir, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of embankment, three sets of under-sluices and three canal-heads leading to the Eastern, Central and Western Delta systems. The anicut was completed in A.D. 1852 and the excavation of canals and construction of masonry structures were completed between A.D. 1850 and 1874. In those days, the construction of this anicut was undoubtedly a great achievement and a notable landmark in the history of irrigation in India, demonstrating, as it did, the possibility of harnessing for man's use the greatest and most formidable rivers. The canals, drawing their supply from the river Godavari, have converted the delta areas into vast expanses of paddy fields where failure of crop for want of water is unknown.

The Godavari Central Delta which lies between the Gautami Godavari and the Vasishta Godavari also includes Polavaram and Nagavaram islands. The area under irrigation in the Central Delta is about 82,556 hectares. In addition to this ayacut, an extent of about 6,800 hectares is eligible for water-supply throughout the second crop season to raise garden crops under 'B' schedule. The other areas which are not covered by the second crop and 'B' schedule are also provided with water up to the 28th of February of every year, to raise dry crops under 'C' schedule. Thus, except for a few small patches of land, the entire area in this delta is brought under irrigation.

Canal System in the Central Delta:

The Godavari Central Delta Main Canal, taking off its course from the head-lock with a head-sluice at Bobbarlanka (Bobbirlanka), runs about 8 miles (13 km.) up to Ryali Lock, where it divides itself into three canals, namely, (1) Bank Canal, (2) Amalapuram Canal and (3) Gannavaram Canal. The Amalapuram Canal is again bifurcated into Amalapuram and Bendamurlanka (Bandamurlanka) canals. The Main Canal irrigates an extent of 6,718 hectares spreading over 15 villages in Kothapeta (Kottapeta) taluk.

Bank Canal:

The Bank Canal traverses to a total length of about 39 miles (64 km.) with four locks, the first of which is at Lolla at mile $8\frac{1}{2}$, the second at Vadapalem at mile 20, the third at Chintallanka (Chintanalanka) at

mile 26/7 and the fourth at Annampalle at mile 38/7. The new Polavaram Main Channel which takes off from the left side of the Bank Canal at mile 38/2 crosses the river Vriddha Gautami by means of an aqueduct of about 805 m. long and supplies water to the Polavaram island. The Bank Canal crosses (1) the Vriddha Gautami drain at mile 42/5, (2) the new Inapuram drain at mile 42/6 and (3) the old Inapuram drain at mile 44/0. This canal has two surplus vents of 6' x 6' in the aqueduct over the new Inapuram drain at mile 46/6.

Amalapuram Canal :

The Amalapuram Canal runs about 31/2 miles with five locks, the first being at mile 8/4 near new Ryali, the second at mile 19/7 near Palivela, the third at mile 26/2 near Mukkamala, the fourth at mile 30/1 near Nadipudi and the fifth at mile 34/6 near Chintalapudi. There are three surplus weirs along the Amalapuram Canal, the first at mile 11/4 near Ryali, the second at mile 24/4 near Mukkamala and the third at mile 39/6 near Chintalapalle. The surplus weir at Mukkamala is intended to dispose of the drainage brought down through the Palivela drain in addition to the canal supply. Further, the canal divides itself into two branches at mile 30/3 below Nadipudi Lock, one leading towards Amalapuram and the other towards Bendamurlanka. The canal benefits an ayacut of about 24,848 hectares, spreading over 64 villages in the taluks of Kothapeta and Razole.

Gannavaram Canal :

The Gannavaram Canal traverses nearly 37 miles and crosses (1) the Gopalapuram Lock at mile 17/2, (2) the Mondepulanka Lock at mile 28/0, (3) the Podalada Lock at mile 34/4, (4) the Sivakoda Lock at mile 38/7 and (5) the Sakhinetipalle Lock at mile 45/1. The canal has two surplus weirs, one at Ramachandrapuram at mile 14/5 and the other at Bellampudi at mile 25/0. The canal irrigates an extent of about 23,472 hectares in 69 villages in the taluks of Kothapeta and Razole.

Godavari Eastern Delta System:

The area irrigated in the Eastern Delta is over 1,06,918 hectares from various canals, namely, the Main Canal, Samalkot Canal, Kakinada Canal, Mandapeta Canal, Kovvur-Manjeru Canal, Coringa Canal, Injaram Canal and Bank Canal. An additional ayacut of about 4,047 hectares is also irrigated under these canals through the method of water application.

Main Canal:

The Main Canal of the Godavari Eastern Delta takes off from the left bank of the river at Dowlaiswaram. The headlock at Dowlaiswaram connects the Eastern Delta canals with the river and the canals of the Central and Western Deltas through their headlocks at Bobbarlanka and Vizzaswaram respectively. At mile 4/1, the Main Canal bifurcates itself into the Samalkot and Kakinada Canals. It benefits an ayacut of 1,109 hectares distributed in five villages of Rajahmundry taluk.

Samalkot Canal:

This canal takes off from the Main Canal at Kadium and forms the northern boundary of the Eastern Delta and runs more or less parallel to the Vijayawada-Waltair railway line. There are three locks on this canal, one each at Samalkot, Venkatakrishnapuram and Kakinada at miles 30/4, 32/6 and 37/1 respectively. The last one is a tidal lock connecting the canal with the salt creek at Kakinada. This canal irrigates an ayacut of over 14,245 hectares spread over 30 villages of Kakinada and Ramachandrapuram taluks.

Kakinada Canal:

This canal takes off from the Main Canal at Kadium at mile 4/1 with an open head. There are four locks, one each at Medapadu, Tossipudi, Chintapalle and Kovvur at miles 9/3, 16/0, 20/4 and 29/4 respectively. The last one is a tidal lock connecting the canal with the salt creek at Jagannaikpur which joins the Bay of Bengal at Kakinada. There is an ayacut of about 20,234 hectares under this canal, benefitting 65 villages in Kakinada and Ramachandrapuram taluks.

Mandapeta Canal :

This canal takes off at mile 6/4 from the Kakinada Canal, near Kesavaram with an open head, and falls into the Coringa Canal. It has two locks at Tapeswaram and Pasalapudi at miles 11/4 and 18/0 respectively, irrigating an ayacut of over 14,812 hectares spread over 43 villages in Ramachandrapuram taluk.

Kovvur-Manjeru Junction Canal:

This canal takes off its course from the Kakinada Canal near Gorripudi (Gorrepudi) at mile 28/2 and joins the Coringa Canal at mile 35/1. There are two locks on either end, the lock near Kakinada Canal being called the new Kovvur lock and that at the other end the new Manjeru lock. The canal benefits an ayacut of over 6,150 hectares in fourteen villages of Kakinada taluk.

Coringa Canal:

This canal takes off its course at mile 13/1 from the Bank Canal near Alamuru with an open head and falls into the Coringa river at the Manjeru lock at mile 35. It has three locks one each at Alamuru, Vella and Manjeru at miles 14/2, 25/7 and 35/3 respectively, and benefits an ayacut of over 16,187 hectares spread over 45 villages of Kakinada and Ramachandrapuram taluks.

Injaram Canal:

This canal starts at mile 21/6 of the Coringa Canal near Chelluru village with an open head and ends with a surplus weir, after traversing about 32 miles. It has a lock at about mile 29 near Yerrapothavaram, serving an ayacut of over 8,175 hectares in eighteen villages of Kakinada and Ramachandrapuram taluks.

Bank Canal:

This canal starts at mile 0/6 of the Main Canal with an open head near Vemagiri and runs for a length of over 40 miles, mostly by the side of the left flood-bank of the Gautami Godavari and falls into the Coringa river at Tallarevu. There are five locks, one each at Choppella, Kapileswarapuram, Kulla (Koola), Masakapalle and Tallarevu at miles 8/7, 16/0, 21/4, 29/6 and 40/3 respectively. The last one is a tidal lock connecting the canal with the salt creek known as the Coringa river. The canal irrigates an ayacut of over 25,900 hectares spread over 80 villages of Kakinada and Ramachandrapuram taluks.

Among other projects which merit mention are (1) the Coringa Island Project, (2) the Vemagiri Pumping Scheme, (3) the Madhava-patnam Scheme, (4) the Torrigadda Pumping Scheme, (5) the Tatapudi Pumping Scheme and (6) the Ramanayyapeta Channel. The details of these projects are given at Annexure 21.

Sir Arthur Cotton Barrage:

The Godavari anicut, with its long life of 124 years and also the ever increasing strain on its structure, involved in irrigating an aya-

cut of 3,99,689 hectares (9,87,654 acres) in East and West Godavari districts, has necessitated heavy repairs every year. In January 1965, the Government of India appointed an expert committee to advise on the condition of the existing anicut, suggest immediate remedial measures to prevent further damage to the structure and recommend, if necessary, a new structure in the place of the old anicut. The committee expressed grave concern over the life of the anicut and recommended a new barrage upstream of the present anicut with a higher pond level, so as to meet the present day requirements of the delta area. As a result of the recommendations, the Sir Arthur Cotton Barrage has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 26 crores. The foundation stone of this project was laid down by K. Brahmananda Reddy, Chief Minister, on 11th April 1970. The construction of the barrage will not only save the prosperity of the delta served by the anicut but also help to step up the rice production in both East and West Godavari districts.

Irrigation Potential:

The irrigation potential of the district will be considerably enriched with the completion of the Sir Arthur Cotton Barrage as well as the other drainage and minor irrigation schemes now under execution. A Master Plan is also under preparation by the State Public Works Department, assessing the total water potential available besides existing utilisation under the schemes in operation and those sanctioned. The plan envisages further exploitation of the waters in various streams and tanks in the district. The recent recurrence of drought conditions in this as well as many other districts of the State made the Government think of a scheme for tapping underground water. Consequently, a Ground Water Division was recently created with headquarters at Eluru in West Godavari district for the implementation of a pilot scheme in this district as well.

Soil Erosion:

The problem of soil erosion is more severe in the Agency areas of Rajavommangi, Addathigala (Addatigala), Rampachodavaram and Maredumilli, due to their slopy and undulating topography. It is estimated that an extent of over 20,200 hectares is susceptible to excessive erosion in these parts. This problem is not, however, so serious in the deltaic portion of the district, owing to its flat nature. The problem attracted the attention of the Government even by about 1940 and since then preventive measures were being implemented. The remedial measures adopted to prevent or reduce surface run-off consist of contour bunding, contour trenching, gully reclaiming, terracing, regulated forestry, controlled grazing, revegetation, selective weeding, cover cropping, crop rotation and strip cropping. Further,

steps are also taken to clothe the land with natural vegetation and preserve its growth. In the year 1955, a Soil Conservation Demonstration Scheme was sanctioned in Samalkot Samithi area, with the object of educating the ryots in the techniques of soil conservation. The plot selected for the demonstration lies on the southern side of the Peddapuram-Samalkot road covering an extent of 52 hectares. The scheme was implemented during 1956-57 at a cost of about Rs. 6,000 and an extent of about 50 hectares was covered by graded bunds with disposal drains.

Agriculture including Horticulture:

Soils:

The soils of the district are broadly divided into red, deltaic alluviums, coastal sands and lateritic soils. The red soil occurs over a large area in the northern parts, particularly in the taluks of Ram-pachodavaram, Yellavaram, Pra'hipadu, Peddapuram, Rajahmundry, Tuni, Pithapuram and Kakinada. Although the deltaic alluvium is found throughout the district, it is more in the taluks of Kothapeta, Ramachandrapuram, Rajahmundry and Kakinada and also in parts of Amalapuram, Razole and Pithapuram. The coastal sand occurs in a continuous belt with a width of 6 to 10 kilometres, along the eastcoast covering the taluks of Amalapuram, Razole, Pithapuram, Tuni and Kakinada, while the lateritic soil is confined only to some parts of Rajanagaram, Rangampeta and Rayavaram Samithis.

Soil Suitability:

The red soil in this district varies from pale brown to reddish brown in colour and sandy loam to sandy clay loam in texture. It is characterised by low contents of silica, lime and magnesia, and relatively high contents of iron and alluvium. This soil is quite leached due to open texture and has less exchange capacity with a tendency to increase with the depth. It is rapidly permeable and generally free from salinity hazards. The application of readily soluble and rapidly mobile fertilisers like ammonium sulphate and urea in small doses at frequent intervals has been recommended to get good yields of crops. The deltaic alluvium varies from silty clay to heavy clay in texture and dark grey brown to black in colour. It is characterised by high contents of silica, lime and magnesia and low contents of iron and aluminium with high base exchange capacity. This soil is moderately permeable and medium-to-strongly saline in the blocks of Amalapuram, Tallarevu, Samalkot, Kothapeta, Korukonda and Rayavaram, being nearer to the seacoast. Further, the areas are very flat in most cases with little scope for surfacial and sub-surfacial drainage facilities. It may be mentioned that these areas are under canal irrigation from the river Godavari, the waters of

which are rich in calcium and control the development of alkalinity. The alluvium soil is highly responsive to the application of strong doses of chemical fertilisers and quite suitable for the cultivation of paddy and sugarcane. The coastal sand is highly porous and lacks in binding material. It stands for irrigation with high saline waters. Paddy nurseries, garden crops, coconut and casuarina are raised more successfully on this soil. The lateritic soil is very reddish in colour but differs from the red soil in its composition. It is poor in silica, lime and magnesia and rich in the contents of iron and aluminium with high degree of leaching. In view of its acidic reaction and free drainage conditions, the application of calcium content fertilisers like calcium ammonium nitrate, dicalcium phosphate and nitrophosphate and also muriate of potash has been recommended to get good yields.

Major and Subsidiary Crops:

There are two main cropping seasons in the district, namely, Kharif from April to December and Rabi from January to May. The Kharif and Rabi seasons are locally known as Sarva and Dalva respectively. The Kharif is the most important season for both wet and dry crops, as they are cultivated throughout the district during this period. Raising paddy crop three times in a year on the same piece of land has been steadily gaining ground in the deltaic areas of this district. Some of the ryots are growing two short duration varieties of paddy in the first season (Sarva) where generally one long duration variety of paddy was hitherto grown. The district is divided into three natural divisions, namely, the delta area, the upland area and the Agency area. Agricultural practices differ in this district from one area to another. The delta area consists of the taluks of Amalapuram, Razole and Kothapeta and major portions of Kakinada, Ramachandrapuram and Rajahmundry taluks. The uplands, as the name itself suggests, are lands which are not within the reach of the Godavari canal system on account of their higher elevation. This area consists of the taluks of Tuni, Pithapuram, Peddapuram and Prathipadu and portions of Rajahmundry, Kakinada and Ramachandrapuram. The Agency area is confined to the independent sub-taluks of Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram. The delta portion is a lowlying tract served with a network of channels from the Godavari river. while the upland area mostly depends on rains, rainfed tanks and bore-wells for its cultivation. The sources of irrigation in this area are generally precarious and, therefore, the ryots resort to the cultivation of dry crops. The cultivation in the Agency area is quite different from the two other divisions, for the simple reason that there is no settled mode of cultivation and the prevalent practice is what is known as the Podu or the shifting method of cultivation. This ancient type of cultivation is carried out by the tribals through burning or clearing the forests for a

single meagre crop and then abandoning them for new plots. The country plough is the most important implement used for all tillage operations in the district. Puddling is a general practice adopted in wet areas. In areas where the receipt of water is delayed or inadequate, the lands are dry ploughed, taking advantage of the early monsoon rains during the main crop season. Use of tractors or the bullock-drawn universal auto frame with cultivators is quite common for dry ploughing. The preliminary preparation of soils for Kharif season takes place in the months of June and July, after the receipt of first showers of south-west monsoon and that of Rabi during December and January, after the commencement of the north-east monsoon. Paddy is the universal crop in the delta area. After paddy, pulses, oil-seeds and green manure-cum-fodder crops are commonly grown. Sugarcane is another important wet land crop in these parts. One may see the fields ever-green smiling with some crop or the other in the delta area. The cultivation of Jonna, ragi, pulses, groundnut, gingelly and tobacco is a general practice in the upland tracts. In Lanka lands, (the island patches formed in the Godavari riverbed) Budama paddy, gingelly, redgram, minor millets, tobacco and sunn-hemp are cultivated, mainly depending on rains and wells. Paddy is generally raised by raising nurseries in the first instance and then transplanting them in the fields after four or six weeks. Before planting is done, green leaf or farmyard manure or 'patimannu' is used as basal dressing. Such seedlings are also raised in respect of chillies, tobacco and vegetables, and then transplanted in the fields. In general, wet nurseries are raised in the delta area in the first and second crop seasons. In the uplands, tail-end areas and light soil regions, seedbeds are raised under semi-dry conditions. The seedbeds are heavily manured with cattle manure or penned with cattle or sheep. The seedlings raised under the semi-dry system grow slow but establish themselves earlier than the wet nursery seedlings after transplantation. Sometimes, Sajja, ragi and jowar are also transplanted like paddy and grown under light irrigation. Generally, the dry crops like jowar, Korra, ragi, Sajja, groundnut, gingelly and pulses are, however, directly sown in the main field. After the commencement of the monsoon, the seed is usually dropped by hand in shallow furrows made by wooden plough or Gorru and covered by running a wooden plank. Inter-cultivation, thinning and weeding are attended to in the case of rain-fed crops like ragi, Sajja, jowar, gingelly and groundnut with the help of hand operated implements or by hand alone. In wet lands, where line planting of paddy is followed, Japanese push-hoes are worked for weeding, while in others it is attended to by manual labour. The principal crops cultivated in the district are paddy, bajra, jowar, ragi, pulses, tapioca, sugarcane, tamarind, chillies, mangoes, groundnut, gingelly, coconut and tobacco. Of the total cropped area in the district, the food crops occupy 85.2 per cent and the non-food crops

14.8 per cent. Of this area, (1) paddy occupies 60.6 per cent, (2) bajra 3.3 per cent, (3) jowar 2.0 per cent, (4) ragi 1.1 per cent, (5) pulses 7.9 per cent, (6) sugarcane 2.1 per cent, (7) tapioca 0.2 per cent, (8) chillies 1.0 per cent, (9) tamarind 0.1 per cent, (10) mangoes 2.1 per cent, (11) groundnut 3.0 per cent, (12) gingelly 3.8 per cent, (13) coconut 3.8 per cent and (14) tobacco 1.7 per cent, while the rest is shared by other crops. The district has a distinct place in the State in regard to the cultivation of paddy, tamarind, tapioca, mangoes, coconut and sugarcane. The actual area under different crops in each of the taluks and their proportionate percentage to the cropped area in the district as in 1967-68 are presented in Annexures 22 and 23. Annexure 24 presents the total out-turn of the principal crops in the district during the past ten years from 1958-59.

Crop Rotations:

In regard to crop rotations, no crop other than paddy is grown generally in the same land in two or more successive seasons. In wet lands, particularly in the taluks of Ramachandrapuram, Kakinada and Peddapuram, sugarcane and banana are rotated with paddy. In recent years, the cultivation of irrigated dry crops like jowar, ragi, bajra, groundnut and gingelly in rice fallows is advocated by the Department of Agriculture and the ryots are gradually adopting these rotations. In dry lands, the cereal and millet crops are rotated with pulses, vegetables, groundnut, gingelly, cotton and tobacco.

Mixed Cropping:

The practice of mixed cropping is limited to dry crops. Groundnut is grown mixed with gingelly or redgram or cotton or jowar. Vegetables are grown mixed with banana in its early stages. Chillies are grown mixed with turmeric and banana.

Changes in Area under Crops:

The cropped area in the district together with its percentage distribution, among the principal crops during the past ten years from 1958-59, is given at Annexure 25. It may be seen from the table that there has not been much change in the percentage of area in regard to paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, pulses, chillies, mangoes, gingelly, sugarcane, tapioca, coconut, tobacco and cotton, except a few minor fluctuations during this period. The percentage of the area under groundnut has been on gradual increase.

Progress of Scientific Agriculture:

The indigenous agricultural implements in the district are well adapted to local conditions. They are within the capacity of the draught oxen, comparatively inexpensive, light and portable, easily made and repaired locally and also constructed of materials locally

available. However, there is a great scope for improvement in these implements according to modern concepts of soil science and also for better efficiency in agricultural operations. The most important and extensively used implements of these are (1) the country plough, (2) the blade harrow or Guntaka and (3) the Gorru. The development of agro-engineering has, however, led to the introduction and popularisation of many labour-saving agricultural implements. The advantages of these implements are brought to the notice of cultivators by the Department of Agriculture through demonstrations. The cultivators are also given financial assistance by way of loans to purchase these implements. Among the improved implements now in use in the district, the most important are iron ploughs of various brands like those of Meston, Konkan, Monsoon, Mouldboard and Victory. These iron ploughs are mostly used in light soils. A few other improved implements like HM Guntaka and Japanese push-hoe for intercultivation, water lifts like electric motor and oil-engine pumps, roll-easy mhote wheels and Archimedeian screws for lift irrigation, buck-scraper for levelling the dry areas, bund-former for forming bunds, and puddler and disc harrow for puddling in wet land areas, have also come increasingly into use. Besides these, tractors which are useful for a variety of purposes have become very popular in the district. The Andhra Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation set up in 1968 has been hiring out tractors and bulldozers for land reclamation, deep ploughing and also undertaking boring work of tube-wells to bring more and more land under cultivation.

Seeds:

Production and distribution of improved strains of seeds are among the most important activities of the Department of Agriculture. The most important items of the improved varieties of strains now under spread in the district are S.L.O. 13, S.L.O. 16, S.L.O. 19, M.T.U. 3, M.T.U. 10, M.T.U. 17, M.T.U. 20, G.E.B. 24, B.A.M. 3, P.L.A. 1, P.L.A. 2, P.L.A. 3, P.L.A. 4, C.O. 29, C.H. 45, T.N. 1, I.R. 8, Hamsa, Jaya and Padma of paddy; C.S.H. 1 and C.S.H. 2 of jowar; hybrid Deccan and Ganga 3 of maize; H.B. 1 of bajra; C.O. 419, C.O. 449, C.O. 527, C.O. 975, C.O. 997 and C.O. 62175 of sugarcane; Karpura Chakkarakeli, Tella Chakkarakeli, Amrutapani, Bontha, Bathcesa and Enugubontha of banana; G. 2, G. 3 and G. 4 of chillies; H.S. 9, Delcrest and Virginia Gold of tobacco; T.M.V. 2 and Asiriya Muvitunde of groundnut; Godavari tall variety, Chennangi and Gangabondam of coconut; and P. 216 F and Krishna of cotton. The procedure generally adopted for multiplication and distribution of improved seed is to obtain recurring supplies of nucleus seed from Agricultural Research Stations and multiply the same in two stages, once on the State Seed Farms and again on the holdings of ryots who are known as 'registered growers'.

The seeds procured from the 'registered growers are then released for general distribution. The work relating to multiplication and distribution of improved strains is one of the most important schemes under the Grow More Food Campaign started during 1943-44. Since 1957-58, a scheme for the establishment of a seed farm and construction of a seed store in each block was implemented in the district on a phased programme. Owing to the uneconomical size of these farms, it was decided in 1962-63 to have fewer but larger farms in the State. Accordingly, the number of seed farms in the district was reduced to one without, however, affecting the pace or quantum of either seed multiplication or distribution programme in the district. The only farm is located at Samalkot and known as the State Seed Multiplication and Demonstration Farm. It was originally started as an Agricultural Research Station in 1902 with the object of finding out sugarcane varieties resistant to the disease of red-rot. The scope of its work was later on enlarged for the improvement of other important crops like rice, banana, gingelly and pulses. Even after the transfer of Agricultural Research Stations from the control of the Director of Agriculture to the Agricultural University this station was retained under the control of the former and re-named as the State Seed Multiplication and Demonstration Farm with effect from the 1st of May 1967. The farm is spread over an extent of 17 hectares and the strains S.L.O. 2, 13, 15, 16, 19 and 20; M. T. U. 3, 10 and 20; G. E. B. 24, I. R. 5 and I. R. 8 of paddy are multiplied. The seed requirements of the cultivators in this district are largely met from this farm, the 'registered growers' and sometimes from neighbouring districts such as West Godavari and Krishna.

Manures:

The use of organic manures like farmyard manure, 'patimannu', tank silt, pig manure and sheep manure is well-known to every ryot in the district. Farmyard manure, considered to be very valuable, is prepared from the farm wastes and the sweepings of the farmsteads, by preserving them in a corner of the farm. It is used for all the principal crops like paddy, bajra, ragi, groundnut, gingelly, chillies and vegetables. Compost is also used as manure. It is prepared from the farm wastes, sweepings, household wastes, street wastes and cow dung. Compost prepared by the municipalities and the major Panchayats has also been sold to ryots as manure. The organic manures are generally applied prior to the commencement of the preparatory cultivation and mostly to wet lands.

Green Manure :

Green manuring is the most important practice widely followed by the cultivators in wet land tracts. The ryots also grow greenleaf

yielding plants like sunn-hemp, Daincha, Pillipesara, wild-indigo, Vempali, glyricidia and pongamia. These crops are ploughed *in situ* as manure. Some of the cultivators in the taluks of Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram use green leaves as manure by obtaining them from the nearby forests.

Oilcakes :

Groundnut and castor oilcakes are also applied as manure in accordance with the manurial schedules prescribed by the Department of Agriculture. They are used mainly for paddy and sugarcane crops under conditions of assured water-supply.

Chemical Fertilisers :

The chemical fertilisers mainly used in this district are ammonium sulphate, ammonium sulphate nitrate, mono-ammonium phosphate, calcium ammonium nitrate, urea, bonemeal, superphosphate and muriate of potash. These chemical fertilisers are applied generally as basal dressing in respect of dry crops at the time of intercultivation in regard to paddy and at frequent intervals to sugarcane. Of all the crops, paddy and sugarcane are the most heavily manured. The use of chemical fertilisers is found widespread in all the taluks, particularly in the deltaic areas of this district. These fertilisers are supplied to the ryots through District Co-operative Marketing Society and also licensed dealers. Apart from prescribing the manurial schedules suitable for the cultivation of different crops on soils of varying degrees of fertility, intensive propaganda and demonstrations are carried out by the Department of Agriculture in order to encourage the application of fertilisers.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests:

The pests that are most common in the district can be divided into three classes, animal, bird and insect pests. Depredatory animals and birds are largely warded off by individual human effort. It is the insect pests and crop diseases that are more difficult and dangerous and call for both traditional and scientific measures to eradicate them. Paddy, one of the most important food crops of the district, is affected by pests like grasshopper, hispa, swarming caterpillar, stem borer, field rats and leaf folder; jowar by grasshopper, shoot fly, stem borer and earhead bugs; maize by pink borer and mites; Korra by grasshopper; ragi by aphids, shoot borer and leaf caterpillar; bajra by grasshopper, pink borer and hairy caterpillar; sugarcane by early shoot borer, top shoot borer, termites, mealy bug and white fly; groundnut by aphids, leaf minor and redhairy caterpillar; castor by semilooper and capsule borer; coconut by black-headed caterpillar and

chillies by thrips and fruit borer. Of the fruit crops, citrus is damaged by leaf minor and citrus mite, and mango by termites and mango-hopper. Among the vegetables, lady's finger is affected by fruit borer, caterpillar and jassids; brinjal by epilachna, lacewingbug, jassids, shoot borer and fruit borer; tomato by fruit borer; gourds by aphids; beans by aphids and cabbage by leaf-eating caterpillar. Apart from affecting the standing crops, the pests also damage the stored products. Of the diseases, the most serious ones prevalent in the district are (1) paddy blast, (2) paddy leaf spot, (3) paddy foot-rot, (4) Janna smut, (5) citrus canker, (6) sugarcane red-rot, (7) sugarcane smut, (8) sugarcane grassy shoot, (9) chillies fruit-rot and powdery mildew, groundnut leaf spot and tobacco mildew.

The measures taken in the district to fight pests and diseases are a mixture of both traditional and scientific devices, though the traditional devices are gradually being superseded by more rational and effective scientific ones. Among the traditional devices still practised in a good part of the district are (a) drying the grain in the sun before storing, (b) pre-treatment of seed with cow dung and urine as a protective measure against the smut disease, (c) mixing the seed with red earth, wood ash and neem leaves for purposes of preservation, (d) mass hunting and annihilation of caterpillars and grasshoppers and (e) sprinkling of lime solution to control pests and diseases on vegetable plants.

With the advent, however, of scientific methods, the paddy seed is now pre-treated with agrosan G. N. to control the helminthosporium and dusted with B.H.C. 10 per cent for storage pest. Spraying of parathion, endrin, D.D.T., and dusting with B.H.C., have proved to be quite effective for the control of pests on paddy in this district. The Janna seed is treated with sulphur for the control of smut. Similarly, there is the practice of dipping chilli seedlings in B.H.C. 50 per cent solution before planting. The other most important scientific methods adopted for the control of pests and diseases on other crops are dusting with B.H.C., and sulphur, spraying with endrin, parathion, bordeaux mixture, lindane, H.E.T.P., D.D.T., agrosan, nuvan and copper fungicide. Some changes in cultural practices like late or early sowings are also advocated to control the pest attacks.

Activities of the Agricultural Department:

Plant protection is among the most important activities of the department. The measures undertaken in this direction include the storage and distribution of pesticides and the conduct of organised campaigns against sporadic and large scale attacks and the supply

of pesticides at concessional rates. Since 1959-60, dusters and sprayers have been sold to ryots at subsidised rates. Taccavi loans, up to a maximum of Rs. 120 per individual cultivator, are also given for the purchase of sprayers and dusters, besides giving special concessions by way of ensuring subsidised supplies of extra quotas of plant protection chemicals and equipment under the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme, the Integrated Oilseeds Programme and the like. Besides all these measures, technical advice is also given by means of agricultural forecasts and plant protection schedules for new crops like hybrid Jonna, hybrid bajra and T. N. I and I. R. 8 paddy. Two parasite breeding units were started at Razole and Ambajipeta in 1947 and 1958 respectively, to control the effects of black-headed caterpillar on coconut crop. The other objects of the units are (1) to locate infestation of *Nephantis serinopa*, (2) breeding, multiplication and release of appropriate parasites to control the pest and (3) assessment of their effect on the pest. As a result of the release of parasites in large numbers by these units, the yield of coconut crop has considerably increased in this district.

Agricultural Extension and Research:

The responsibility for agricultural extension and research now lies with the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, established in 1964. The research centres now functioning in the district are (1) the Millet Research Station at Peddapuram and (2) the Regional Coconut Research Station at Ambajipeta, besides the Central Tobacco Research Institute at Rajahmundry under the control of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Gram Sevaks' Training Centre at Samalkot under the administrative control of the Director of Agriculture.

The Millet Research Station at Peddapuram was established in 1954, with the object of evolving highyielding strains of Jonna, bajra, ragi, redgram, blackgram, greengram and horsegram, suitable for cultivation in East and West Godavari districts. The station is spread over an extent of 9 hectares. As a result of the selection during the last 15 years, P. J. 59 and P. J. 66 in Jonna, P. G. 74 in Ganti (bajra), and P.R. 202 and P.R. 248 in ragi are found to be most promising cultures. They are under district trials and shortly expected to be released as improved strains. Among pulses, the improved cultures of R.G. 72 in redgram and H.G. 76 in horsegram were found suitable to both East and West Godavari districts and were released.

The Regional Coconut Research Station at Ambajipeta in Amalapuram taluk was established in 1955 as a result of the recommendations of the Indian Central Coconut Sub-Committee. The primary object of the station is to conduct co-ordinated research on the agrono-

mical problems of coconut cultivation in the State, besides introduction and acclimatisation of promising varieties and hybridisation and evolution of plant protection measures. The other ancillary problems attended to by the station are (1) inter-cropping, (2) study of different methods of growing coconut crop in wet lands, (3) rejuvenation of poor coconut palms, (4) exploratory trials of cocoa and red oil palm, and (5) multiplication and supply of ordinary Tall and Gangabondam seedlings. The farm, spreading over an extent of about 24 hectares, is located near Ambajipeta abutting the main road leading from Amalapuram to Bobbarlanka. The nearest railheads are Rajahmundry and Kakinada, both of which are at a distance of about 60 kilometres from the station. The station was transferred to the control of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University from 1st July 1966. As a result of the work conducted so far, twenty-three varieties consisting of indigenous, exotic and eco-types have been collected for trial and hybridisation. Twenty of them have been planted in three series for comparison with the local Tall variety. Only two seedlings of Gangabondam variety have so far come to flowering. No outstanding differences are noticed in their performance, except a few differences in the mean value for the progressive total of leaves produced. The selected hybrid seedlings produced between ordinary Tall and Gangabondam have been utilised for farm planting and local distribution. Among the agronomical measures, inter-ploughing has been found significantly superior to no cultivation. The effects of manurial treatments and their interactions are of little significance. Rejuvenation of poor plants, taken up in 1961, by adopting a package of ameliorative measures, namely, good drainage and adequate nutrition, have not yielded the desired results. Micro-nutrients have been applied to palms since January 1969 to study their effect on the yield. In regard to inter-crops, the cultivation of banana, turmeric and green manure crops have recorded the maximum returns. Cocoa and arecanut crops have also been introduced as inter-crops, though their results have yet to be studied. The trials of different methods of growing as well as other exploratory methods are still in progress.

The Central Tobacco Research Institute at Rajahmundry was established in the year 1948 under the control of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. The institute was established with the object of conducting research on the fundamental and applied aspects of tobacco production, and the quality and control of insect and pathological diseases of flue-cured Virginia tobacco, a variety grown largely in the State. The flue-cured Virginia variety has earned a great name in the world markets for its golden colour and neutral flavour. It has five regional centres in the country, one each at Guntur (Andhra Pradesh), Veda sandur (Tamil Nadu), Hunsur (Karnataka),

Pusa (Bihar) and Dinhat (West Bengal). The institute consists of various divisions such as Agronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Technology, Physiology, Entomology, Soil Testing, Pathology and Statistics, besides an experimental farm of 47 hectares in Kateru village which is two kilometres away from the institute. The results of research conducted at the institute have a great impact on the cultivation of the flue-cured Virginia tobacco in the State, as is evident from the fact that the area cultivated under tobacco has increased from 55,400 hectares in 1947-48 to 1,06,400 hectares in 1967-68. Crow-barring or deep ploughing of fields in summer, judicious application of adequate quantities of manures, planting of approved seedlings, proper inter-cultural operations and improved techniques of curing the tobacco are some of the measures recommended to the ryots of the region. The institute has recently released two new varieties, namely, H. R. 62-3 (Dhana Dayi) and H.R. 62-7 (Kanaka Prabha), which have proved far superior to the existing varieties in the matter of yield and quality. It has also recommended the cultivation of tobacco in light soils and application of pongamia cake powder to combat the menace of ground beetles in the newly transplanted tobacco plants. It supplies approved seed to the farmers in the State through the State Tobacco Extension Department. Further, the method recommended for assessing the correct maturity of the leaf by a simple chemical technique with filter-paper and starch iodide solution has had a great impact in the production of quality tobacco with little wastage.

The Gram Sevaks' Training Centre at Samalkot was started in 1952 to impart training to the Village Level Workers for implementing the country's programme of community development. The training, which was originally for a period of one and a half years in two stages was replaced by a two-year integrated course in October 1958. The curriculum includes subjects like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Public Health, Co-operation, Social Education, Agricultural Engineering, Minor Engineering Works, Rural Industries and Extension. After successful completion of training, the candidates are appointed in Samithis as Gram Sevaks. A Gram Sevikas' (Women) Training Section was also started at the centre in 1955. The Gram Sevikas are provided training for one year in subjects like Food and Nutrition, Health and Sanitation, Mother and Child Care, Crafts, Home Management, Clothing and Extension. Besides imparting training to Gram Sevaks and Sevikas, a number of special training courses for different categories of personnel like Extension Officers, Executive Officers of Panchayats and administrative personnel connected with the developmental activities in Samithis are being organised at this centre from time to time. The centre has a farm, spread over an extent of 25 hectares, for giving practical training to the trainees.

Other Activities:

In addition to its normal activities, the Department of Agriculture has been implementing various schemes to improve the agro-economic conditions of the district. Of these, the most important are the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme, the Tobacco Extension Scheme, the Intensive Manuring Scheme, the Fruit Development Scheme, the Cashewnut Development Scheme, the Integrated Oil-seeds Development Scheme, the Vegetable Development Scheme and the Coconut Development Scheme. For the implementation of these schemes, various facilities like loans and supply of fertilisers, pesticides, seeds and implements are liberally extended to the ryots. The development of agriculture is also encouraged by organising Co-operative Joint Farming, Co-operative Collective Farming and Co-operative Land Colonisation Societies. A list of these societies is furnished at Annexure 26.

Agricultural Legislation:

Apart from all these activities, the department is also entrusted with the implementation of several enactments designed to regulate agricultural operations and allied activities. These Acts include the Destructive Insects and Pests Act of 1914, the Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act of 1919, which is since amended as the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Extension and Amendment) Act of 1962, the Cotton Transport Act of 1923, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act of 1925, the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Commercial Crops Markets Act of 1933, the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act of 1937 and the Fertiliser Control Order of 1957.

Animal Husbandry and Fisheries:

Animal Husbandry:

According to the Livestock Census of 1961, the livestock population of the district was 11.08 lakhs, of which bovines accounted for 9.05 lakhs. Within the district, the taluks of Ramachandrapuram and Kakinada rank first and second respectively in regard to livestock, while the taluks of Amalapuram and Kakinada occupy the first and second places respectively in regard to poultry population. The density of livestock and poultry in the district is 191.9 and 154.8 respectively per square mile. Annexure 27 presents, taluk-by-taluk, figures of the livestock and poultry population in the district.

Fodder:

The extent of permanent pastures and other grazing lands in the district was 42,221 hectares which bears a percentage of 3.9 to the total geographical area during 1967-68. An area of about 8,595 hec-

tares was also under fodder crops like jowar, maize, Pillipesara and sunn-hemp. The deltaic taluks produce both dry and green fodders like paddy straw, sunn-hemp and Pillipesara, while the taluks of Yellavaram and Rampachodavaram offer abundant grazing facilities with several varieties of grasses in their forest areas. However, in times of drought conditions the Agency and upland taluks import paddy straw and sunn-hemp from the deltaic taluks. Altogether, the district is self-sufficient in both green and dry fodder. The most important varieties of fodder stocked by the ryots are paddy, sunn-hemp and ragi straw, and jowar and maize stalk. Groundnut and horsegram haulms and 'bhoosas' are also used as fodder. Besides green and dry fodder, the milch and working cattle which require more nourishing fodder are fed with groundnut cake, cottonseed, horsegram or pre-mixed feed. In recent years, the Department of Animal Husbandry has been advocating the development of hybrid napier grass, guinea grass and rhodes grass to ensure a continuous supply of highly nutritious green fodder to the milch cattle.

Dairy Farming:

According to the Livestock Census of 1961, the district accounted for an annual production of 1,05,862 tonnes of milk, 4,237 tonnes of ghee and 112 tonnes of butter. Dairying activity, in an organised manner, is of recent origin in this district. Intensive Milk Supply Scheme was inaugurated in December 1969 at Rajahmundry in the district. The scheme is intended to procure milk from the neighbouring villages and pasturise it at the dairy plant and deliver supplies to the public and important institutions in Rajahmundry town. The plant is designed to handle 10,000 litres of milk a day. In addition to this, it is also proposed to supply 7,000 litres of milk a day to the Milk Powder Factory at Vijayawada. At the beginning of 1970, there were twelve milk booths in Rajahmundry town for supplying bottled milk to the public, while loose milk is supplied in cans to institutions like hospitals and hostels. The Government Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm, Kakinada, and a good number of private dairy farms and Co-operative Milk Supply unions in important towns like Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Ramachandrapuram and Amalapuram are also supplying milk to the public as well as Government institutions.

Sheep Breeding:

The sheep population of the district was 0.47 lakh according to the Livestock Census of 1961. Generally, mixed flocks of sheep and goats are reared in the district. The sheep commonly found in the district are a mixture of nondescript variety and Nellore type. With a view to promoting the growth of sheep in the district, Nellore rams are supplied to interested breeders through the agency of Panchayat

Samithis. The Nellore breed is found predominant in the upland taluks of Peddapuram, Tuni and Prathipadu. One Sheep Demonstration Unit was started in 1951 at Kakinada with the object of attending to deworming and disease control of sheep in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam.

Poultry:

According to the Livestock Census of 1961, the poultry population of the district was 8.94 lakhs, of which fowls formed 8.8 lakhs, the rest being mainly ducks. The fowls consist mostly of the mongrel or nondescript varieties known collectively as Desi breeds. The Asseel, the descript variety of the indigenous breeds which is known for its size and fighting qualities, has declined due to the virtual disappearance of cock-fighting as a popular sport. The development of poultry has been viewed in the context of the food problem and various facilities are extended to interested breeders. A Poultry Research Station was also started in 1961 over an extent of 16 hectares in Kakinada to evolve high yielding fowls to meet the growing demand of the public for exotic eggs and birds. It conducts experiments in poultry breeding, nutrition and husbandry. The station has about 3,000 chicken for breeding, nutrition, management and meat technological experiments. White Leghorn, Australorp, Rhode Island Red, Asseel and their crosses constitute the majority of the flock. Crosses between Asseel and Rhode Island Red, and Asseel and White Leghorn are conducted to evolve high yielding and fast growing hybrids. With the encouragement given by the Government for the development of poultry industry, Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn, Australorp and Black Minorca breeds are also reared in the district. Under the Community Development Programme, these birds are supplied to interested breeders on a subsidy basis through the agency of Panchayat Samithis. Poultry farming has become a popular rural industry and there are more than 20 large-sized private poultry farms in the district by the end of 1969.

Piggery:

Piggery is not an important avocation in the district. According to the Livestock Census of 1961, the number of pigs in the district was 0.46 lakh. Pigs are reared in large numbers in the taluks of Rajahmundry, Peddapuram and Ramachandrapuram by communities like Yerukalas and Upparas. Piggery development is being encouraged in this district since 1955-56 by supplying exotic pigs for demonstration and upgrading of the local stock. Yorkshire boars and sows were also supplied to interested breeders at half cost to develop pig industry and propagate pork sales.

Improvement of Livestock:

Most of the cattle found in the district are indigenous and non-descript breeds. According to the Livestock Census of 1961, the proportion of breeding stock is one bull to 80 breeding cows and one he-buffalo to 315 she-buffaloes. The descript breeds of Ongole and Murrah are commonly maintained by cultivators in the district. The Ongole bulls and Murrah buffaloes were distributed at half cost to interested ryots during the Second Plan period. A Government Livestock Farm was started over an extent of 385 hectares at Kakinada in 1960, with a view to producing pedigree breeding bulls of Ongole and Murrah. Further, extension work on the improved methods of livestock breeding, feeding and management is undertaken in the farm. Crossbreeding between Ongole cows and Brown Swiss bulls is also conducted to get a better crossbreed. Calves, both male and female, produced in this farm are being distributed to Panchayat Samithis, centralised semen collection centres and private breeders for multiplication of superior germplasm. The farm also serves as a demonstration unit to educate the public in modern techniques of breeding, feeding and management of livestock. The milk produced is sold to the Government hospital and also the public of the town. An intensive drive for developing the village cattle on an effective scale was, however, the Key Village Scheme, introduced in 1959 in this district, envisaging a comprehensive programme covering breeding, feeding, management and disease control. Under this scheme, there are two Key Village Centres, one each at Mandapeta and Velangi. Each main centre has ten sub-centres under its control. In addition to these, 31 artificial insemination centres have been functioning attached to Samithis and veterinary hospitals in the district. There is also a mobile unit to conduct artificial insemination and disease control work among local cattle and also the cattle migrating to the Agency areas from plains during summer months for fodder. Cattle shows are also held frequently to stimulate enthusiasm among the cattle breeders and educate them in scientific methods of breeding, feeding and management. Among the various positive devices adopted for the improvement of cattle breed, an important preventive measure is the elimination of scrub bulls, so necessary to avoid the possibilities of promiscuous breeding.

Animal and Poultry Diseases:

Rinderpest is by far the most serious cattle disease in the district, accounting for many deaths in the past. The other diseases of comparatively less frequent occurrence are anthrax and haemorrhagic septicaemia. Attempts were being made since the turn of this century to fight rinderpest and other contagious diseases through inoculation and segregation of animals. The scheme for eradication

of rinderpest, implemented in the district from 1954, was very successful and there has been no serious recurrence of this disease in recent years. So far as poultry is concerned, raniket and fowl-pox are the two principal diseases, the first of these being deadlier. The department has been taking adequate steps for the prevention as well as cure of these diseases.

Veterinary Institutions:

As early as 1904-05, a single veterinary dispensary was started at Pithapuram by the then Maharaja of Pithapuram. In just over a decade, a Government veterinary hospital and a veterinary dispensary were started at Amalapuram and Nagaram respectively. In the following years the number gradually increased, though the increase was particularly conspicuous after the commencement of the Five Year Plans. The network of institutions in the district by the end of 1968, comprised 15 veterinary hospitals, 28 primary veterinary dispensaries and 21 rural veterinary dispensaries established at places where there is concentration of cattle and consequent need for veterinary aid. A list of these institutions is presented in Annexure 28. There is also a centralised semen collection centre at Rajanagaram, and a clinical laboratory attached to the veterinary hospital at Kakinada. In addition, the Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) attached to the Panchayat Samitis also attend to the veterinary service in their respective jurisdictions.

Fisheries:

The district occupies an important place for its abundant potentiality in fish in the State with its eternal and vast source of the sea, besides perennial sources like the river Godavari, its canals and a good number of tanks. The twenty-three kilometre long seacoast is a treasure for marine fish, while the Godavari river is the main source for inland fisheries in the district. The tidal waters possess abundant fish, the best known being the Indian Salmon (*Polynemus tetradactylus*) the Cock-up (*Lates calcarifer*) and the grey mullet (*Mugilidae* family). The river Godavari is a home for quick-growing major carps such as the Catla catla, Labeo rohita and Cirrhina mrigala. These species breed in the river during the flood season and the fry are carried through various canals into several tanks and ponds where they grow and yield a considerable fishery wealth. The Department of Fisheries collects the fry of these carps from the river and rears them in seed farms to a size suited for tanks and ponds. The carps are exploited from the river between November and May. During the period from July to October, when the river is generally in floods, Hilsa, a sea-fish, ascends into the river in huge shoals. Some of them ascend upstream, crossing the anicut when the water-level above and below the anicut

risers to an equal level. All the fishermen on the banks of the river depend upon fishing of this variety during the flood season. Further, close to the sea, a huge shrimp fishery occurs in the river from June to October. Prawns are available in the estuarine area during the period from September to March, while mullets are found in the same area in abundance throughout the year. The Agnikulakshatriyulu (Marakallu), Vaddilu, Jalarlu and Vadabaliyeelu are the principal communities which traditionally live on fishing as their profession in this district. There are also a few other castes like Harijans and Rajakas who profess fishing as a subsidiary occupation during non-agricultural months. According to the Census of 1961, there were 20,731 persons pursuing fishing as their occupation. Of them, 2,332 persons are engaged in deep sea fishing. Most of the fishermen, 2,332 persons are themselves into Fishermen Co-operative Societies and there were 72 such societies in the district at the end of 1969. Among them, the most important are the Central Delta Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Amalapuram, and the branches of the Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Vijayawada, which are established in various parts of this district. The fishermen catch fish by using cast-nets, drag nets, drift nets, dip nets, stake nets, Alivi nets, Rangoon nets, nylon gill nets, basket traps and Oothalu. There are quite a good number of inland, estuarine and marine fishing centres, the most important of which are furnished in Annexure 29.

As regards sea-fish, large quantities of them are being caught and salted in the villages served by the fish curing yards. Where there are no fish curing yards, curing is done with duty-paid salt. There has been a great demand for fresh sea-fish and it is taken on head or Kavadis or by country carts for kilometres into the interior places from Kakinada and Uppada. Where roads are available, departmental as well as private motor vehicles transport the fish to marketing centres. Cyclists also do this work, carrying on each bicycle three large baskets. The surplus fish is converted into dry fish in the fish curing yards at Uppada, Konapapeta, Danaipeta and Yellaiahpetta. The dried and salted fish, smoked prawns and dried shrimp come from various centres in the district for sale in the Shandis at Dowlaiswaram and Kakinada on Sundays and Fridays respectively. Fresh as well as dried fish are exported from this district to various cities like Hyderabad and Calcutta. Big sharks which do not command market for table purposes are used for extraction of oil. At present, extraction of shark-oil is being done at Uppada and Karavaka in the district.

In recent years, the development of fisheries has been viewed in the context of the food problem and the Department of Fisheries has been playing a vital role for their development. The activity of the depart-

ment includes the development of fisheries by culture and protection, conduct of survey, research, biological study of fisheries and also help to the local fishermen by way of supplying modern equipment, issuing loans and imparting training in improved methods of fishing. Another important activity undertaken by the department is procurement and distribution of fish seed by establishing fish seed farms and nurseries. There are four seed farms, one each at Kakinada, Katheru (Kateru), Kadium and Balabhadrapuram, besides nurseries established at various places. The seed procured from natural sources or produced by induced breeding in the fish farms, is reared in the departmental sources and also supplied to interested pisciculturists on request. Fish seed is also supplied from these seed farms to various other districts in the State. It is interesting to note that the offices of the Deputy Director of Fisheries (Marine), the Assistant Director of Fisheries, the Assistant Director of Fisheries (Technology), the Principal, Fisheries Training Institute, and the Superintendent, Boat Building Yard, are located at Kakinada. Besides them, there is one Assistant Director of Fisheries with headquarters at Rajahmundry to look after the developmental activities of fisheries in the taluks of Rajahmundry, Amalapuram, Kothapeta and Razole and also the three major fish farms at Kadium, Katheru and Balabhadrapuram.

The Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada, was started in July 1958, with the object of imparting training to marine fishermen in handling motorised boats and mechanised fishing. The institution was upgraded in 1960 by enlarging the scope of the training programme and also conducting fishing operations on modern and scientific methods. The institution now imparts training to sea-going fishermen for a period of one year by selecting candidates in the age-group of 18 to 35 years from the coastal area. The candidates, after the completion of training, are given motorised boats on subsidy-cum-long term loan basis for developing the fishing industry. Officers as well as fieldmen of the Fisheries Department are also trained at this institution. Further, a post-graduate diploma course extending over a period of two years is being conducted from September 1965. The other important activities of the institute include (1) survey of inshore water, (2) biological supplies to educational institutions and (3) implementation of the tagging programme on mackerels and sardines.

The Boat Building Yard, Kakinada, was started in January 1959 with the object of designing, constructing and supplying various types of boats required by the trained fishermen, the Fisheries Departments of other States and the Government of India. It is one of the important boat building yards managed by the Fisheries Department in the country. It has designed 24 types of crafts and constructed 370 boats

by the end of 1968-69. In addition to the construction of boats, repairs to boats and imparting training to departmental staff are also undertaken by it.

A Fish Canning Plant at Kakinada, sanctioned in 1965 at a cost of Rs. 3.47 lakhs, went into production in May 1968, under the control of an Assistant Director of Fisheries (Technology). It produced 28,839 cans at a cost of Rs. 1,27,546 by March 1969. In order to tap the potentialities of markets abroad, samples have been sent to countries like the U. S. A. and Japan and efforts are also being made to get the cans included in the rationed articles of the Army.

Forestry:

Economic Importance:

Forests, as already mentioned in the beginning of the chapter, occupy only 19.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the district. This is much less than $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent which is fixed as the desirable minimum in the National Forest Policy of 1952. The importance of forests in the economy of the district is, therefore, rather limited. This is also confirmed by the average revenue particulars which work out to about Rs. 14 lakhs per annum.

Forest Produce:

The forests provide employment to the working classes residing in the nearby areas through various forest operations such as felling, logging, plantation, transportation of timber and collection of minor forest produce, and also in forest-based industries like basketry, mat-weaving, toy-making, rope-making, making of leaf platters, sawmills and tanning of hides and skins. The principal forest products are 1) timber, (2) fuel for domestic and industrial consumption and (3) bamboos, while the minor forest produce includes (1) tanning barks, (2) casuarina, (3) tamarind, (4) soapnuts, (5) Adda leaves, (6) honey and wax, (7) myrobalans, (8) brooms and (9) Nux-vomica. Of the principal products, timber of various species like teak, Nalla Maddi, Yegisa and Bandaru is exported to the neighbouring districts. Bamboo, abundant in these forests, is mostly supplied to the paper mills at Rajahmundry.

The minor forest produce of this district is leased out to the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance Corporation in order to improve the tribal economy. Koyas and Reddis are the two important castes found in the Agency areas. They are given free rights of grazing and collection of minor forest produce in the Rampa Agency. The minor forest produce, collected by these tribals, is purchased by the corporation in weekly markets at places

like Gokavaram, Rampa, Maredumilli, Addathigala and Yeleswaram (Eleswaram). Further, the forests also bestow some indirect benefits on the district by exerting a wholesome effect on the climate, safeguarding lands from erosion, stabilising underground water and normalising rains. Nevertheless, we have to reiterate our earlier observation that the importance of forests to the economy of this district is rather limited.

Exploitation and Development:

It is necessary to improve the forest potential of the district in a more scientific and systematic way to get more impressive results. In the beginning, the exploitation of forest produce was carried through licence and voucher system, and later on, this was replaced by the permit system. Under these systems, the licencees or permit holders were allowed to cut trees without much control on the manner or extent of felling. The Forest Conservancy Department, which was created in A.D. 1862, controlled the management of these forests till A.D. 1882, when the Madras Forest Act was passed. Later, the forests were governed according to the provisions of this Act, which was revised from time to time. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, the Act was revised in 1967 and renamed as the Andhra Pradesh Forest Act and brought into force from the 15th of April 1967, so as to implement the plans and develop the forests on sound and scientific lines. The forests in the district are divided into three divisions, namely, (1) the Kakinada Forest Division, (2) the Rajahmundry Sawmill Division and (3) the Lower Sileru Division. A major portion of the forests in the district, comprising the ranges of Kakinada, Gokavaram, Rampachodavaram, Addathigala, Yeleswaram and Sudikonda, is under the control of the District Forest Officer at Kakinada, while the District Forest Officer, Sawmill Division, Rajahmundry, is in charge of the Sawmill Unit, the Government Depot attached to the sawmill and a forest area of 15 sq. km., in Devunicheruvu and Murari blocks. The District Forest Officer, Lower Sileru, is in charge of the Sawmill Unit at Donkarai and exploitation of forests in the submergeable area of Lower Sileru Project. All the three divisions are under the administrative control of the Conservator of Forests, Soil Conservation Circle, Visakhapatnam. The sawmill units, both at Rajahmundry and Donkarai, were established with a view to popularising the secondary non-teak species and reducing the pressure on teak which is in short supply. They also supply timber of various species in required form to the departments of Government as well as private firms. The sawmill units have modern equipment, kiln seasoning chambers, pressure treatment cylinders and modern wood workshops. The secondary timbers, which are sawn on scientific lines,

seasoned under controlled conditions in kilns to reduce the excess moisture and treated with preservative chemicals under high pressure so as to improve their standards, are in good demand. Sleepers and other seasoned wood are supplied in large quantities to the shipyard, Visakhapatnam, boat building yard, Kakinada, and other firms as well as to the public on demand.

With a view to improving the forest potentialities of the district, both in quality and quantity of growing stocks, the forests are worked on scientific lines following the standard silvicultural principles. Large scale plantations of teak, bamboo and eucalyptus are raised to meet the growing demand of the public. Bamboo plantations are raised keeping in view the demand of the paper mills at Rajahmundry. Casuarina is planted along the sea-coast to meet the requirements of fire-wood and poles. Further, coffee and pepper plantations were also undertaken in 1961 and 1962 respectively in these forests so as to provide work to the tribal people and improve their economic condition. Maredumilli forest areas are found more suitable for raising the pepper vines which are raised generally on the shade trees in the coffee plantations. By the end of 1966, about 40 hectares of coffee plantations and 8,000 pepper vines were raised in these forests. Besides all these activities, the department has also been running a Forest Training School at Sudikonda to impart training to about 120 Forest Guards every year on an average from the Andhra region.

State Assistance to Agriculture:

The most important enactments governing the provision of agricultural credit facilities are the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884, under which loans are granted to the agriculturists. Loans and subsidies are sanctioned for the purchase of seeds, manures, agricultural implements and pesticides. Under the Intensive Manuring Scheme, loans are given at the rate of Rs. 35 per acre up to a maximum of Rs. 500 to an individual ryot for the purchase of fertilisers for all crops. The rate of taccavi loans for the purchase of seeds and manures is Rs. 120 for each individual, while it is Rs. 100 in case of implements. Long term loans are advanced under the Fruit Development Scheme for raising new gardens, the rate ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300, while short term loans are granted for the rejuvenation of old orchards, at the rate of Rs. 15 per acre. Loans are also sanctioned up to a maximum of Rs. 50 to each agriculturist, as part of the Kharif and Rabi campaigns for the purchase of fertilisers and implements. Again, under the hire-purchase system, loans are advanced for the purchase of oil-engines, electric pumps and tractors. Further, loans and subsidies are given to the ryots for digging new wells since 1947-48 under the New Well

Subsidy Scheme, which was replaced by the Liberalised Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme in 1963-64. Under the liberalised scheme, an amount of Rs. 2,000 per well is advanced as loan in the first instance and, on the satisfactory completion of the work, 50 per cent of its cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 750 per well, is treated as subsidy and the rest as loan to be recovered in easy instalments.

Until 1961, all these schemes were implemented by the Agriculture and the Revenue Departments. Since then, however, the Panchayat Samithis and the Zilla Parishad have been entrusted with the responsibility for their implementation. Short and medium term loans are also provided to the agriculturists through the co-operative credit societies.

Floods, Famines and Droughts:

The district, particularly the rich coastal deltaic area, was ravaged by floods many a time in the past punctuated with intermittent cyclones. The explanation, to some extent, is to be sought in the topography of the district, for the drainage and heavy rain-waters in the upper reaches push their way into the sea through the uplands as well as deltaic areas causing terrific inundation *en route*. The taluks of Kothapeta, Razole, Rajahmundry, Amalapuram and Kakinada are particularly exposed to this phenomenon. Further, the storms and depressions which develop in the Bay of Bengal and move across the coastal areas of this district cause heavy rains and floods in these areas, particularly between the months of May and November. In addition to the Godavari and Coringa rivers, there are also a few streams which drain the district. Of the streams, the Bikkavolu, Nalluru, Tulyabhaga and Teki drains in the Godavari Eastern Delta and the Kunavaram, Kowsika, Rameswaram Moga and Sankaraguptam drains in the Godavari Central Delta cause terrific inundation *en route* and submerge the lands on their margin. The drains have inadequate sectional area and are badly silted up. Flood damages during the ten years from 1955 to 1964 showed that on an average an extent of about 24,300 hectares was submerged resulting in a loss of about 45,000 tonnes of food grains. During the last twenty years, the district was affected by storms and floods about ten times causing much damage to crops and other private properties, besides disrupting rail and road communications for considerable periods. The details of flood damages like area inundated, crops damaged, damage to public property and total estimated loss are presented in Annexure 30.

In view of the disastrous effect of the 1964 floods on agriculture and general economy, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Government of India, constituted an expert committee of engineers headed by

A. C. Mitra, Engineer-in-Chief, Uttar Pradesh, to study the problems of flood and drainage experienced in the Kolleru Lake basin and the adjoining deltaic areas, and to suggest a comprehensive plan for their control. This committee with a view to minimise the effects of such calamities in future recommended, among others, (1) the deepening and widening of sections of some drains which submerge large areas during floods for improving their flow conditions, (2) improvements to Bikkavolu drain for about three kilometres downstream of the present confluence of West Yeleru drain, (3) the waterway for the highway bridge across the Tulyabhaga drain near Velangi be checked and, if necessary, improved, (4) the aqueduct near Gorripudi which is causing obstruction to the flow of Tulyabhaga drain be removed, (5) guide banks with revetments be provided to the Rameswaram Moga as it is gradually shifting and (6) strengthen and raise the existing embankments of the rivers. Action is being taken by the State Government to implement the recommendations of the committee.

Again in May and November 1969 the district faced severe cyclones causing disruption to communications and great loss to standing crops and also public and private properties.

Famines as commonly understood are a thing of the past, particularly with the development of communications which facilitate the rushing of food grains to areas of scarcity in times of necessity. The district was, however, affected to some extent by famines and severe scarcity conditions prior to the construction of the Godavari anicut. The worst famine on record is the Guntur or Nandana famine which occurred in 1832-33. With the ever increasing irrigational facilities after the construction of the Godavari anicut, it is now anachronistic to talk of famines in this district. However, in recent years, the upland areas of the district faced drought conditions during 1968-69. Altogether, the district suffers more from heavy rains rather than failure of rains. The Government have always acted promptly during the periods of floods and droughts to mitigate the distress of the affected people by arranging relief measures, suspending revenue collections, granting remissions and sanctioning taccavi loans.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-Time Industries:

It appears that the area denoted by the district has at all times been a preponderantly agricultural tract except for some villages associated with time-honoured crafts of ancient India. The crafts pursued in olden days were mostly cotton spinning and weaving, carpentry and manufacture of brass and bronze ware. Dyeing and printing, an industry allied to weaving, was also an important occupation in some parts of the district. The district is also well-known for its shipbuilding industry which flourished till the second half of the 19th century A. D. It is said that about hundred ships were built annually at Tallarevu (a hamlet of Polekurru) and four times that number were repaired. However, at present, country craft and boats are constructed and repaired at places like Kakinada (Cocanada) and Tallarevu*. The industries, particularly spinning and weaving, however, suffered a set-back due to the keen competition they faced from the machine-made products. After Independence, however, a vigorous and multipronged effort has been made both by the Government and the private agencies to revive such industries by extending financial assistance and training facilities, and also providing the district with an industrial base.

Development of Power Supply:

Power is one of the most important constituents of the infra-structure for any industrial development in the modern sense. The history of power supply in the district dates back to the year 1929, when the Kakinada Municipality and a private undertaking at Rajahmundry, which were given licenses earlier for generation and supply of power to the towns of Kakinada and Rajahmundry respectively, erected power-houses at these places. With a view to extending power supply to places like Pithapuram, Samalkot, Mandapeta and Ramachandrapuram, the Government sanctioned in 1938 the Kakinada Thermal Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.71 lakhs. The scheme comprised the acquisition of the existing plant and buildings of the Kakinada Municipal Undertaking and installation of a 3,000 kw., set with provision for a second one, besides laying 38 km., of 11 kv.,

*For more details Chapter VII on Communications, may be consulted.

lines to Samalkot and Ramachandrapuram. The plant was put to commercial operation in January 1940. In a little more than three decades since then, there has been rapid and striking development in power supply, meeting not only the demand for domestic purposes but also of the industrial and agricultural sectors.

In the year 1945, a scheme for the erection of an additional generation set of 6,000 kw., at the Bezwada Power-House was sanctioned for extending supplies from the Machkund Project. The scheme provided, among other things, for the installation of a 3,000 kw., at Rajahmundry and laying 33 kv., lines from Rajahmundry to Samalkot. This was followed by the Rajahmundry Firka Scheme in 1950-51, envisaging supply of power to seven villages covering 201 agricultural pumpsets, nine industrial loads and 342 domestic services, besides laying 19 km., of 11 kv., and 32 km., of L. T. lines. Thus, by 1951-52, the number of villages electrified stood at 15. The district has also switched over to the hydro system by getting its power requirements from the Machkund Hydroelectric Station. However, it was only after the formation of Andhra Pradesh State in 1956, the problem of power supply received greater attention. Rural electrification schemes were pursued more vigorously. Consequently, the number of villages electrified in the district rose from 15 in 1951 to 4,666 by the end of 1966-67. The agriculturists of the district are also evincing keen interest in availing themselves of power supply for irrigational purposes. This is evident from the fact that the total number of agricultural services rose from 1,642 in 1961 to 4,040 by the end of 1966-67. At the beginning of April 1967, the district had a total of 3,858 km., of lines consisting of 152 km., of 132 kv., 300 km., of 33 kv., 1,440 km., of 11 kv., and 1,965 km., of L.T. lines. For particulars of transformers, units sold and industries with self-generating sets in the district, Annexures 31 to 33 may be consulted.

Mining and Heavy Industries:

The minerals available in the district are clay, graphite, magnetite and limestone. They have already been discussed in Chapter I. As for the mineral-based industries, except for the ceramic industry and the graphite crucible industry, both of which are in the small scale sector, there are no industries in the heavy sector.

Large Scale Industries:

The industries in the large scale sector functioning in the district consist of sugar mills, spinning and textile mills, and electrical and paper manufacturing units. A detailed account of each of them is presented below.

Deccan Sugar and Abkari Company Limited, Samalkot :

The Deccan Sugar and Abkari Company Limited was perhaps the first of its kind to be started as early as A. D. 1898 in the district. This company along with the factory at Pugalur, both of which are sister concerns of the Parry and Company Limited, has an authorised capital of a crore of rupees and an issued and paid-up capital of Rs. 76.72 lakhs. It manufactures white sugar, ethyl alcohol and CO₂ gas. The production of sugar during 1967-68 was 1,14,056 quintals, while that of ethyl alcohol and CO₂ gas was 6,63,019 and 1,50,444 litres respectively. The company provides employment to about 950 persons.

Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Limited, Pithapuram :

The Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Limited, which started functioning since 1951 in the private sector, have an authorised capital of Rs.60 lakhs and a subscribed and paid-up capital of Rs. 22.97 lakhs. The main products of the mills are sugar and its by-products. The production of sugar during 1968-69 was 1.12 lakh quintals valued at Rs. 1.65 crores. The mills provide employment to about 650 persons during working seasons and to about 250 during off-seasons.

Sri Sarvaraya Sugars Limited, Chelluru :

The Sarvaraya Agencies (Pvt.) Ltd., started Sri Sarvaraya Sugars Ltd., in 1956 at Chelluru of Ramachandrapuram taluk with a total capital investment of Rs. 50 lakhs. The main product of this industry is sugar, the production of which during 1967-68 was 82,040 quintals. The concern provides employment to about 470 persons during working seasons and to about 250 persons during off-seasons.

Sree Ramachandra Spinning Mills, Pandalapaka :

The Sree Ramachandra Spinning Mills, a private partnership firm, were established in 1928 at Panda'apaka. The mills with a total capital investment of Rs. 16 lakhs produce cotton yarn of different counts. The production of yarn during 1968-69 was 1,118 bales valued at Rs. 11.68 lakhs. The mills provide employment to about 120 persons.

Sarvaraya Textiles Limited, Kakinada :

The Sarvaraya Textiles Ltd., was set up in 1956 at Kakinada. The concern which is in the private sector has a total capital investment of Rs. 80.83 lakhs. It produces cotton yarn of different counts. During 1968-69, it produced 9,31,796 kg., of cotton yarn valued at Rs. 81 lakhs. The concern provides employment to about 600 persons.

Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Limited, Rajahmundry :

The Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Ltd., located in Rajahmundry, was incorporated in 1964 as a public limited company. The mills which have an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores and a subscribed and paid-up capital of Rs. 8 crores produce paper both for writing and printing purposes. The sales in 1967 stood at 16,880 tonnes valued at Rs. 2.42 crores. The mills provide employment to nearly 2,000 persons.

Anam Electrical Manufacturing Company, Kadiam :

The Anam Electrical Manufacturing Company though started in 1957, went into production only in 1960. The concern which is in the private sector has a total capital investment of Rs. 81 lakhs and manufactures ACSR and A. A. conductors. The value of the production during 1968-69 was of the order of Rs. 1.91 crores. The concern provides employment to about 130 persons.

Sri Ramadas Motor Transport Private Limited, Kakinada :

The Sri Ramadas Motor Transport Private Ltd., was set up in Kakinada. It has an authorised capital of Rs. 30 lakhs and a subscribed and paid-up capital of Rs. 51.96 lakhs. It manufactures automobile components by importing the required raw materials from foreign countries besides extending lorry parcel service for Cuttack, Hyderabad and Madras and passenger transport to the moffussil areas. The sales turnover of this concern in 1967 was of the order of Rs. 46.92 lakhs providing employment to about 1,200 persons.

Rajahmundry Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, Rajahmundry :

The Rajahmundry Co-operative Spinning Mills have been set up at Rajahmundry. The mills with a total capital investment of Rs. 73.83 lakhs propose to produce cotton yarn of 40 and 60 counts. They are yet to commence production.

Small Scale Industries:

The industries in the small scale sector are mostly agro-based, as the agricultural commodities support nearly half of the total units now functioning in the district. The statement at Annexure 34 presents details of the various units taluk-by-taluk. It can be seen from the statement that out of the 622 total units in the district, rice mills (199), sawmills (60), engineering works (42), rice and flour mills (30) and tile works (19) constitute the bulk. The other units are graphite crucible works and rice and oil mills (17 each), aluminium industries (15), oil mills (14), fibre works (13), automobile and motor transport, iron works, silk manufacture and brass works (12 each), and metal rerolling and allied works and tobacco and cigar

works (10 each), Khandsari and sugar mills (9), printing presses (8), sago manufacture (5), cashewnut industry (4), book binding works, furniture works, ginning and oil mills and salt industry (3 each), brick works, biscuits and confectionery, bone-meal industries, jute industry and tanneries and leather works (2 each) and electrical works, fruit industry, rice and sawmills, rice, flour and oil mills, stone crushing and allied works, textiles, ginning and rice mills and stone-ware pipe manufacture (one each) and others (56) with diverse functions. Among the taluks Kakinada accounts for 172 units followed by Rajahmundry 156, Ramachandrapuram (110), Peddapuram (58), Amalapuram (43) and Razole (37). The other units are shared by Pithapuram (20), Tuni (14), Kothapeta (11) and Yellavaram (one).

Industrial Estate, Samalkot :

An industrial estate was set up in 1958 on a plot measuring 10.43 hectares on the Kirlampudi Road at Samalkot. Besides an administrative building, twenty-four factory units were constructed and allotted to the entrepreneurs. Facilities like internal roads and water and power supply were extended. Of the twenty-four units, eighteen have already gone into production of items like G. I. buckets, conduit pipes, agricultural implements, tin containers, I.F. transformers, loud-speakers and hearing aids, radios and transistors, polythene bags and sheets, graphite crucibles, plumbago powders, M.S. drums, industrial machinery, welding transformers, gunmetal bushes, brassware, surgical instruments, stainless steel and aluminium ware and printing blocks. The capital outlay on the estate was Rs. 7 lakhs, while the investment by the entrepreneurs on machinery and working capital was Rs. 48.15 lakhs. The other units which are likely to go into production will manufacture, among others, stainless steel, hospital-ware, chemical equipment, exercise notebooks and paper products, cylinder liners for diesel engines, plastic bangles, carbon bounded crucibles and their accessories, particle boards and graphite crucibles. The estate is providing employment to 365 persons.

Assisted Private Industrial Estate, Rajahmundry :

An assisted private industrial estate was set up in 1961 over an area of 9.71 hectares at Rajahmundry. The area was developed into 48 plots of different types. Besides an administrative building and watch and ward quarters, facilities like water and power supply were extended. Three units have set up their factories in the estate and gone into production of items like arc carbons, polythene bags, plastic products and chemicals. The capital outlay on the estate was Rs. 2.07 lakhs, while the investment by the entrepreneurs on buildings, machinery and working capital was Rs. 5.33 lakhs. About 25 persons are employed in the estate.

Cottage Industries:

Handloom weaving is an important cottage industry of the district. The taluks particularly noted for this industry are Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Pithapuram, Peddapuram, Tuni, Prathipadu, (Prattipadu), Ramachandrapuram, Rampachodavaram and Amalapuram. The main products of this industry consist of saris, dhotis, towels, linen and Angavastrams. Hand-spinning and hand-weaving formed at one time the chief cottage industry of the district, but with the lapse of time and, particularly, the decrease in demand for khaddar, this industry is languishing.

After Independence, the Government have been making concerted efforts to encourage the revival of cottage industries through financial assistance and training facilities to artisans. The Industries Department has implemented a number of schemes for training artisans in rural arts, crafts and industries. Such schemes included the opening of (1) coir production-cum-training centres at Koringa, (Coringa), Komaragiripatnam and Pasarlapudi, (2) photo-frame manufacturing unit at Kakinada, (3) bristles and mattress fibre unit at P. Gannavaram and (4) Rural community workshops at Mummidivaram, Santhavaram, Allipudi, Bendapudi (Bondapudi), Korukonda, Kothapeta, Pulletikurru (P. Gannavaram) and Rayavaram. The department also opened a procurement-cum-Sales Depot at Rajahmundry with the object of promoting sales of handicraft goods and handloom fabrics produced in this district.

According to the Census of 1961, as many as 63,763 persons were pursuing the occupation of spinning, weaving and allied works in the district. By the middle of May 1968, there were 110 weavers' co-operative societies in the district with a total membership of 26,547 and a share capital of Rs. 18.25 lakhs. These societies owned 24,499 looms. During 1967-68, they received Rs. 22.56 lakhs as financial assistance from different agencies.

Basketry and Related Works :

The other cottage industry of importance is basketry and related works. According to the Census of 1961, there were 10,397 persons pursuing this occupation in the district.

Tailors, Dress and Garment Makers :

This is yet another important cottage industry of the district providing employment to a substantial number of persons. The census of 1961 registered 8,244 persons as engaged in this industry. Of the other trades employing varying numbers of persons, as recorded at the Census of 1961, bricklaying and related works (5,931), jewellery, gold and silversmithy (5,179), shoemaking and

related works (4,246), pottery and related works (3,478) and blacksmithy and related works (2,348) are important. Further a considerable number of persons are engaged in dairying and gur works.

Industrial Co-operatives:

At the beginning of March 1970, there were 136 registered industrial co-operatives functioning in the district with a total membership of 6,484 and a share capital of Rs. 2.53 lakhs. These societies received financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 11.04 lakhs in the form of loans and grants from the State Government, Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board, and similar other agencies.

Industrial Potentialities for Future Development:

The full exploitation and proper utilisation of available agricultural, forest and other resources of the district holds hopeful promises of further development of a number of industries, especially in the small scale sector. According to the study tour of the Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad, in 1964 and the survey conducted by the Small Industries Services Institute Hyderabad, in 1967, units for the manufacture of crockery, sugarcane wax, food yeast, condensed milk, pectin and papain, cashewnut shell oil, rice-bran oil, sugar, refined salt, epoxy resins, coconut shell flour, expansion joint fillers (used for filling the gaps in R. C. C. works), rubberised coir, fibre brushes, banana flour, fruit juice powders, di-aldehyde starch, starch from banana stem, potassium schoenite, laminated boards, cattle feed compound, tannins (from mangrove barks), travel goods, candles, plastic emulsion paints, survey instruments, crown corks, toys, centrifugal pumps, aluminium builders' hardware and bicycle parts and accessories could be advantageously set up in the district. The National Council of Applied Economic Research, Delhi, which at the instance of the State Government conducted a Techno-Economic Survey of the State during 1959-60, recommended the establishment of units of fish canning, shark oil, fish-meal, pulp and paper, particle board, wood seasoning, clay-washing and caustic soda besides a beneficiation plant for flake graphite in the district.

Labour and Employers' Organisations:

There are both labour and employers' organisations in the district. The main objective of the labour organisations is to secure better conditions of work, payment of real wages and welfare of labour as a whole, while the employers' organisations aim at protecting what they regard as the legitimate interests of management through mutual settlement or arbitration.

Welfare of the Industrial Labour:

A number of Central and State Acts are in force in the district for the improvement of working conditions, payment of minimum wages and general welfare of the industrial labour. The Acts now in force are the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Employment of Children Act, 1938, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Factories Act, 1948, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, the Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and the Beedi and Cigar Workers' (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966. The only enactment of the State in force, however, is the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1966. All the Central enactments, except the Employees' Provident Funds Act of 1952, are administered by the Labour Commissioner, the Chief Inspector of Establishments and the Chief Inspector of Factories.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 imposes an obligation on the employers to pay compensation to the workers for accidents arising from and in the course of employment resulting in death or partial, total or temporary disablement. The compensation is also payable for some occupational diseases. In 1967, an amount of Rs. 40,231 was paid towards compensation in this district.

Similarly, the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926, which was amended subsequently, aims at conferring legal and corporate status on the registered trade unions. At the beginning of November, 1968, there were 72 registered trade unions in the district.

The Payment of Wages Act of 1936, which was amended in 1937, 1957, 1964 and 1965, is implemented in the district by the Inspector of Factories stationed at Kakinada so far as the factories are concerned. In respect of industrial establishments, the Act is enforced by the District Inspector and the Assistant Inspectors of Labour.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946 aims at minimising friction between labour and management in industrial establishments. It provides for the framing and certification of standing orders in all industrial establishments employing 100 or more workers. The Act was extended in 1966 to establishments employing fifty or more workers. It now covers 65 industrial establishments in the district.

The main object of the Factories Act of 1948 is to ensure the provision of adequate safety measures and promotion of welfare of the workers employed in factories. It applies to all establishments employing ten or more workers where power is used and to others employing twenty or more workers. There were thirty convictions in 1966 for violation of the various provisions of the Act and an amount of Rs. 990 was realised as fines.

The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 placed the responsibility for fixing the minimum wages on the Government for employments specified in Part I or II of the schedule of the Act. Minimum wages are also fixed for employment in agriculture. The number of workers employed in them in 1967 is shown at Annexure 35.

The Employees' Provident Funds Act of 1952 introduced provident fund for employees working in factories and other establishments. The Act is enforced by the Provident Fund Inspector stationed at Kakinada in the district. Annexure 36 presents the number of establishments and subscribers covered by the Act.

The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act of 1966, which repealed both the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Shops and Establishments Act of 1947 and the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Shops and Establishments Act of 1951, came into force on the 15th of June 1967. It regulates conditions of work in shops, restaurants, theatres, commercial and other establishments in the municipalities of Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Amalapuram, Tuni, Pithapuram, Peddapuram, Samalkot, Ramachandrapuram and Mandapeta and Panchayats of Pedapudi (Peddapudi) and Gollalamamidala. The number of prosecutions launched in the district for violation of the provisions of the Act stood at 86 in 1967.

Besides these enactments, the welfare of labour is promoted by holding workers' education classes under the Workers' Education Scheme sponsored in 1959 by the Union Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. A subregional centre for workers' education was set up in 1965 at Rajahmundry and necessary training was imparted to both literate and illiterate industrial workers to make them better workers. At the beginning of April 1968, 55 worker-teachers and 1,727 workers were trained in the district.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is an important social security measure designed to promote the health of the industrial workers by providing for medical treatment to them and their families, arranging for periodical payments to the sick and also to the dependents of workers who die as a result of an injury sustained during the performance of duties. It applies to employees (drawing a

pay up to Rs. 500 a month) working in factories using power and employing 20 workers and above. The cash benefit, the most important aspect of the scheme, is directly administered by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation through the State Medical Department. In-patient and out-patient treatment is given through various E.S.I. dispensaries, established exclusively for insured persons and by way of reservation of beds in Government and specialised hospitals wherever the E.S.I. hospitals are not yet started. The expenditure involved is shared by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the State Government in the ratio of 7:1. The scheme implemented in the district covered 4,700 employees and the total cash paid during 1967-68 was Rs. 1.17 lakhs.



CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

History of Indigenous Banking System:

The system of ancient indigenous banking in the district, though obscure in details, was on the whole very different from what organised banking is at present. It was the wealthy section of the society which acted as indigenous banker and dominated the credit structure of the rural areas. The credit requirements of the agriculturists were met mostly by the Vaisyas known as 'Sahukars' who were essentially traders and operated on their own or borrowed funds.

General Credit Facilities Available:

Role of Private Money-Lenders and Financiers:

It is difficult to draw a line of distinction between the role played by the indigenous banker and money-lender in the past. Some of the richer communities such as Vaisyas, however, carried on business by pooling the finances of their family members and utilising them in productive economic activity. Besides these, affluent ryots as well as some petty merchants were also financing industrial and agricultural activities. The merchants advanced money to ryots on condition that the crops grown should be sold through them at a price already settled, obviously to the disadvantage of the ryot. The rich landlords constituted the great bulk of creditors in the rural areas, while the Vaisyas, Marwaris and petty merchants dominated the urban sector.

Rural Indebtedness and Extent to which Usury is Prevalent:

Rural indebtedness is not by any means peculiar to this district; it shares the same features as the rest of rural India in this regard. Several committees were appointed in the past, especially during the first half of the present century, to investigate the problem of rural indebtedness in this part of the country. These bodies made exhaustive enquiries and estimated the total volume of debt, analysed the socio-economic factors at work and suggested remedial measures. The earliest enquiry in the erstwhile Madras Presidency was made in A.D. 1895 by Frederick Nicholson who estimated the rural indebtedness at Rs. 45 crores. Subsequently, in 1930, the Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee assessed the total debt at Rs. 150 crores. For the purpose of enquiry, the committee selected six villages in this district, namely, Alamuru, Pedapalle and Penikeru in Ramachandrapuram taluk and Peddada, Gollapalem and Peda Brahmadevam (Pedda Brahmadevam) in Kakinada taluk. The enquiry

revealed that the average debt per acre in this district worked out to Rs. 65, while the debt per rupee of assessment was Rs. 19. It also revealed that a substantial proportion of the debt incurred by the ryots was towards (i) payment of prior debts, (ii) agricultural expenses, (iii) family expenses and relief of distress, (iv) payment of land revenue, (v) purchase of land, (vi) trade and (vii) marriages and other ceremonies.

The economic depression which became acute after 1930 took the ryots unawares and shook the agricultural economy. In 1934, Dr. P. J. Thomas of the Madras University estimated the total rural debt in the Presidency at Rs. 200 crores. In the following year, W. R. S. Sathyanathan, who also investigated the problem especially the effects of depression on agriculture in the Presidency, arrived at the same figure. He selected one sample village in this district for purposes of investigation and found that the debt per head of population was Rs. 28, while the debt per family was Rs. 89 which in turn worked out to Rs. 192 per acre.

Thus the period of five years that elapsed between the submission of the report of the Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee in 1930 and the investigation of Sathyanathan in 1935, witnessed an increase in the volume of debt from Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 200 crores. The marked increase in the total debt was undoubtedly the direct result of the great economic depression. The causes that led to a trade slump are not far to seek as they were economic as well as political. Before the onset of the depression, the agriculturist found that the prices offered for his crops were excellent. This induced him to speculate, often wildly, upon land by borrowing money at heavy rates of interest. But when the depression actually set in, he found that his crops fetched less, the value of his lands had gone down considerably and his commitments in terms of money became difficult to defray. Consequently, he was left at the mercy of the unscrupulous money-lenders. According to Sathyanathan, as much as 94.19 per cent of the ryots' credit came from the private money-lenders and the balance from the co-operative societies. The rate of interest generally varied in proportion to the credit worthiness and the status of the borrower, though factors like fertility and value of his lands also weighed consideration. In the case of well-to-do and punctual repayers, the money-lenders charged interest from 9 to 12 per cent, and, at the other extreme, where land was poor and the debtor chin-deep in debt, it ranged from 13½ to 37½ per cent. Loans were given mainly on promissory notes with personal or joint security and also on the mortgage of landed property. The law of limitation on promissory note debts led to frequent renewals of promissory notes and at every renewal, the unpaid interest was also accounted as principal. Consequently, the

promissory note debts multiplied and were finally converted into mortgage debts. All these were to the advantage of the money-lender because he could treat the transaction as closed and lay his hands on the mortgaged property as absolute owner. The money-lender rarely gave receipts to ryots for repayments made and the amounts were not properly accounted for. This led to greater burden on the borrower. Further, the borrower hardly knew what exactly he owed on a particular date except the amount initially borrowed and the rate of interest charged, seldom calculating the total interest he had to pay periodically.

Prof. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, who at the instance of the Government of Madras, enquired in 1944 into rural indebtedness, found that the total debt had further increased to Rs. 272 crores by 1939. The outbreak of the Second World War and its effects on the economy were felt particularly from 1942. The sudden rise in prices of both the agricultural produce and the land was a boon to the agriculturists. It was a golden period for them to liquidate their debts. Consequently, by 1945 the total debt fell from Rs. 272 crores to Rs. 218 crores. The upward trend of the price position, even after the cessation of hostilities, brought prosperity to the agriculturists. S. Y. Krishnaswamy, in his monograph on Rural Problems in Madras (1947), asserts that the total volume of rural indebtedness in the entire province was further reduced to Rs. 100 crores.

Various legislative measures were undertaken to protect agriculturists from exploitation by the money-lenders. The most important of them were (i) the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883, (ii) the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884, (iii) the Usurious Loans Act of 1918 (authorising the civil courts to reopen any transaction in which it was found that the interest was abnormal or the transaction unfair to the borrower), (iv) the Madras Debtors' Protection Act of 1935* (applicable to borrowers of petty amounts up to Rs. 500), (v) the Madras Debt Conciliation Act of 1936 (envisaging voluntary and amicable settlement by bringing together the debtors and the creditors), (vi) the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1938 and (vii) the Madras Pawnbrokers Act of 1943. But all these measures met with little success in dealing with agricultural indebtedness, leaving no other alternative than to increase institutional credit. At present, the district has, among other agencies, a network of co-operative institutions catering to the financial requirements of the agriculturists.

Commercial Banks:

The commercial banks are the most important financial agencies for mopping up the available savings in the district and utilising them

*Came into force on the 15th of January 1936.

for productive investment. Among them, the first bank to open its branch at Kakinada (Cocanada) as early as A.D. 1864 was the Imperial Bank of India (now known as the State Bank of India), followed by a similar branch at Rajahmundry in 1921. The Andhra Bank was the next to open its branch at the same place in 1929. Subsequently, the Central Bank of India opened a pay-office and the Indian Bank established its branch at Rajahmundry. It is only after 1950 that, besides these banking institutions, other banks such as the Syndicate Bank, Bank of Baroda, Indian Overseas Bank and Canara Bank established their branches in various parts of the district. Including the six pay-offices run by the State Bank of India and two by the Central Bank of India, there are 46 banks functioning in the district, the details of which are presented at Annexure 37. These Banks accept current, savings, recurring and fixed deposits, and the interest offered thereon varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, depending on the period and the nature of deposits. These amounts are in turn advanced for productive investment. These institutions are playing a significant role in the general economic development of the district.

Postal Savings Banks:

In addition to the banks, the post-offices in the district also provide banking facilities such as (i) accepting small amounts as deposits and (ii) providing for their easy withdrawals. It is the middle income group which mainly avails itself of these facilities. At the close of March 1970, there were 615 post-offices in the district which dealt in banking. The total deposits received in these post-offices during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 1.25 crores.

National Small Savings Scheme:

A savings scheme was launched in 1943-44 primarily as an anti-inflationary measure with a view to immobilise during the War as much as possible of the surplus purchasing power in the hands of the public. It also helped to provide funds to finance War expenditure and subsequently post-war development plans. Mobilisation of small savings of middle income groups for the implementation of developmental schemes came to occupy a more significant place after the country attained Independence. The deposits from this district under different types of savings, namely, National Savings Certificates, National Defence Certificates, Defence Deposit Certificates, Annuity Certificates, Post-Office Savings Bank Certificates and Cumulative Time Deposits stood at Rs. 1.47 crores during 1967-68. For more details, Annexure 38 may be consulted. In 1966, the district also invested about 39,672 grams of gold in the National Defence Gold Bonds (1980) issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

Evolution of the Co-operative Movement:

The history of the co-operative movement in the erstwhile Madras Presidency dates back to the year A.D. 1892, when the Provincial Government appointed Frederick Nicholson as Special Officer to study and report how far the methods of co-operation prevalent in Europe could be conveniently adopted in this region for overcoming the evils of rural indebtedness. After an exhaustive investigation, Nicholson recommended the formation of rural co-operative societies on the lines of Raiffeisen Societies of Germany. In the meanwhile, the Government of India who were seized with the problem enacted the Co-operative Credit Societies Act X of 1904, envisaging the formation of societies for providing rural credit and encouraging at the same time thrift among the rural population. This Act was replaced by the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912, which was not only a more comprehensive enactment but also made provision for the organisation of central credit societies as well as productive and distributive societies. The movement gradually gained momentum in this district and by 1917-18, there were 89 societies. In the years that followed, it made rapid strides in the district as is evident from the fact that, by 1929-30, the number of societies rose to 646. The period from 1918 to 1930 coincided with a steady rise in the level of agricultural prices. But this progressive trend could not keep up the same pace of development due to the depression of the nineteen thirties and a crash in agricultural prices. Many societies fell into arrears to the Co-operative Central Bank and several of them were liquidated as a result of the policy of consolidation and reconstruction of societies. Consequently, by the end of 1935-36, the total number of societies dwindled to 249. Under the Government of India Act of 1919, co-operation became a provincial subject and the composite Madras Government brought legislation known as the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932 to remedy the defects noticed in the Act II of 1912. Further, a separate enactment known as the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act X of 1934 was passed to regulate the working and sound development of the land mortgage banks in the Province.

Though the prices of agricultural commodities continued to soar, especially after 1936, the agriculturists of this district could not rehabilitate themselves much from the after-effects of the depression and the progress of the movement was, therefore, very sluggish. The growth of agricultural credit societies suffered a set-back, while non-agricultural co-operative societies like those of the weavers and marketing increased in numbers in the district. There was, however, a phenomenal increase in the number of all types of societies after Independence due to the liberal financial assistance made available to them by the Government.

The successive Five Year Plan schemes, implemented in the district from 1951 to 1966, laid great emphasis on the spread of the movement and gave considerable impetus to the further growth of both agricultural and non-agricultural societies. By the close of March 1968, there were in all 1,981 societies in the district with a total membership of 4.29* lakhs and a share capital of Rs. 2.56* crores, the details of which are presented at Annexure 39.

Co-operative Organisations:

In the initial stages, the primary societies were financed from their own deposits and to some extent with the loans from the Government and others. As these sources proved unequal to the demand, the need was felt for an agency which could attract deposits from the urban areas and employ them in financing these societies. The Madras Central Urban Bank (registered in 1905) was the first of its kind in the Presidency to come into existence with this object. In less than four years of its formation and working, it was felt that a more satisfactory decentralised financial arrangement through organisation of district central banks would be in keeping with the progress of the movement. It was accordingly resolved to have co-operative central banks in each district, with their area of operation confined to the revenue limits and at the same time to raise the status of the Madras Central Urban Bank to the Provincial level. The Kakinada District Co-operative Central Bank Limited was the first bank to be established in 1917 at Kakinada followed by similar institutions at Rajahmundry (1919), Ramachandrapuram (1919) and Amalapuram (1920) in the district. At the beginning of April 1968, they had a total membership of 1,873 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 77.50 lakhs.

Primary Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies:

Primary agricultural co-operative credit societies patterned on Raiffeisen Societies of Germany constitute the bulk of the co-operative organisations in the district. They are organised with unlimited liability and the membership consists mostly of agriculturists. The societies provide short and long term credit at low rates of interest and also meet the agricultural requirements of their members. During the post-war period, some of these societies undertook distribution of controlled commodities like food grains, sugar, kerosene and cloth. They are now the agencies for the distribution of chemical manures, improved seeds and modern agricultural implements to the ryots in the district. The main source of finance for these societies is the District Co-operative Central Banks. Occasionally, special assistance is also given by the Government to these societies for the construction of godowns in the rural areas. As observed already, the implementation of the Five Year Plan schemes in the district resulted in a phenomenal growth in

*Excludes the membership and share capital of field co-operative societies.

the number of such institutions which stood at 712 (including multi-purpose societies) with a total membership of 1.92 lakhs and a share capital of Rs. 50.68 lakhs at the close of March 1968.

Large-sized Societies:

An important recommendation of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee (1956), related to the establishment of large-sized primary agricultural co-operative credit societies with large but compact areas of operation, limited liability, State partnership and paid management. The programme taken up in the first instance during 1956-57 on a pilot basis in some selected districts was later extended to this district as well. The main object of these institutions is to meet adequately the credit requirements of the rural householders pursuing agricultural operations. At the end of March 1968, there were 25 such societies in the district with a total membership of 17,297 and a share capital of Rs. 7.20 lakhs.

Land Mortgage Banks:

Agriculturists require both short and long term finance. One of the difficult problems confronting them in the past was the lack of financial accommodation for fairly long periods. Though, in the initial stages, long term credit was met by the rural credit societies by utilising the funds earmarked for short terms, it was soon realised that it was not a satisfactory solution of the problem. In 1919 F.R. Hemingway, the then Registrar of Co-operative Societies of Madras Presidency, formulated a scheme for raising long term money by the issue of debentures against mortgage of unencumbered immovable property of the members of primary co-operative societies. The same co-operative machinery at primary level was to be adopted for this purpose also. The proposal fell through as it was apprehended that not only the funds under long term and short term schemes would get mixed up, but it would involve in a series of transfers and retransfers of the mortgaged property. A modified scheme drawn up by J. Gray was sanctioned in 1925 for starting primary land mortgage banks. The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, formed in 1929, financed these institutions by the issue of debentures. At the close of March 1968, there were eleven primary land mortgage banks functioning at Kakinada, Pithapuram, Prathipadu (Prattipadu), Tuni, Peddapuram, Rajahmundry, Alamuru, Ramachandrapuram, Kothapeta (Kottapeta), Amalapuram and Razole with a total membership of 19,391 and a share capital of Rs. 27.54 lakhs. Of these, the bank at Alamuru was the first to be established in the year 1928. While these banks borrow funds from the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank at Hyderabad to which they are affiliated, they in turn advance loans to the ryots on the mortgage of agricultural lands and other immovable properties. The repayment is spread over a period of 10 to 15 years. Though loans were

given in the initial period for the discharge of prior debts, assistance is provided since 1951 only for developmental purposes like improvement of lands, sinking of new wells and repair of old ones, and purchase of agricultural implements and allied machinery.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies:

Non-agricultural credit societies with limited liability are organised in the district to serve the credit needs mostly of urban traders, merchants, wage-earners, employers and other fixed income groups who are otherwise exposed to the usurious rates of interest charged by private money-lenders. At the end of March 1968, there were 61 such societies, of which 49 were employees' societies and the remaining 12 were urban banks. The urban banks issue loans on personal security as well as security of jewellery, mortgage of immovable property and agricultural produce. They also undertake the business of discounting cheques and collection of bills.

Other Types of Societies:

Significant among other types of societies functioning in the district are Field Labour Co-operative Farming Societies (414), Palm, Jaggery and Neera Societies (154), Collective Farming Societies (148), Weavers' Societies (107), Milk Supply Societies (51), Fishermen Societies (48), Labour Contract Societies (37), Housing Societies (30), Irrigation Societies (21), Sugarcane Growers Societies (6), Thrift and Saving Societies, Fruits and Vegetables Societies, Joint Farming Societies, Land Colonisation Societies and Milk Supply Unions (2 each).

Life and General Insurance Business:

Prior to the nationalisation of Life Insurance in 1956, some of the private insurance companies like the Andhra Pradesh Insurance Co., National Insurance Co., Premier Life Insurance Co., United India Insurance Co., Hindustan Ideal Insurance Co., New India Insurance Co., and Prithvi Insurance Co., were running both the life and general insurance business in the district. The Life Insurance Corporation of India opened its branches in the district for the first time at Rajahmundry and Kakinada in 1956. In the following year, a sub-office was opened at Amalapuram. To cope with the increase in business, another sub-office was set up at Ramachandrapuram in 1961. The branch offices as well the sub-offices, through their field staff, which consist of a contingent of 969 Agents and fifty Development Officers, procure business, collect premiums and generally assist the policy-holders in the district. The number of policies issued during 1968-69 stood at 8,104 and the sum assured was Rs. 4.44 crores. For similar particulars from 1963 onwards, the statement at Annexure 40 may be consulted.

Other private insurance companies dealing in general insurance business have extended their activities to this district also. They transact business in motor, marine, fidelity guarantee and insurance against fire, burglary and other types of insurance.

State Assistance to Industrial Development:

State assistance to industries in this district is extended under the Madras State Aid to (Small Scale and Cottage) Industries Act of 1922 which was amended in 1956 as the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act. The assistance given assumes the form of loans, subscription of shares, guarantee of cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance facilities with banks and guarantee of minimum returns on investment. Assistance is also rendered for the purchase of land, machinery and raw materials. While the Assistant Director of Industries and the District Collector are competent to sanction loans in individual cases up to a limit of Rs. 500 and Rs. 3,000 respectively, loans exceeding Rs. 3,000 and below Rs. 5,000 are sanctioned by the Director of Industries. In all other cases of over and above Rs. 5,000 the Government is competent to accord sanction. During 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 31,500 was sanctioned as loans to a number of entrepreneurs in the district.

Besides the Industries Department and the commercial banks, some other agencies like the Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation, Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board and National Small Industries Corporation Limited have been extending financial assistance for the development of the existing industries and also for the setting up of new industries in the State. The activities of each of these agencies in so far as they relate to this district are enumerated below.

Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation:

The corporation, established under the State Financial Corporations Act of 1951, came into existence in 1956. It extends financial assistance to the existing industries and also to set up new industries. The loan amounts sanctioned range from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 and, in the case of public limited companies and co-operative societies, the maximum limit extends to Rs. 20,00,000. Generally, the repayment of the loan is spread over a period of 10 to 12 years. At the close of March 1968, the Corporation had given ten loans amounting to Rs. 19.04 lakhs to different industrial units in the district.

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited:

The corporation came into existence in December 1960, to give

financial assistance to the firms engaged in (a) manufacturing, preservation or processing of goods, (b) mining, (c) shipping, (d) fishing and (e) generation and distribution of electricity. The important activities of the Corporation relate to (1) underwriting of issues of share capital, (2) participation in the share capital of industrial concerns and (3) guaranteeing deferred payments for import of plant and machinery. Repayment of the loan is ordinarily spread over 15 years. By the end of March 1968, the corporation had given assistance to the tune of Rs. 18.46 lakhs to two industrial units in the district.

National Small Industries Corporation Limited:

The corporation, set up at Delhi by the Government of India, helps small scale units by supplying both indigenous and imported machinery on hire-purchase basis. The repayment is spread over a period of five to seven years, depending upon the grade of the machinery supplied. Besides this, the corporation also assists small scale industries by guaranteeing credit advances made by the banks. By the end of March 1967, the corporation had provided assistance in the shape of machinery and equipment to the tune of Rs. 1,00,686 to ten small scale units in the district.

Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board:

The Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board provides assistance to industrial co-operatives, registered institutions and individuals in the form of loans and grants for the development of khadi and village industries. During 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 38,900 was sanctioned as loans and Rs. 4,064 as grants to ten units in the district. The board receives its developmental funds from the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, an autonomous body set up under an Act of Parliament.

Currency and Coinage:

With the advent of British rule, the rupee replaced all the earlier coins. A rupee originally consisted of 16 annas or 192 pies. Under the Currency Reforms Act of 1957, decimal system was adopted and all the earlier coins were replaced by new coins of fifty, twenty-five, twenty, ten, five, two and one paise. There are also currency notes with values ranging from one to thousand rupees. Those most commonly used are one, two, five, ten and hundred rupee notes.

Trade and Commerce:

Course of Trade:

The important items of export from the district consist of timber, palmyra fibre, salt, paper, aluminium, graphite crucibles, tiles, coconuts, ghee, livestock and fish, and agricultural commodities, namely, rice, pulses, dry chillies, oil-seeds and turmeric.

In regard to imports into the district, mention may be made of iron-ore, chemical fertilisers, bullion, cement and its products, refrigerators, motor vehicles and their parts, petroleum products, iron and steel machinery, mill cloth of various types (including terylene, nylon and hosiery), medicinal products, stainless steel and general-ware, plastic products, radio sets and parts, and Kirana or merchandise goods, all of which constitute a sizeable proportion of the inward commerce.

Trade Centres:

Regulated Markets:

As early as 1928, the Royal Commission on Agriculture recommended the establishment of regulated markets under the supervision of market committees so as to eliminate unhealthy practices prevalent in the sale and purchase of agricultural commodities and ensure a fair price to the primary producer. Accordingly, the erstwhile Madras Government passed the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act XX in 1933, regulating trade in some important commercial crops raised in the State. Consequently, the East Godavari Market Committee was constituted in 1950 and set up at Rajahmundry to regulate trade in the entire district. The committee consists of members drawn from growers, merchants and other interests nominated by the Government. Tobacco, coconuts, jaggery, chillies, gingelly and turmeric are the notified commercial crops over which the market committee exercises control in their sale and purchase. There are six regulated market yards functioning one each at Ambajipeta, Gummaloora (Gummuluru), Kothapeta, Mukteshwaram, Raghudevapuram and Thatipaka (Tatipaka) in the district. During 1967-68, the arrivals of agricultural commodities in these markets were 17.81 lakh quintals valued at Rs. 6.57 crores. During the same period, the market committee covered 1,291 traders and 1,244 petty dealers. For promoting organised marketing of agricultural commodities, commercial grading at the farmers' level has been introduced in 1964 in the district. Paddy, jaggery, gingelly, chillies, coconuts, groundnut, onions, turmeric and oranges are the main commodities graded at the farmers' level. Also, as ghee production is a major cottage industry of the district and the consequent need to maintain the quality of it, the State Ghee and Oil Grading Laboratory was set up in 1965 at Samalkot.

Centres of Wholesale Business:

In the urban areas, wholesale markets constitute the main channels of trade. They are the chief trading centres dealing in agricultural produce coming from the neighbouring areas. Many such centres are functioning in the district and a substantial portion of the produce finds its way into them. The most important wholesale centres in the district are Rajahmundry, Dwarapudi, Mandapeta,

Draksharama, Tuni, Pithapuram, Gollaprolu, Kakinada, Samalkot, Peddapuram, Kirlampudi, Ambajipeta, Tatipaka, Tekisethipalem, Gannavaram, Ravulapalem and Mukteshwaram. The annual turn over of these centres is roughly of the order of Rs. 27.38 crores.

With the development of trade, the necessity for facilities like scientific storage as well as easy and cheap credit to the ryots was keenly felt. Consequently, the Government of India passed in 1956 the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act which provided for the establishment of warehousing corporations in every State. The Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation, which accordingly came into existence in 1958, set up a warehouse at Kakinada in 1960. The capacity of the godown constructed at Mandapeta in the district is 1,300 tonnes. The commodities handled by the warehouse during 1967-68 stood at 37,755 quintals. The Central Warehousing Corporation (an undertaking of the Government of India) has also set up a warehouse at Rajahmundry in the district.

Retail Marketing Centres:

It is difficult to draw a clear line of distinction between retail and wholesale trade as some of the wholesale merchants deal in retail trade also. According to the Census of 1961, there were 3,242 working proprietors (wholesale trade), 52,395 working proprietors (retail trade) and 2,594 pedlars, hawkers and street vendors. Usually, the petty merchants and retail traders as well as street hawkers deal mostly in vegetables, fruits, sweetmeats, oils and other sundry items of perishable nature.

Fairs and Festivals:

In the past, when the barter system was in vogue, producers used to exchange their surplus produce for the goods and services required by them. The weekly markets known as Shandis or Santalu served as centres for this purpose. The Santalu are even now regularly held at Kakinada, Tuni, Draksharama, Dwarapudi, Ambajipeta, Amalapuram, Pithapuram and Malikipuram in the district. A good deal of retail business is turned out at these centres. In addition to these markets, a substantial quantum of trade passes through fairs and festivals organised usually on religious occasions.

Co-operation in Wholesale and Retail Trade:

The marketing of agricultural produce was attempted in the later twenties of this century through the organisation of co-operative loan and sale societies which enabled the producers to hold over their stocks and negotiate with markets offering maximum prices. These societies, later renamed as co-operative marketing societies in 1940, also extended credit facilities to the ryots against agricultural produce.

These societies not only undertake distribution of chemical fertilisers, manures and other material requirements of the ryots in their respective areas of operation, but also assist the District Co-operative Marketing Society in its efforts to procure grains for the Government. At the close of March 1968, there were the District Co-operative Marketing Society and thirty primary co-operative marketing societies in the district with a total membership of 43,274 and a share capital of Rs. 24.56 lakhs.

Consumers' Co-operative Stores:

The consumers' co-operative stores are the important agencies through which bulk purchases of articles of domestic consumption are made and retail distribution to consumers is effected at reasonable prices in their respective areas of operation. When rationing was introduced, these societies also undertook the distribution of rationed articles. Towards the close of March 1968, there were 90 consumers' stores and two co-operative central stores with a total membership of 23,497 and a share capital of Rs. 7.83 lakhs. They deal mainly in rice, wheat and other essential and general commodities.

Merchants' and Consumers' Associations:

At present five merchants' associations are functioning in the district for the collective benefit of merchants. They are (1) The Rice Rationing Retail Depot Holders' Association, (2) the Cocanada Chamber of Commerce, (3) the Khaida Merchants' Association, (4) the Retail Rice Dealers' Association and (5) the Rajahmundry Fruit Merchants' Association. The first two are located at Kakinada, while the last three are at Rajahmundry.

Dissemination of Trade News:

For the dissemination of market intelligence solely for the benefit of primary producers, various methods have been adopted by the Government as well as other agencies. Besides issue of weekly and monthly news bulletins covering important commodities, reviews are prepared and sent to the All India Radio Stations at Hyderabad and Vijayawada for broadcast in its rural programmes. The reviews are also extended to the price reporting agencies, associations and institutions for wide publicity. While the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics collects information on wholesale and retail prices of certain selected commodities, the Department of Marketing collects similar particulars in respect of 59 commodities from thirteen selected centres, namely, Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Bikkavolu, Dwarapudi, Malikipuram, Tuni, Samalkot, Razole, Mummidivaram, Ambajipeta, Thatipaka, Tekisethipalem and Gannavaram.

Weights and Measures:

With the enactment of the Indian Standards of Weights and Measures Act of 1956 by the Government of India and a similar legislative measure by the State Government, namely, the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act of 1958, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in the district replacing all the earlier weights and measures.



CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old-Time Trade Routes and Highways and Modes of Conveyance:

Land Routes:

There is little information to suggest that the trade routes, highways and modes of conveyance in the past were in a developed state. The most important of the reasons advanced in this direction is that this part of the country for a greater part, was overgrown with scrub and jungle intersected by many mountain streams. In addition, the great river Godavari was not easily fordable except in dry seasons. However, as East Godavari district formed part of renowned empires like those of the Satavahanas, Chalukyas of Vengi and Rayas of Vijayanagar, it is believed to have been traversed by some of the old-time highways and trade routes. Among these, the route followed by the Vijayanagar emperor Krishnadevaraya in his expedition against the Gajapatis of Orissa from Kondapalle and Kondavidu (Krishna) passing through Rajahmundry and Potnur (where a pillar of victory erected) to Simhadri (Simhachalam) was important. Another road from Machilipatnam ran along the coast to Palacole in the Godavari delta and thence to Draksharama, Bhimunipatnam (Visakhapatnam) and Srikakulam. This was the most familiar road to Thevenot and other European travellers of the 17th century A.D. These routes passing through several kingdoms and principalities also connected many pilgrim and trade centres on the way. In addition, important provincial capitals, forts, and pilgrim centres like Rajahmundry, Kakinada (Cocanada), Draksharama, Eluru, Machilipatnam and Vijayawada within and outside the district were connected with one another by broadways fit for cart traffic. Moreover, all important coastal towns must also have been connected with one another.

Generally, the trade routes were also the pilgrim routes and it is likely that traders followed these pilgrim routes for carrying on trade and commerce. In so far as the modes of conveyance were concerned the inland transport was done by means of pack animals and carts. The ox, mule and buffalo were the chief conveyors of goods and other commodities.

Sea Routes:

In view of its long coast line, the district was also well served with important sea routes providing commercial connections with some of the countries in the East. According to some of the historical works, the ships sailing from the mouths of the Godavari and the

Krishna rivers were calling at the seaports of Kakinada and Koringa (Coringa) (situated at the mouth of the river Koringa) on their way to and from Burma and Malay Peninsula. These ships helped not only in establishing commercial contacts with foreign countries but also in bringing commercial prosperity to this part of the country.

Road Transport:

When Peninsular India came under British rule, no roads suitable for wheeled traffic existed in this part of the country. The only 'made' roads in those days were the rough roads opened originally for the passage of troops and artillery. Until A.D. 1813, roads for non-military purposes were not constructed nor was any systematic progress achieved for some years thereafter. With the constitution of the Trunk Road Department in A.D. 1845, primarily for the purpose of designing and constructing the main lines of communication in the erstwhile Madras Presidency, renewed efforts were made for the development of roads in this district. The roads it laid followed for the most part of the old routes or tracks connecting the military arsenals and cantonments.

The Public Works Commission, appointed in A.D. 1851 to review the working of the Maramath, the Trunk Road and the Engineering departments, recommended the organisation of a single department exercising unified control over all public works, civil or military. Accordingly, the Public Works Department was constituted in A.D. 1858. The department was directed in A.D. 1862 to prepare detailed lists of roads to be classed as 'Imperial' and 'District' roads. As the needs of the districts in matters of transport and communication were becoming more and more pressing, the task of finding local resources, especially on account of reduction of imperial funds, for expanding the network of communications seriously engaged the attention of the Government. The Board of Revenue was, therefore, directed to prepare a draft Act for the levy of a District Road Cess on all landholders for the construction and maintenance of District Roads. Based on its recommendations, the District Road Cess Act III of 1866 was passed, imposing a cess not exceeding half-an-anna in the rupee on the rental value of occupied land, and the amount thus realised constituted the District Road Fund. By A.D. 1868-69, it was decided that the expenditure from the Imperial Funds should be restricted first to certain specified main lines of communication, secondly to ghat roads and certain special roads and lastly to salt roads. All the other roads were classed as District Roads and were to be financed from the District Road Fund.

The Public Works Department was maintaining both Imperial and District Roads until A.D. 1871 when the Local Funds Act IV was

passed superseding the earlier Act of 1866 and providing for the constitution of Local Fund Boards. The most important of the road works taken up by the department during this period out of the Imperial Funds was the improvement of the Great Northern Trunk Road from Madras to Calcutta, traversing the districts of Nellore, Guntur, Krishna, Godavari (East and West) and Visakhapatnam. The District Road Fund was mostly used in completing a network of minor communications like the laying of feeder roads to railway points and construction of embanked roads in the deltaic tracts.

The Local Funds Act IV of 1871 opened a new chapter in the history of road development in the Presidency. It provided for the transfer of the unexpended balances of the District Road Fund raised under the Act of 1866 to the Local Fund Board, the imposition of a cess not exceeding one anna in the rupee and the establishment of tolls. The Act also directed that two-thirds of the cess and the whole of the tolls should be expended on roads. The Public Works Department was the only agency for execution of these works. In addition to the funds made available for expenditure on roads under the Local Funds Act, annual contributions from the Provincial Funds were also given to the Local Fund Boards for being expended on the main lines of communication. The distinction between the Imperial and District roads was abolished. During A.D. 1879-80, the entire execution, maintenance and construction of roads were handed over to the Local Fund Boards which appointed their own engineering establishments and held them directly responsible in all matters connected with road development.

By the end of A.D. 1883, the number of roads in this part of the country had increased, but their condition remained no better than in A.D. 1870. The Great Northern Trunk Road was, however, considered to be in good condition as it was maintained well. Of all the towns, Rajahmundry and Kakinada became the nerve-centres of road communication in the district.

Towards the close of the 19th century A.D., there were only a few main lines of communication in this district. Of these, the first and the most important was the Great Northern Trunk Road from Madras to Calcutta running through Vijayawada (Krishna), Eluru (West Godavari) and Rajahmundry. Of the other roads, the road from Rajahmundry to Rampa and beyond, and the road running from Samalkot to Kakinada were important. The road from Kakinada to Alamuru (*via*) Ramachandrapuram and the one leading from Kakinada to Tuni along the coast were also considered important. In addition, another road lead from Kakinada to Amalapuram (*via*) Koringa. Besides, there were also some roads leading to the Agency areas in the district. Many of these roads were only earthen roads.

It is interesting to note that the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884 was passed superseding the Act of 1871 and providing for the creation of Taluk and District Boards. It removed the stipulation imposed by the earlier Act that all income derived from tolls and a sum not less than two-thirds of the land cess should be spent on communications. This led to a steep fall in the resources of the District Boards and aggravated their difficulties in maintaining roads. Consequently, a directive was given in A.D. 1895 that local boards should devote not less than half of their income from land cess exclusively on roads. However, this provision was withdrawn in 1900. Instead, grants were allotted to the local boards at the rate of 25 per cent of their land cess in addition to the allocations made from the Imperial grants for the improvement of roads. Notwithstanding all this, the condition of roads in general did not show any significant improvement. The District Board, therefore, made sustained efforts not only in improving the roads that were already laid, but also in laying new roads as well. Of the other measures taken in this direction, the replacement of stone and iron road-rollers by steam road-rollers was important. However, inadequate expenditure on roads by the District Board during the decade ending with 1910 rendered the general condition of all classes of roads unsatisfactory.

During the decade that followed, the District Board continued to show keen interest in maintaining the roads at a reasonable standard, in spite of the fact that the grants provided by the Government were quite inadequate. Moreover, the quarries were far away from the work spot and the transit of materials was also expensive. Much stress was, therefore, laid on reducing the cost of transport and in lessening the frequency of metalling the roads by using better material. By about the year 1915, 850 miles of roads were maintained, out of which 580 miles were either metalled or gravelled. Meanwhile, the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920 enhanced the powers and financial resources of the local boards, but the ever increasing cost of maintenance affected adversely the normal maintenance of roads in the district. Moreover, the Government directed the District Boards in 1922 to widen the Trunk Roads to 40 feet. This caused further depletion of the already slender finances of the District Board. The maximum grant of Rs. 500 (per mile) made available to the District Board was hardly sufficient (compared to one estimate of Rs. 800 for a furlong of road in delta taluks) even to maintain the existing width in a satisfactory condition and, with the advent of heavy motor and car traffic, the quality of the roads distinctly deteriorated. In spite of all these difficulties, the road mileage maintained in the district stood at 1,079 miles by about the close of 1929-30. In addition, wherever it was possible, the Trunk Roads were widened and at some places the width of the Trunk Roads reached the 100 feet mark.

The decade ending with 1940 was one of far-reaching importance from the point of view of road development, both in the district and in the Presidency. The Local Boards Act of 1920 was amended providing for the distribution of land cess among the District Boards, Taluk Boards and Panchayat Boards and the Village Development Fund. This reduced the income of the District Board. The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act was passed in 1931 and the tolls were abolished. This led to a further loss of financial resources to the District Board. Meanwhile, the extension of motor transport necessitated the proper maintenance of roads. As a result, the District Board found its finances reduced on the one hand and on the other commitments for the improvement of roads increased immeasurably. The sequel was that the roads could not be maintained at any standard. In 1927, a committee was appointed at the central level under the chairmanship of M. R. Jayakar to investigate into the condition of roads and recommend the measures necessary for their improvement. The committee, after examining the various aspects of the problem, concluded that for the general welfare of the country as a whole and in particular for the better marketing of agricultural produce, roads should be developed.

Keeping in view the resolutions of the Road Rail Conference held at Simla in 1933, A. Vipan was appointed by the Provincial Government as Special Officer for preparing a comprehensive scheme for the development of roads in the Madras Presidency. After giving due consideration to the problem, he was of the view that the amounts received by the District Board as grants were quite inadequate for the proper maintenance of roads to suit the later day traffic and recommended for the allotment of more finances. He was also of the view that the chief requirement, especially in delta taluks, was metalling of the existing roads and construction of bridges. He also recommended the laying of new roads to an extent of more than 34 miles at an estimated cost of over Rs. 0.62 lakh. It was also suggested that some of the existing roads (of about 600 miles) must also be improved and upgraded at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.34 lakhs, besides the execution of the work on 57 bridges (including those in the Agency) estimated to cost over Rs. 10.30 lakhs. The decade came to a close with a happy note as the road mileage maintained in the district stood at 1,340.

The Second World War and the general increase in the vehicular traffic in its wake aggravated the deteriorating quality of the roads. In order to keep the roads in good condition, the government had to invoke in 1941 the powers under the Local Boards Act of 1920, and direct the District Boards to make a minimum allotment for roads and thus prevent the diversion of funds for any other purpose. All these efforts could not succeed in improving the condition of the

roads which were greatly damaged during the War. Though the need of the hour was to provide bitumen or cement concrete surface to roads, nothing could be done due to the exigencies of War. In so far as this district was concerned it is noted that the cost of materials and labour increased enormously all over the district, especially in the delta areas. It was mostly due to the long distances involved in the conveyance. The position became acute when the canals were closed either for repair or during summer months. The carts were also not available during the busy agricultural seasons. All these factors contributed to the high price of broken metal per unit. Moreover, important roads like the G. N. T. Road deteriorated considerably on account of the heavy military traffic. It, therefore, became a problem to the District Board to maintain the important roads in good condition with limited and inelastic resources at its command. After the War, however, a comprehensive scheme for road development was prepared with a view to connecting every village with a population of 500 and above to the nearest main road. With the creation of a separate Highways Department on the 1st of April 1946, all the first class roads and some of the important second class roads and marketing roads for a length of about 692 miles were transferred to it. Consequently, the District Board was left with only 957 miles of roads. However, the works of the District Board were executed through the agency of the Highways Department.

The next important landmark in the development of communications was the All India Chief Engineers' Conference held at Nagpur in 1943 when it was resolved that no village within five miles from a metalled road should be left unconnected by road and that there should be complete integration of the urban and rural areas for the purpose of providing an efficient road system. Accordingly, the Government of Madras appointed a Special Officer in 1945 to review the entire subject of road development in the Presidency. He recommended the preparation of a Five-Year Post-War Road Development Plan and the reclassification of all the existing roads in the Presidency. Consequently, roads were categorised in 1947 into National and Provincial (State) Highways, Major and other District Roads and Village Roads. A Five-Year Road Development Plan was also formulated in accordance with his recommendations and it was finally merged in 1950-51 with the First Five-Year Plan of the country. During the year 1948-49, the Highways Department, for the first time, took to the work of providing cement concrete surface to some of the important roads in the district. In the years that followed, not only improvements to roads were made but also a good number of bridge works were completed. Moreover, the estimates for the construction of a bridge across the Gautami branch of the river Godavari were prepared in 1948-49. The bridge was estimated to cost Rs. 89 lakhs.

A programme to provide black-top to National Highways passing through Krishna, West and East Godavari districts was also drawn up in 1952-53. Again in 1956-57, a scheme for the diversion of N. H. No. 5 in East and West Godavari districts was also prepared. Accordingly it enters the East Godavari district after crossing the Vasishta Bridge and traverses through the Central Delta for a length of about six miles and crosses the Gautami arm of the Godavari river near Alamuru and runs along the Bank Canal of the eastern delta, before joining the N. H. No. 5 near Rajahmundry at mile 364/2. The total cost of the project was estimated at Rs. 5.00 crores.

At the time of the formation of the Andhra State in 1953, the Highways Department was kept under the charge of the Chief Engineer (General), but in 1956 the department was placed under the control of a separate Chief Engineer (Highways). Later in 1965 it was merged with the Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department. This new department is now functioning as the Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings).

The progress made in recent years in respect of road mileage in the district is found to be quite satisfactory. Its road mileage had increased from about 1,450 miles (2,333 km.) in 1950-51 to 1,686 miles (2,713 km.) in 1957, mainly due to the sustained efforts of the Highways Department as well as the District Board. With the advent of democratic decentralisation in 1959, the District Board was abolished and all its roads within the jurisdiction of the Panchayat Samithi areas were transferred to the concerned Panchayat Samithis, while those outside were kept with the newly formed Zilla Parishad. Towards the close of 1967-68, the Zilla Parishad maintained about 975 kilometres of roads.

A detailed list of roads maintained by the Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) is given in Annexure 41. It is obvious that the National Highway No. 5 connecting Madras with Calcutta which runs for a total distance of about 137 kilometres in the district is being maintained by the State Government on an 'agency'* basis. The expenditure on the maintenance of National Highways is met by the Ministry of Transport, Government of India, from the Central Road Fund. Besides this, the Public Works Department is also maintaining about 1,230 kilometres of State Highways and 173 of Major District Roads.

*The Central Government gives the State Government $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the cost of maintenance as 'agency' charges.

Vehicles and Conveyances:

The most important factor that conditioned the means of transport in this part of the country was its general topography. In the past, the roads fit for cart traffic were no better than mere paths. A greater part of the general merchandise was, therefore, usually conveyed by men and animals through these paths and passages. The carts in use were of a very primitive type provided with low wheels of solid stone. As time progressed, their design underwent many changes and gave place to the present day bullock carts. Even now, the country cart continues to play an important role in the rural parts of the district. According to the Livestock Census of 1961, there were as many as 57,459 bullock carts in the district. The horse-drawn carts and the single bullock carts have almost disappeared from the scene of passenger transport in the urban areas as the ubiquitous cycle rickshaws have come to stay as a popular means of conveyance. Another common means of commuting increasingly used by both the urban and rural people in the district is the bicycle.

The motor vehicle made its appearance in these parts during the early twenties of this century. As motor vehicles gained in popularity, their number steadily increased until the close of 1930s. With the economic depression of the 1930s and the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 when various types of controls, restricting the supply of petrol, spare parts and import of motor trucks were imposed, there was a retardation in the growth of the number of motor vehicles. After the War, trade and commerce improved considerably and the controls were lifted. Since then, however, there has been an impressive increase in the number of motor vehicles in the district. This can be seen from the fact that from a total of 580 vehicles at the close of 1941, it rose to 1,472 by 1951. Due to the industrial and commercial advancement of the district, the vehicular traffic has enormously increased in recent years. The statement at Annexure 42 reveals the progressive increase in the number of motor vehicles during the period from 1956-57 to 1967-68.

Public Transport:

On the 3rd of March 1969, the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation extended its operations to this district and by the close of 1969, it was operating on 4 routes with 8 vehicles. As the scheme of nationalisation of passenger transport is yet to be fully extended to this district, as many as 106 routes including the inter-district routes are being operated by private bus owners. More than 300 vehicles are put on these routes from important places like Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Tuni, Annavaram, Pithapuram, Rajanagaram, Ramachandrapuram, Kotipalle, Ravulapalem and Ambajipeta of this

district. In addition, vehicles starting from places outside the district also serve the transport requirements of this district. The city routes in Kakinada and Rajahmundry are also run by the private bus operators. It is estimated that on an average about 65,000 passengers per day are being served by buses in the district.

Rail Roads:

The most important railway in the district is the east coastline connecting Madras in the south and Calcutta in the east. This line, traversing the taluks of Tuni, Pithapuram, Kakinada, Ramachandrapuram and Rajahmundry and running for a total distance of about 110 kilometres, was opened to traffic up to the Godavari river in A.D. 1893. However, the east and the west banks of the river Godavari were linked by rail only in 1900 when the railway bridge across the river was opened to traffic. A branch line connecting Samalkot with Kakinada was also opened to traffic in A.D. 1893. It runs for a distance of about 16 km., in Kakinada taluk. In 1929, a 27 km., broad gauge line connecting Kakinada with Kotipalle was opened to traffic but it was closed and dismantled during the Second World War period.

To cope with the ever increasing traffic needs of the region, arising mostly due to its commercial advancement, a number of improvements involving the remodelling of the railways in the district was taken up in recent years. Of them, doubling of the railway line between Rajahmundry and Tuni and beyond is important. In addition, railway stations and marshalling yards at all important stations in the district were not only remodelled but also reconstructed.

At present, the district is served by a total length of about 120 kilometres of railway track entirely on the broad gauge working out to over one kilometre of railway for every 100 sq. km., of its area. According to the Census of 1961, there are in all 14 towns, of which only Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Samalkot, Pithapuram, Tuni, Dowlaiswaram and Anaparthi (Anaparti) are directly served by the railways. In fact, the taluks of Amalapuram, Razole, Kothapeta (Kottapeta), Rampachodavaram (Chodavaram), Yellavaram (Ellavaram), Peddapuram and Prattipadu (Prathipadu) are untouched by the railways. Of the 26 railway stations located in the district, many of them are important more for passenger traffic than for goods transport. Particulars of the taluk-by-taluk distribution of these stations and the amenities provided at each one of them are given in Annexure 43.

Rajahmundry is the most important railway station in the district and also an important commercial and industrial town in the

area. The easy transport and communication facilities available at the place together with the rich paddy growing areas all-round have developed this place into a major marketing centre in the district. It is also an important centre for cottage and small scale industries. Most important of the items exported from this place are rice, paddy, paper, coconuts and fruits, while petroleum, cloth, timber, manures, pulses, cigarettes, soda-ash and oils are imported. Kakinada, besides being the district headquarters, is an important port as well. It is also a trading centre in the district. The canal system of the Godavari Eastern Delta also contributed to its importance and helped in developing the place into a port town. Consequently, the local agricultural as well as industrial products are exported from this place. Items like cloth, coal, petroleum products and fertilisers are the chief imports into this station. Iron-ore is also imported into this station for export through the Kakinada port to other countries. Samalkot is an important junction on the east coast main line, connecting Madras with Calcutta. It is also a good marketing centre and a greater part of the harvest in the area is brought to this place for marketing. Paddy and rice are, therefore, the chief items exported from here, while fertilisers and other consumer articles are imported into this station. Tuni is noted for the export of sugar, oil-seeds, betel leaves and pulses. Industrial raw materials and other general goods are the chief items imported into this station. Anaparthi is noted for the export of tobacco, mangoes and other fruits. From Bikkavolu, paddy and tobacco are exported. Dry chillies, sugar, molasses and fruits are exported from Gollaprolu and Pithapuram railway stations. Kadium is an important station for passenger transport.

An analysis of the inward and outward goods traffic pertaining to this district has revealed that the outward traffic is substantially greater than the inward traffic. Rice, fish, fresh fruits and coconuts are the chief items of outward traffic, while the inward traffic is entirely concentrated in items like petroleum and its products, coal, fertilisers, iron-ore and other industrial raw materials. Food grains and sugar are also booked to places within the district.

The development of railways has helped the district to gain an important position in trade and commerce transacted in the region. They have also led to the establishment of many factories and industrial undertakings nearer the railway stations and junctions. They also gradually opened up the area to greater contact with the rest of the country. The railway and road systems in the district are adequately serving the transport requirements of the district. At some places these two systems are competing, while at some others they are complementary to each other. Rajahmundry, Samalkot, Kakinada

and Tuni are the examples where fruitful and healthy competition between these two systems is existing. In addition, waterways are also contributing their share in the improvement of railway traffic in the district. However, the introduction of parcel service by road in recent years in certain cases has reduced the railway parcel traffic, especially in perishable commodities. It can be said that most of the short distance goods and passenger traffic is diverted to roads and waterways in the district and the long distance and bulk traffic is carried by the railways.

It is difficult to enumerate the number of railway bridges and culverts that span the road system, waterways and irrigation channels in the district. These bridges were originally constructed during the last quarter of the 19th century A.D. The bridge across the river Godavari is, however, the most important. It was opened to traffic in 1900. However, when the doubling of the railways in the area was taken up during the II and III Plan periods, some of the smaller bridges were reconstructed to suit the purpose. In the process of laying double lines connecting Madras with Calcutta, construction of another bridge near Rajahmundry across the river Godavari was taken up in 1964. It is designed to be a rail-cum-road bridge with 27 spans of 91.4 metres and seven spans of 45.7 metres, covering a total distance of 2,924 metres. It is expected to be completed by 1971*.

Waterways, Ferries and Bridges:

Koringa, situated about 16 kilometres south of Kakinada, was once one of the biggest ports and shipbuilding centres on the east coast. Historical accounts have revealed that at Koringa big ocean going ships were not only built but quite a good number of ships of foreign origin were also brought for repair. A wet-dock was constructed at this place in A.D. 1802 for the use of the Royal British Navy. In A.D. 1877-78, seaborne trade handled by this port was valued at Rs. 8.22 lakhs which, however, dwindled to Rs. 0.33 lakh in A.D. 1884-85 and ceased altogether by A.D. 1898-99. The most important reason for the fall in its commercial activity was the inaccessibility of the port due to silting of the channel leading to it. In addition, the port also suffered severely from the hurricane of A.D. 1839. Now Koringa as a port is of interest only to an antiquarian.

Tallarevu, situated three kilometres south of Koringa, was also an important centre of a large shipbuilding industry in the past. Until about A. D. 1860, about 100 ships were built here annually and 400 ships were repaired. Ships and other sailing craft came to this port from far off places like Nagapatnam (Madras) and Chittagong (Bangladesh). However, with the introduction of the steam-engine and

*Since completed.

silting up of the Koringa river, the shipbuilding industry at the place received a set back. In 1905 not even one ship was built, though two were repaired. At present, instead of ships, small boats and country craft used in conveying cargo to steamers that anchor at a distance from the port of Kakinada are built.

Kakinada is an important minor port in Andhra Pradesh. It is situated in the south-west corner of the Koringa bay. The first impetus to this port was given by the silting of the Koringa bay and the consequent decline of Koringa as a port and a dockyard. Thus, Kakinada as a port took the place of Koringa. A second impetus was given during the period of American Civil War (A.D. 1861), when the town suddenly rose into great prominence as a place of shipment for the cotton pressed at Guntur. By about the close of A.D. 1865, the lighthouse at Kakinada was completed and steps were taken to improve the conditions at the port. Since then, the port gained further importance. The value of the import and export trade transacted at Kakinada stood at Rs. 38.73 lakhs and Rs. 167.31 lakhs respectively in 1903-04. The volume as well as the value of import and export trade rose at a rapid pace and by the close of 1925-26, the imports were valued at Rs. 65.64 lakhs, while the value of exports was Rs. 373.24 lakhs. Among the commodities exported from this port, tobacco, groundnut, bones, sugar and rice were important, while chemical fertilisers were considered to be the most important item of imports. Kakinada town also gained importance and a good number of foreign firms established their branches here in order to facilitate easy trade contacts in the area. Since the termination of the war and specially after 1947, steps were taken to improve the port. It is estimated that during the first two plan periods an amount of Rs. 700 lakhs was spent in improving the port which has been developed into an important minor port on the east coast. The value of imports and exports handled at this port also rose rapidly. In 1967-68, the port handled imports worth Rs. 372.04 lakhs compared to Rs. 57.63 lakhs in 1960-61, while the exports during the same years stood at Rs. 2,067.98 lakhs and 686.21 lakhs respectively.

Waterways:

The history of waterways of this district may be said to begin from A.D. 1847, when the works relating to the Godavari anicut were taken up. The anicut across the river Godavari, connecting Vijjeswaram on the west and Dowlaiswaram on the east, was completed in A.D. 1852 and the waters admitted through the head sluice on the left into the Main Canal of the system.

The Godavari Eastern Delta Main Canal is 6.6 km., long from the head sluice on the left bank of the Godavari river at Dowlaiswaram.

The head lock at Dowlaiswaram connects the eastern delta canals with the Godavari river. The wharf at Dowlaiswaram is on the left side at mile 0/3-4 of the Main Canal. It is about 4 miles from Rajahmundry and is also served by a road. The Bank Canal of the Godavari eastern delta takes off at mile 0/6-7 of the Main Canal with an open head and runs through places like Choppella, Alamuru, Kapileswarapuram, Kotipalle and Injaram and finally falls into the Koringa river near Tallarevu through a tidal lock. It is navigable for a distance of about 65 km. The Main Canal, at its mile 4/1 bifurcates itself into two canals, namely, the Samalkot Canal and the Kakinada Canal. The Samalkot Canal forming the northern boundary of the eastern delta runs more or less parallel to the railway line connecting Madras with Calcutta. It is navigable for a length of 53 km., and passes through important places like Samalkot and Kakinada. The wharf at Samalkot on this canal is very near to the Samalkot railway station. At Kakinada, the canal enters the salt creek through a tidal lock. The Kakinada Canal is navigable for about 47 km., and it touches Medapadu, Thossipudi, Chintapalle and Kovvuru before it enters the salt creek at Jagannaikpur and connects the Bay of Bengal at Kakinada. A wharf is also located on the salt creek at Jagannaikpur, a heavy traffic centre. The Kakinada railway station is over a kilometre from this wharf. The Mandapeta Canal takes off at mile 6/4 of the Kakinada Canal with an open head. This canal passes through Mandapeta, Pasalapudi, Ramachandrapuram and Thapeswaram (Tapeswaram) before it finally falls into the Koringa river. It is navigable for a distance of 22 kilometres. The Koringa Canal which is navigable for 24 km., starts at mile 13/1 of the Bank Canal and finally falls into the Koringa river through Manjair Lock, and is thus connected to the sea. The Injaram Canal starting with an open head at mile 21/6 of the Koringa Canal passes through Ventur, Draksharama and Errapothavaram. It is navigable throughout its length. The Kovvuru-Manjair Junction Canal is a connecting link between the Kakinada Canal and the Koringa Canal. It is about 10 km., long and passes through Kovvuru, Gorripudi and Manjeru villages.

The Godavari Central Delta Main Canal takes off from the Akhanda Godavari river at Bobbarlanka (Bobbirlanka) and is navigable for a length of 5 km. The head lock at Bobbarlanka connects the central delta canals with the Godavari river. The Bank Canal of the central delta takes off from the Main Canal at mile 8/2 with a lock at its head known as the Lolla Lock and runs along the right flood bank of the Gautami arm of the Godavari forming the eastern boundary of the eastern delta. It is navigable for a distance of 62 km., and touches Vadapalem, Chintanalanka and Annampalle. The Gannavaram Canal starts at mile 6/2 of the Main Canal with

Ryali Lock at its head. The alignment of the canal follows the western boundary of the central delta. The canal is navigable throughout its length of about 59 kilometres. It passes through Gopalapuram, Mondepulanka, Sivakodu and Sakhinetipalle. The tidal lock at Sakhinetipalle connects the canal with the Vasishta arm of the river Godavari and thereby extends the navigation facilities to the canals of the Godavari western delta through the Narsapur Lock. This canal crosses the Vainateyam arm of the Godavari over the Gannavaram aqueduct. A wharf is also located at mile 26/6. Gopalapuram, Gannavaram, Thattipaka (Tatipake) and Razole are the important commercial centres on the canal. The Amalapuram Canal takes off from mile 8/4 of the Gannavaram Canal. It is navigable for a distance of 50 km., and serves the important centres of Kothapeta, Palivela and Amalapuram. The Bandamurlanka Canal, starting from mile 30/3 of the Amalapuram Canal below Nadipudi Lock with an open head, is navigable only for a length of three kilometres. Besides these, the Teki drain is also navigable from its mouth in the Koringa river to the Gangavaram bridge for a length of about 24 kilometres.

Traffic in the Canals:

The Godavari canals in general are suitable for navigation and the private boats carry the traffic on these canals. Originally, these canals were utilised for carrying farm produce, building materials, firewood and salt to other areas in the region. With the advent of railways, however, the canal system was deprived of much of the long distance traffic mainly because of its slow movement. The total length of the navigable canals in the district towards the close of the last century stood at 246 miles (396 km.). Subsequently, as and when irrigation in the delta was extended, the facilities for navigation were also extended and improved. These canals are navigable for almost 11 months in the year and are interlinked by head or tail-end locks, providing easy transport from place to place in both the Godavari and the Krishna delta systems. The native vessels that are being used in these canals are all pulled or punted. In recent years, however, a limited number of launches are pressed into service, mostly for the conveyance of passengers. The capacity of the boats that ply on these canals vary from 2 to 60 tonnes and their design is almost the same. The chief items of cargo moved at present in these canals are paddy, pulses, oils and oil-seeds, metals and metalware, manures, tobacco, sugar, sand, jute goods and building materials. The most important centres served by canal system include Rajahmundry, Samalkot, Kakinada, Alamuru, Mandapeta, Razole and Gannavaram. In 1962-63, the Godavari eastern and central delta canals transported cargo valued at Rs. 26.71 crores in as many as 1,19,351 boats. It is interesting to note that in spite of the fact

that a good number of bridges were constructed across the canal and river systems in the district, the volume as well as the value of cargo transported through the canal system in East Godavari has not fallen. It is reflected in the fact that during the year 1967-68 the volume of cargo transported stood at over 4.20 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 48.22 crores compared to 2.27 lakh tonnes and Rs. 26.71 crores respectively in 1962-63. The revenue realised from navigation also rose from Rs. 21,508 in 1962-63 to Rs. 84,502 in 1967-68. The same is presented in the statement at Annexure 44. A study of these figures has revealed that both the volume and value of the cargo are improving and therefore, the receipts from navigation are also increasing.

River Navigation:

Unlike the river Krishna, the Godavari is navigable and it is used as a waterway for more than 320 kilometres. The upper reaches of the river beyond the anicut are connected to the sea through the Gautami arm of the river and the eastern and central delta main canals. River navigation between Rajahmundry and Bhadrachalam and beyond is thus made easy for more than 11 months in a year. In addition, the Vainateyam, a branch of the Vasishtha arm of the Godavari, is also navigable up to a distance of 26 kilometres throughout the year from the Gannavaram aqueduct to the sea. The upper Kowsika and the Gorikala drains are also navigable up to the Bandarulanka and the Munganda (Mungundu) bridges respectively. All types of country craft are employed in transporting cargo from one place to another in the area. For the use of pilgrims visiting Bhadrachalam, steam and motor launches are also employed.

Ferries:

In the past great rivers like the Godavari and the Krishna were crossed by means of a kind of circular basket boats. They were in use not only in the medieval period but also until the close of the 19th century A.D. Ferishta refers to these boats as 'Sabads' which were also called 'Nukras' covered with cow hides. Men used to row them with a sort of a paddle. These were the only type of boats that were in use then both for military and other purposes for crossing wide rivers.

Towards the turn of the last century, ferries were maintained at a good number of places in this district and were operated by the local people. Of these, the ferry across the river Godavari near Rajahmundry, capable of carrying railway wagons, deserves mention. It was designed to facilitate the through booking of goods between the eastern and western sections of the railway. It was organised by the railway administration from A.D. 1893 till 1900, when the

railway bridge across the river Godavari was opened to traffic. At almost all important ferry points across the canals, Ballacuts are maintained by the Public Works Department and are operated by the persons appointed for the purpose under the immediate supervision of the village officers or the village Panchayat. As the roads were laid and bridges spanning some of the watercourses in the district were completed, the number of ferry points maintained in the district got reduced. However, most of the ferry points maintained across the river Godavari are still continued.

Bridges:

There were hardly any bridges constructed in this district until almost the middle of the last century. However, during the last quarter of the 19th century A.D., when the Godavari canal system was extended, construction of bridges across some of the important rivers and canals were taken up. Of these, the bridge across the river Tandava with 10 spans of 30 ft. each near Tuni town opened in A.D. 1885 and the bridge near Yerravaram across the Yeleru with 16 spans of 32 ft. each opened in A.D. 1887 were important. A bridge, 250 ft. in length across the branch of the river Godavari near Koringa, was completed in 1901. Sustained efforts were made and a good number of bridges were completed only after 1920. During the year 1920-21, a programme for bridging some of the important watercourses in the district was drawn up. Construction of a bridge over Yerrakalva on the Samalkot-Prathipadu Road was taken up in 1921-22. An iron girder bridge near Razole was taken up in 1924. A few more bridge schemes were implemented in the years that followed. On the road from Rajahmundry to the Agency tracts through Gokavaram, a bridge was completed in 1932-33 at a cost of Rs. 0.23 lakh. In the following year, a major bridge over the salt creek at Yanam was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.27 lakhs. About the same time, another bridge over Samalkot Canal at mile 17 of the Rajahmundry-Kakinada Road near Balabhadrapuram was also completed. A bridge at mile 0/1-2 of the Gangalakurru-Agraharam Road was taken up in 1937. A bridge at mile 3/0-1 of the Ramavaram-Dwarapudi Road estimated to cost Rs. 0.32 lakh was taken up in 1938. A bridge across the Inampuram drain at mile 7/0 of the Ananthavaram-Pallamkurru Road was completed at a cost of Rs. 0.31 lakh in 1938-39. During the same year, renewal of the decking on the Koringa bridge at mile 8/3 of the Kakinada-Yanam Road was also completed at a cost of Rs. 0.16 lakh. During the year 1942-43, a bridge near Gangavaram was completed. The abnormal rise in the cost of materials and labour in the years that followed came in the way of speedy completion of some of the works in progress. The cyclone of October 1945 caused considerable damage to roads and bridges in this district; consequently the

District Board approached the Government for sanction of a special grant of Rs. 0.86 lakh. However, with the creation of the Highways Department in 1946 and the implementation of the developmental programmes during the last two decades, construction of some of the important bridges in the district was taken up. In 1948-49, estimates for the construction of a bridge across the Gautami branch of the river Godavari were completed.

During the year 1953-54, a collapsed bridge across the Yeleru near Yerravaram at mile 391/1-3 of the Madras-Calcutta Road was taken up, while a bridge across the river Pampa near Annavaram village on N.H. No. 5 was completed at a cost of Rs. 2.75 lakhs. The latter was opened to traffic in January 1954. In the years that followed, as a part of the developmental programmes, many bridge works big and small under the Five Year Plans were completed making travel in the district easy. A bridge across the Samalkot Canal at mile 0/1 of the Dwarapudi-Urunduru Road was completed and opened to traffic in December 1960 at a cost of Rs. 1.63 lakhs. About the same time another bridge at mile 7/4 of the same road was completed at a cost of Rs. 1.44 lakhs. At mile 0/1, on the Mandapeta-Alamuru Road, a bridge was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.80 lakhs and opened to traffic in December 1960. In 1962, a bridge across the salt creek near Kakinada was opened to traffic. A bridge across a supply channel near Korukonda village was completed at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh in 1965. At Alamuru, an important bridge constructed across the Gautami arm of the river Godavari at a cost of Rs. 180.57 lakhs was opened to traffic in 1967. This is considered to be the longest road bridge in South India. It has 48 spans of 48.7 m., each running over a total length of 2,337 m. Coming to more recent constructions, mention may be made of the bridge across the Yerrakalva, a branch of the Yeleru near Geddanapalle was opened to traffic in January 1969. It was completed at a cost of Rs. 1.31 lakhs and has 7 spans of 9 m., each. In February 1970, a bridge near Tallarevu across the Koringa river at mile 8/4-5 of the Kakinada-Yanam Road was opened to traffic. It was completed at a cost of Rs. 18 lakhs and has 4 spans of 8.5 m., 4 spans of 8.8 m., and a central span of 19 m.

Transport by Air:

Airways and Aerodromes and Other Means of Transport:

The nearest airport is at Visakhapatnam and is frequently used by the public of this district. It is of interest to note that proposals for the maintenance and improvement of the airstrip at Madhutapudi village (Rajahmundry) are under consideration of the Government.

Travel and Tourist Facilities:

In the past, Satrams, Musafirhanas and Choultries located at some of the important pilgrim and trade centres, provided camping

accommodation to the travelling public. Even now there are choultries in the district providing halting facilities to the public. For the convenience of the touring officers of the Government and non-officials, the Government departments and local bodies are maintaining travellers' bungalows, inspection bungalows and rest-houses in the district. The details of accommodation available, rents charged and other details are presented at Annexure 45.

Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones:

The existing posts and telegraphs and telephone facilities in the district are of recent origin. The arrangements prior to A.D. 1837 in the erstwhile Madras Presidency were considered to be primitive and the dak consisted of a few main lines of runners, connecting the principal towns with the seat of the Government. The articles carried by the postal department consisted mainly of letters, newspapers, book-packets and parcels. Postcards were put to sale in A.D. 1879 and money-orders were introduced in A.D. 1880, while the Postal Savings Banks started functioning in A.D. 1882 and the amalgamation of the telegraphs section was taken up by the end of A.D. 1883. Towards the close of the 19th century A.D., the number of post-offices working within the confines of the district was estimated at 40.

During the early part of this century, the Visakhapatnam Postal Division had jurisdiction over this district also. The Godavari Postal Division formed subsequently with headquarters at Rajahmundry, was covering the post-offices in Krishna as well as East and West Godavari districts till January 1949, when the Krishna Postal Division including the West Godavari revenue district was formed. Since then, the East Godavari Postal Division coterminous with the revenue boundaries of East Godavari district was functioning. It may, however, be noted that a few post-offices in Rampachodavaram taluk of this district are in the West Godavari Postal Division, while another set of two branch offices are under the control of the Visakhapatnam Postal Division. In 1961, when the taluks of Bhadrachalam and Nugur were transferred to Khammam district, the offices functioning in these taluks were also transferred to the Warangal Postal Division. As the Posts and Telegraphs Department launched on a programme of expansion, the number of post and telegraph offices functioning in the district rose at a rapid pace making it possible to take the postal facilities to every nook and corner of the district. This is observed from the fact that the total number of post-offices working in the district at the close of 1960-61 stood at 650 compared to 469 during 1950-51. At present, the district is divided into eight subdivisions, with three head post-offices functioning at Rajahmundry, Kakinada and Amalapuram. The L.S.G. sub-offices are functioning at Ambajipeta, Nagaram, Kothapeta, Razole, Danavaiipeta

and Innispet, (both in Rajahmundry town), Mandapeta, Anaparti, Tuni, Pithapuram, Samalkot, Draksharama, Ramachandrapuram and Peddapuram. Sub-offices of this type are also functioning at four places in Kakinada town, *i.e.*, at engineering college, collectorate, Gandhinagar and Jagannaikpur. Besides these, there are 75 combined offices and 99 public call offices. Moreover, in about 615 post-offices, functioning in the district, savings bank facilities are also provided. Above all, it is interesting to note that this department is extending the facility of the daily delivery of letters to 1,430 villages in the district, while 82 villages are served by tri-weekly, 36 by bi-weekly and 28 by weekly delivery of letters. The number of telephone exchanges in the district rose from 34 in 1962 to 54 by about the close of 1969. Annexure 46 presents the places at which these exchanges are functioning together with their type, connectable capacity and the total number of working connections provided at each one of them.

Community Listening:

Community listening sets were first commissioned in the district in 1939, when the first set was installed at Venkata Krishnarayapuram on the 12th of September 1939. Owing to the Second World War, the progress registered in this direction during the years that followed was not impressive. However, after the advent of Independence in 1947 and with the implementation of the Five Year Plans from 1951 to 1966, the installation of community sets, especially in the rural areas, gained a distinct momentum. It is estimated that as many as 550 sets during the Second Five Year Plan period and 425 sets during the Third Five Year Plan period were installed. Towards the close of 1968-69, more than 1,100 community sets were functioning in the district under the control of the Department of Information and Public Relations.

Organisations of Owners and Employees in the Field of Transport and Communications:

There are quite a good number of organisations of owners and employees in the field of transport and communications in the district. Besides the branches of All India bodies like the Railway Employees' Union and Posts and Telegraphs Workers' Union, associations of local employees are also functioning in the district. The private bus and lorry owners and workers have formed their respective unions in the district. Of these, 'he Venkateswara Motor Lorry Owners' Association at Rajahmundry, Lorry Owners' Association, Sri Ramadas Motor Transport Traffic Workers' Welfare Society and Sri Ramdas Motor Transport Staff Association, all at Kakfnada, are important in the district. The cycle rickshaw workers at Rajahmundry, Kakinada and Pithapuram have also formed associations to protect their interests.

CHAPTER VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Introduction:

The areas surrounding Kakinada (Cocanada) have been predominantly agricultural in character even from the Satavahana period. With the completion of the Godavari anicut in A. D. 1852 the delta was converted into a prosperous region. In addition, the construction of a wide network of irrigation canals gave an impetus to a further development of agriculture on modern lines. Efforts made in the past to diversify the economy of the district could not make much headway in altering the position of agriculture as the main way of life. However, the introduction of railways, extension of waterways and other means of transport and communications in the area have greatly helped not only in the scientific development of agriculture but also the growth of industries like sugar and other manufacturing units. Thus the prosperity induced by irrigation coupled with the easy transport and communication facilities in the area gave a fillip to the advancement of agriculture and industry in recent years. Places like Rajahmundry, Kakinada and Samalkot have also become industrial towns. The future also holds hopeful promises of enlarged development of agriculture and industry as the district is endowed with rich natural resources. Agriculture, however, appears to be the keynote of its future economic pattern.

Livelihood Pattern:

According to the Census of 1951, 68.7 per cent of the district population depended chiefly on agricultural sources and only 31.3 per cent on non-agricultural sources for their livelihood. Statistics presented at Annexure 47 reveal the distribution of the district population among the eight livelihood categories. A further analysis of the population into self-supporting, earning and non-earning dependents based upon the economic status of the individuals has shown that both in the agricultural and non-agricultural categories the female population is larger among the non-earning dependents. The same is presented at Annexure 48. Moreover, in order to have an idea of the economic status of the individuals the Census of 1951 has again classified the self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural sector into employers, employees and independent workers. Particulars of these categories are given in Annexure 49.

The Census of 1961, however, classified the district population into two broad categories, i.e., workers and non-workers. It is interesting to note that in classifying the population, emphasis was laid on the concept of socially meaningful work and not arbitrarily on fiscal income or dependency. Even the family workers who do not directly receive any income but attend to work along with other members of the family have been treated as workers. Accordingly, 46.9 per cent of the district population constitutes workers, while the remaining 53.1 per cent represents the non-working population. The workers are again distributed into nine industrial categories. The details of the distribution of the district population as workers and non-workers are presented at Annexure 50. An analysis of these statistics has shown that the proportion of non-workers is greater than workers. It is also observed that agricultural workers (both cultivators and agricultural labourers) constitute 60.48 per cent of the total working population. A sample analysis of 20 per cent of the Census households, classified according to their interests in land, has revealed that a huge majority (over 85 per cent) of the households in the rural areas depend upon lands owned or held from the Government. The details of the above analysis are presented in Annexure 51. The non-agricultural occupations (other than cultivation and agricultural labour) provide employment to about 39.5 per cent of the working population.

General Level of Prices:

The general economic condition of the people of the district can, to some extent, be appreciated from a study of the level of prices over a period of time. Almost since the beginning of the second half of the 19th century A.D., prices of food grains and other essential commodities have been generally on the increase and resulted in improving the economic condition of the cultivators in the region. In the years that followed, the prices of all food grains rose steadily and provided a real incentive to the agricultural worker in improving his lot. Further, with the increased transport and communication facilities afforded by the introduction of railways and road transport, ryots took increasingly to the raising of commercial crops. All these factors led to greater monetisation of the economy. Consequently, investments were made both in agriculture and industry. This gave a fillip to the general rise in land values in the district. It may be said that the prosperity of the district was reflected in the increased sale value of land (especially in areas served by assured water-supply). The prices of all agricultural products were ruling high all over the district till about 1930. However, owing to the world-wide economic depression of the thirties, the prices of food grains fell sharply thereafter, and the sale value of lands correspondingly declined. The low prices of food grains that prevailed during the decade resulted in creating considerable

difficulty to the ryots in the repayment of loans. With the commencement of the Second World War in 1939, the prices in general received an upward thrust. The prices of food grains steadily rose in the years that followed, contributing to an improvement in the economic condition of the ryot. Further, granting of loans to the agriculturists also provided relief to them. The scarcity conditions that prevailed after the War kept the prices high and the position became very acute during the period from 1947-48 to 1951-52. During the plan periods that followed, heavy investments on developmental activities, especially on agriculture and irrigation, infused new blood into the economy and an all-round improvement in the production of food and non-food crops was achieved. The result was that the prices, to some extent, were stabilised.

However, the policy of deficit financing and the scarcity conditions that prevailed all over the country set the economy of this district also (with the rest of the country) on an inflationary spiral, with the prices soaring to new heights year after year. The annual average prices of some of the important commodities for about nine decades are presented at Annexure 52. The general upward thrust in prices noticed in recent years has also been reflected in the farm harvest prices of the commodities. These prices, however, are usually on the lower side as they are recorded during the harvest season and do not, therefore, convey a precise idea of the economic condition of the people in general. Nevertheless, they confirm the inflationary character of agricultural prices in the district as in the rest of the country. The farm harvest prices of some of the important commodities produced in this district from 1961-62 to 1967-68 are given in Annexure 53.

General Level of Wages:

Wages, in the past, were generally paid in kind. At present, however, the wages are paid in cash even in operations connected with agriculture and in almost all non-agricultural occupations. The wages and the rates of pay for farm servants are comparatively higher in some parts of this district than those prevailing in other neighbouring districts. This situation prevailed in places closer to urban areas and, at times, difficulty is experienced in securing sufficient labour in right time at reasonable rates of wages. In fact, the wages paid to labourers in non-agricultural occupations are always higher than those in agricultural sector. It is also observed that with the increase in the general level of prices, wages rose, though slowly, till the close of the first quarter of the present century, but with the onset of the economic depression, wages also fell in spite of the fact that there was a reasonable demand for labour. However, compared to 1938-39,

the wages paid to different categories of labour in 1948-49 have increased. For instance, a labourer, employed in ploughing for only about six annas a day in 1938-39, was paid more than a rupee in 1948-49. A female labourer was also paid more than a rupee a day in 1948-49 compared to only four to eight annas in 1938-39. This increase in wages resulted in an improvement of the material condition of labour. This increasing trend in wages continued in the years that followed. It is also recorded that in the delta parts of this district, particularly during the busy seasons, the wages paid to an agricultural labourer go up to rupees three to four a day. However, it is difficult to establish that the rise in wages fully kept pace with the rise in prices of essential commodities. The average daily wages paid to skilled and unskilled agricultural labourers during 1967-68 are presented at Annexure 54. The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 was passed regulating the payment of minimum rates of wages to labourers engaged in agricultural as well as non-agricultural occupations. These rates with certain modifications to suit local conditions are applicable throughout the State.

The standard of living of people varies with factors like the general composition of families, number of non-workers, *per capita* income and social habits. Judged by these criteria and compared to the standards prevailing in the other districts, it can be said that the standard of living of the people in this district is appreciable. The economic trends noticeable in recent years also confirm this view.

General Level of Employment:

On the pattern of employment, no systematic survey has so far been conducted and no precise information on the occupational structure can, therefore, be presented. The statistics on the distribution of workers in the establishments falling under the purview of the Factories Act of 1948 are furnished in Annexure 55. An analysis of these statistics has revealed that there were 520 establishments in the district providing employment to 18,521 persons in 1967. It is also observed that the establishments falling under the category of 'food except beverages', numbering 235, provide employment to 4,339 persons, while the tobacco industry with only 6 establishments provides employment to 6,642. It is also observed that as many as 844 persons were employed in establishments falling under the head 'textiles'.

An estimate of the volume of employment in public and private sector establishments is available in the quarterly employment market reports. According to one estimate, establishments in the public sector were providing employment to 34,025 persons, while the private sector establishments were employing 18,001 at the close of the quarter ending with September 1969. The category-by-category details of employment are presented at Annexure 56. It is also noted that

out of 34,025 employed in the public sector, 3,102 were employed in the Central Government, 13,905 in the State Government, 1,821 in the Quasi-Governmental undertakings and 15,197 persons in the local bodies.

Employment Exchanges:

The employment exchanges were first started throughout the country to provide employment to the demobilised personnel of the Second World War. Even after this problem was solved, the exchanges were continued in order to tackle the greater problem of general unemployment in the country. The District Employment Exchange at Kakinada was opened in January, 1947. With a view to making the employment exchanges more effective, the system of registration and placement of all categories of employment seekers was introduced in March 1948. With effect from the 1st of November 1956, the administrative control of the employment exchanges was handed over to the State Government. As a part of the programmes implemented during the Second Five Year Plan period, the Employment Market Information Scheme and the Vocational Guidance Scheme were introduced.

The Employment Market Information Scheme designed to collect information about the volume of employment in the public sector establishments was extended to this district in June 1958. Subsequently, it was extended in June 1959 to cover the private sector establishments also. The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act of 1959 was also extended to this district in May 1960. Under this Act, all the private employers employing 25 or more persons were directed to notify all the specified vacancies to the employment exchanges functioning in their respective areas. Under the Vocational Guidance Scheme introduced at this exchange in December 1960 individual job-seekers as well as students are helped or guided in choosing jobs suited to their individual abilities and interests. The number of registrations and placements made at the District Employment Exchange, Kakinada, during the last eleven years are presented at Annexure 57.

An Employment Information and Assistance Bureau was started at Kōhapeta in March 1962. The object of this bureau was to keep the public informed of the changes in the employment market and its requirements from time to time and to arrange for the recruitment of persons seeking employment.

National Planning and Community Development:

One of the important factors that influenced the economic prosperity of this district in recent years was the implementation of the

development schemes under the three Five Year Plans from 1951 to 1966. These development programmes were primarily aimed at achieving a higher standard of living through the development of agriculture, irrigation, power, industries, communications and social services. During the Second Plan period an amount of Rs. 771.93 lakhs was invested in different sectors of the developing economy. Of this, the agricultural programmes claimed more than 35 per cent of the total investment followed by the schemes connected with co-operation (33.23 per cent), social services (18.60 per cent), transport (5.09 per cent), industries (2.65 per cent), miscellaneous schemes (2.85 per cent) and irrigation and power (1.75 per cent). In physical terms, the achievements were more impressive. A good number of seed stores was constructed. Besides oil-engines, electric motors and tractors, a good number of improved agricultural implements was distributed. In the field of power, the number of towns and villages (put together) electrified stood at 418. The achievements recorded in other fields were also equally striking. The number of community listening sets installed was put at 550. Co-operative institutions of different types numbering 1,836 were functioning with more than 4.07 lakh members. In the field of education, which is also an investment in the development of human resources, the achievements were in the same measure remarkable. The number of primary schools functioning in the district at the end of the II Plan period stood at 2,325 compared to 2,323 at the beginning of the plan period. Secondary schools in the district rose to 110 compared to 80 at the beginning. In the III Plan period also, greater importance was given to programmes connected with agriculture, industries, social services and communications. It was also proposed to invest an amount of Rs. 1,812.37 lakhs during the III Plan period. More stress was also laid on schemes connected with irrigation and reclamation, health and rural sanitation and transport in the district. Greater importance was also given to the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, development of cottage industries and education. It is expected that with the implementation of these programmes, agricultural production will be increased to the optimum so that the ideal of self-sufficiency in food production may be progressively achieved. It is also hoped that the *per capita* income may increase and the proportion of population depending precariously and solely on agriculture is reduced.

Planning led to an enormous increase in the activities of the Government and it was found essential that those who were to be benefitted by these schemes should learn to express their felt needs and get them translated into programmes that can be implemented. Thus the idea of Panchayati Raj slowly began to take shape. The

pattern of Community Development Programme, as inaugurated in October 1952, has been gradually developed to suit the needs of rural India. The Community Development Programme in this district was started on the 4th of April 1954, when the National Extension Service Blocks of Korukonda and Rajanagaram were started. The main object of the Community Development Programme was to secure the fullest development of material and human resources of the area through popular involvement. With the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959, Panchayat Samithis at the block level came into being with effect from 1st November 1959 and the East Godavari Zilla Parishad was formed on 1st December 1959. Since then, all developmental works, beneficial to the community and coming within the ambit of Community Development Programme, were entrusted to the people's representatives at the district and block levels. Thus, with the introduction of the principle of democratic decentralisation at the district and block levels, the responsibility and initiative in economic and social development in the rural areas are vested with the popular institutions, namely, Zilla Parishad at the district level and Panchayat Samithi at the block level and the Panchayat at the village level. The Zilla Development Board recently constituted as a result of the recommendations of the M. T. Raju Committee to strengthen the developmental administration at the district level has been described elsewhere in this Gazetteer.

Miscellaneous Occupations:

According to the Census of 1961, the total population of East Godavari district was 26.08 lakhs, of which nearly 81 per cent was reported to be living in villages. It is interesting to note that the total working population of the district was estimated to be 12.23 lakhs or 46.9 per cent of the total population. It was also estimated that about 60 per cent of the working population was engaged in cultivation and allied agricultural occupations. The details of the occupational distribution of the workers in the non-agricultural occupations in the district as recorded at the Census of 1961 are presented at Annexure 58. It is seen from this Annexure that the workers were concentrated in the following categories, namely, (1) craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified, (2) farmers, fishermen, hunters and related workers, (3) sales workers and (4) service, sport and recreation workers.

It is also seen from the Annexure that the workers falling under these four categories constitute more than 80 per cent of the working population engaged in non-agricultural occupations. The proportion of workers engaged as, (a) administrative, executive and managerial workers, (b) clerical and related workers, (c) sales workers, (d) workers in transport and communication occupations, (e) craftsmen, production

process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified and (f) workers not classified by occupation are higher in this district than the proportion of workers in similar categories in the State.

Public Administration including Local and Municipal Administration:

The Census of 1961 has also estimated the number of persons falling under the category of administrative, executive and managerial workers at 13,448. As many as 5,610 persons were categorised as administrative and executive officials (Government), of whom 812 belonged to the State Government, 234 to the Central Government and 481 to the local bodies, while 4,034 were recorded as village officials. Of the persons reported as directors, managers and working proprietors, 218 belonged to financial institutions and 98 of them were employed in the urban areas. It is interesting to note that out of 6,400 individuals who have reported as directors, managers and working proprietors (others), 570 were employed in construction, 869 in manufacturing, 240 in transport and communications, 4,370 in recreation, entertainment and catering services and 234 in other services.

The Census of 1961 has revealed that there were 19,948 persons reporting as clerical and related workers, working out to 412 persons for every 10,000 of the workers employed in non-agricultural occupations in the district. More than 14,100 were employed in the urban areas. This category includes 2,874 book-keepers and cashiers, 666 stenographers and typists, 6,796 general and other ministerial assistants, besides 3,973 miscellaneous office workers like record keepers, despatchers, packers and binders. In addition, there were 5,627 unskilled office workers. Most of these persons have come from the lower and middle income groups in the society and they play an important role in the socio-economic and political life of the district. They have their unions and associations to look after their special interests. The employees belonging to the State Government are the members of the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association in the State, while the persons working in Panchayati Raj institutions at the block and district levels are the members of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayati Raj Ministerial Employees' Association. The workers employed in the municipalities and other similar institutions have their own associations and unions.

Learned Professions:

In the category of learned professions, teachers constitute an important group. The Census of 1961 has reported that there were in all 10,264 teachers in the district, of whom 6,540 were reported to be working in middle and primary schools, 1,953 in secondary schools and 415 in colleges. Besides these, there were 1,353 teachers who have not been classified. The teachers have their own

professional organisations to strive for their professional interests. Of them, the Teachers' Welfare Fund Society, Korukonda, is important.

In 1961, there were in all 2,253 persons working as physicians, surgeons and dentists in the district, of whom 362 belonged to allopathic, 896 to Ayurvedic and 183 to homeopathic systems of medicine. In addition, there were 731 unqualified medical practitioners. As many as 380 persons have also reported as nurses. Of these, as many as 299 were in the urban areas. Midwives and health visitors in the district were estimated at 641. Almost all the allopathic medical practitioners in the district are the members of the Indian Medical Association. In addition, the Doctors' Club and the House-Surgeons' Association of the Government General Hospital, Kakinada, are the two local associations in the field. The Census of 1961 has also shown that there were in all 494 jurists including 372 legal practitioners and advisers. Of the 21,191 professional, technical and related workers, 706 were shown as architects, engineers and surveyors including 390 civil engineers and overseers, 78 electrical engineers, 45 mechanical engineers, 17 chemical engineers, one mining engineer, 120 surveyors and 55 others (not elsewhere classified). Of the 902 persons returned as artists, writers and related workers, 145 were actors and related workers, and 448 were musicians and related workers.

Domestic and Personal Services:

The number of persons employed in occupations connected with transport and communications as recorded at the 1961 Census was 17,649, of whom 10,215 were drivers in road transport (including 4,633 drivers of animal-drawn vehicles) and 370 were drivers and firemen in railways. The number of persons working as postmen and messengers in the district was put at 666, while the telephone, telegraph and telecommunication operators were shown as 170. The Census of 1961 has enumerated the housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers numbering 8,213, of whom 5,317 were categorised as butlers, bearers and maids and other servants. As many as 2,351 were employed in the urban areas on the basis of monthly payment.

Under other miscellaneous occupations, persons engaged in washing clothes, according to the Census of 1961, were 35,646 including 6,016 reporting from the urban areas of the district. Many of these workers belong to the community known as Rajakas or washermen. It is only in this category that most of them were earning dependents. Payments are made in cash in the urban areas. It is also on record that these people were given service inams in the past with hereditary rights. With the growth of urbanisation, washing of clothes has turned out to be an attractive commercial proposition and led to the establishment of laundries in towns

and villages. Trade unionism has influenced these people also and helped them in establishing their own associations and unions in the urban areas. Of the many in the field, the Rajahmundry Rajaka Seva Sangham and the Rajaka Seva Sangham, Kakinada, are important.

Barbers, another important community, apart from their profession as hair-dressers, also serve the villages and towns alike as pipers. According to the Census of 1961, there were 6,137 barbers and related workers in the district and most of them were concentrated in the rural areas. They have their own local associations to protect their interests.

The Census of 1961 has recorded that there were 5,179 jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths in the district. A majority of them were found in the rural areas. When the Gold Control Order was introduced in 1963, many of them lost their hereditary occupation. Since then, they have organised themselves into unions and associations to protect and promote their interests. The Ramachandrapuram Viswakarmodharaka Sangham and the Viswabrahmin Sangham, Kakinada, are the two associations in the field. It was also estimated that there were 2,348 blacksmiths and hammersmiths and 11,544 carpenters, joiners and cabinet-makers in the district. Most of the people falling into these categories are called Viswabrahmins. Of the 8,858 tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers reported at the 1961 Census, 2,711 were in the urban areas. These tailors have their own establishments and marts employing two to five persons as full-time workers in the urban areas, while in the rural areas tailoring is only a part-time job for many.

In recent years, hotel and restaurant management has become a paying trade. According to the Census of 1961, there were in all 2,698 persons reported to be working as waiters, bartenders and servers and related workers (institutional). Of these, as many as 1,828 were found to be working in the urban areas. It is also considered that workers employed in these establishments are better placed economically than the persons employed in household establishments. The hotel workers and owners in the district have come together and formed their respective unions and associations to protect their rights and interests. The Kakinada Hotels' Association and the Rajahmundry Tea Stall Owners' Association are the two important unions in the field.

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Collector and District Magistrate, stationed at Kakinada (Cocanada), is the head of the general administration in the district. This officer is normally drawn from the Indian Administrative or State Civil Service. He is assisted by four Revenue Divisional Officers stationed at Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Peddapuram and Amalapuram. The officer at Rajahmundry is, however, designated Sub-Collector if he belongs to the I.A.S. cadre. Each division is further divided into taluks as shown below.

Names of the Revenue Divisions	Constituent Taluka
Kakinada	Kakinada and Pithapuram Independent sub-taluk (2)
Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry, Ramachandrapuram, Rampachodavaram (Chodavaram) Independent sub-taluk and Alamuru Independent sub-taluk (4)
Peddapuram	Tuni Independent sub-taluk and Yellavaram (Ellevaram) Independent sub-taluk (4) Peddapuram, Prathipadu (Prattiipadu).
Amalapuram	Amalapuram, Razole, Kothapeta (Kottapeta) and Mummidivaram Independent sub-taluk (4)

Each taluk is under the charge of a Gazetted Tahsildar and is territorially divided into groups of villages called Firkas, each of which is manned by a Revenue Inspector. The village is the sheet-anchor of the Firka and its principal officers are (a) the Village Headman who, among other duties, collects the land revenue and (b) the Village Accountant or Karanam who keeps the elaborate system of village accounts. A sub-taluk is normally under an independent Deputy Tahsildar. Annexure 59 gives the particulars with regard to the Firkas in each taluk.

At the headquarters of the district, the Collector presides over the District Collectorate and is assisted by a District Revenue Officer who is an officer in the senior time-scale of the I.A.S., a Personal Assistant and a District Supply Officer, both of the rank of Revenue Divisional Officer, and a Huzur Sheristadar (Office Manager) of the rank of Tahsildar. A District Panchayat Officer and a District Statistical Officer also act as his Personal Assistants.

The District Collector combines in him revenue, magisterial and developmental functions. In the days before Independence, he was pre-eminently a revenue and magisterial functionary. He did have a welfare role also but greatly curtailed by the scope and objectives of a Government not representative of the people. After Independence, however, the institution of the Collector continued almost as prominently as before but the nature and content of its functions vastly changed. The developmental role of the Collector is daily getting emphasised and enlarged, and his revenue and magisterial authority is no longer an end in itself but contributive to its effectiveness as the chief executive at the district level of a Welfare State. With the emergence of the Zilla Parishad, the Collector found a new and satisfying role as the Chairman of all the standing committees of the Zilla Parishad, placing at the disposal of the popularly elected Chairman and Members, his expertise and know-how of administration. The latest and probably most challenging function imposed on the Collector is his role as the Chairman of the Zilla Development Board, constituted by the Government on the recommendation of the committee presided over by M. T. Raju, First Member, Board of Revenue. According to this innovation in the district administration, the Collector assumes a greatly heightened responsibility for development in the district and is more directly assisted than before at the district level, by senior officers of developmental departments like agriculture, irrigation, co-operation, industries and Panchayati Raj. The Zilla Development Board has been charged with the responsibility of preparing an integrated Agricultural and Industrial Production Plan (also called District Plan) and place it before the Zilla Parishad for its approval. Even more than the formulation of the plan, the Collector has the responsibility of implementation. In other words, the Collector has been squarely and unambiguously brought into the picture of all the three vital spheres of developmental administration, namely, projection, formulation and implementation. More detailed references to the Collector's role in the various spheres of district administration are made under appropriate chapters like Revenue Administration, Law and Order and Justice, and Local Self-Government.

CHAPTER X

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

History of Land Revenue Administration:

Land revenue has constituted a principal source of income to the State even from the days of Manu, the ancient lawgiver, though the pattern and process of its assessment and collection have varied from one political era to another. The traditional Indian conception is that the king, as the owner of all land (Prithivipati) has an undisputed right to a share in the produce of the land. This has run through several centuries binding the native monarch and the foreign conqueror alike to an immutable principle of State policy. A narration of the varying patterns of land revenue administration under the Mauryas, Satavahanas, Chalukyas, Cholas, Rashtrakutas, Rayas of Vijayanagar and Mughals, all of whom had highly developed and probably even sophisticated systems is, however, outside the scope of this chapter. It is sufficient for our purpose to commence the chronicle from the days of the British occupation of this part of the country.

When the British occupied this district, they rented it out to Hasan Ali Khan, the Fouzdar of the Nizam. After the expiry of the lease in A.D. 1769, the administration of the district was placed in the hands of the Chief and Council of Machilipatnam. The lands in the district consisted of two main categories, viz., Haveli (Government) and zamindari. The former were leased out to renters and the latter to zamindars. The cultivator's share of crops in the zamindari lands rarely exceeded 25 per cent and fixed rents, particularly on the fertile soils, were oppressively high.

With a view to protecting the peasants from oppression and also secure more revenue from the zamindars, a Committee of Circuit was appointed in A.D. 1775. Its work was, however, hampered till A.D. 1780 by Thomas Rumbold, the Governor of Madras, who summoned all the zamindars to Madras and arrived at settlements with each one of them personally. The committee was reappointed in A.D. 1783 after the removal of the Governor in A.D. 1780. The report of the committee released in A.D. 1784 resulted in the confirmation of the settlements made by Thomas Rumbold and the appointment of Collectors for the management of Haveli lands. Another settlement taking away two-thirds of the gross revenue of the zamindars was made in A.D. 1789.

The maladministration of the country by the Provincial Council and its chief led to its abolition in A. D. 1794. Haveli lands were leased out to leading ryots on joint rents. This led to the oppression of the poorer ryots by the bigger ones. This system was replaced in A.D. 1802-03 by the Permanent Settlement which had been introduced earlier in Bengal during A.D. 1793, an arrangement with which the Court of Directors of the East India Company were fully satisfied. Estates were confirmed to zamindars in perpetuity on a *peshcush* generally fixed at two-thirds of the average of gross collection in the preceding eight to thirteen years. A major part of the district was included in Peddapuram estate, which was assessed with a *peshcush* of nearly seven lakhs of rupees. The other estates of some significance were Pithapuram and Kota Ramachandrapuram. Haveli land was divided into proprietary estates (Muttas) of convenient sizes and sold in public auction.

This system which created a class of territorial landlords and invested them with the creative role of improving the vast stretches of land under them did not, however, yield the expected results. On the other hand, this system became riddled through and through with every species of corruption and malpractice during the subsequent years. The extravagant zamindars found themselves the victims of over assessment. Constantly attached for arrears and taken under Court of Wards, they were rendered progressively less capable of paying the arrears of *peshcush*, which difficulty was accentuated by the devastating famine of A.D. 1832-33. The Kota Ramachandrapuram estate was bought in for arrears in A.D. 1846 and Peddapuram in A.D. 1874.

The villages that came into the hands of Government were at first rented out on joint rents to the leading ryots. This was replaced in A.D. 1817 by the *Asara* system commonly applied to wet lands and Visabadi to dry. Under the former, Government's share was converted into money after an actual measurement or an estimate of the yield of the crop. Under the latter, annual assessment for the whole village was fixed by the Collector, the ryots distributing it among themselves. Under the *Asara* system, the harvested crops lay heaped for weeks awaiting the arrival of the measurer or the *Anchana* by a venal estimator and under the Visabadi system, substantial ryots continued to have their own lands lightly assessed throwing the burden on poorer ryots.

The virtual impoverishment of the district by the notorious famine of A.D. 1832-33 and the decline in revenue led to the appointment of Sir Henry Montgomery Bart, a member of the Civil Service, to make enquiries. He recommended a scientific survey and settlement

and as a temporary measure, a system of joint village rents and the abolition of the Asara system. This arrangement continued till A.D. 1866-67, when rates of assessment after a systematic survey and settlement were introduced.

The salient features of the initial settlement were the distinct division of the district into delta and upland zones, classification of soils into four main series and division of villages into four groups for purposes of fixing dry assessment. Villages in the upland area were, however, divided into three groups for purposes of fixing wet assessment. Soils were divided into alluvial, arenaceous, regar and red ferruginous. There was also an exceptional class in which were placed the Lankas (islands in the river) and the lands irrigated by the Yeleru river in Peddapuram taluk. Lands irrigated by the Godavari delta system were registered as dry and charged a uniform water-rate of rupees three an acre, in addition to dry assessment.

For the calculation of commutation rates, the standard crops adopted were tobacco in the Lankas, white paddy in wet lands, Jonna, Sajja and horsegram in red soils, Jonna, Sajja, ragi and black paddy in black soils and Sajja, ragi and black paddy in sandy soils and white paddy and sugarcane in the exceptional class. The rates were arrived at with reference to the average of the annual prices obtaining in past years and on the basis of independent enquiries. Deductions of one-sixth in the delta area and one-fourth in the upland for seasonal variations and cultivation expenses ranging from rupees two to five and a half an acre were allowed. In regard to tobacco and sugarcane, however, higher expenses of cultivation, viz., Rs. 35 and Rs. 95 respectively were allowed. The resultant rates were further modified depending upon the classification of the villages. In consequence, 18 rates for dry ranging from Re. 0-4-0 to Rs. 20 and 14 rates for wet ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 were introduced. The top three dry rates of Rs. 20, Rs. 12 and Rs. 5 were applied only to Lankas and exceptionally fertile soils. The water-rate was raised in A.D. 1865 to rupees four and to rupees five in A.D. 1894.

The initial settlement left much to be desired. The soil classification made more with reference to the relative value of the lands in the villages than with regard to their position, the grouping of villages disregarding their proximity or otherwise to markets and means of communication and the water-rate system led to inequalities and anomalies in the incidence of assessment.

The district came up for resettlement on the expiry of the 30-year period. The resettlement retained the division of the district into upland and delta zones. No reclassification of soils was made in the

upland area. The rates were enhanced by one-third, taking into account the great increase in prices (the actual increase was more than double) since the initial settlement. The delta zone was completely reclassified and consolidated rates of wet assessment were charged. Soils were classed into alluvial, regar and arenaceous series. Villages were divided into two groups for purposes of fixing dry assessment taking into account their proximity to markets and means of communication. Wet land was grouped into four blocks, irrespective of village limits, with reference to the quality of irrigation and facility for drainage commanded by them. White paddy in wet and black paddy in dry were the standard crops adopted for purposes of calculation of commutation rates. Deductions of ten per cent in dry and twenty in wet lands for seasonal variations from the average prices of the preceding 20 non-famine years were made. Higher expenses of cultivation ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14 and a deduction of 15 per cent for merchants' profits were also allowed. The resultant 12 rates for wet, ranging from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 12 and 14 rates for dry, ranging from Re. 0-4-0 to Rs. 11 were introduced in A. D. 1899-1900. The two top dry rates of Rs. 11 and Rs. 9 were applied only to lands of exceptional fertility like the Lankas or lands between the river and its flood embankments.

The district came up for resettlement again in 1929 but was actually settled in 1931. The delta tract was resurveyed and a revision survey in the upland was carried out. Changes in the classification of the soils of the lands transferred from dry to wet and *vice versa* were made. The standard crops adopted were white paddy in wet and black paddy in dry lands of the delta tract. Black paddy, Jonna, Sajja, ragi and horsegram were the standard crops adopted in respect of the dry lands in the upland tract. Though the increase in the commutation rates ranged from 98 per cent in the case of horsegram to 114 in white paddy, the maximum enhancement sanctioned in the rates of assessment was only 18.75 per cent. The maximum enhancement was in respect of wet lands, both in the delta and the upland, and also in respect of dry lands in the delta which were previously assessed at two rupees and above. The rates on the other dry lands in the delta and the special rates under the Yeleru river in Peddapuram taluk were raised only by 12.50 per cent. The lowest rate on the dry lands of the upland tract was left unaltered and the other rates were enhanced by 12.50 per cent. The water-rate was raised to Rs. 6-4-0 an acre. Annexure 60 indicates the money rates introduced by the original settlement and by the first and second resettlements. No resettlement operations were undertaken in subsequent years as the first Congress Ministry formed in 1937 ordered the abandonment of the resettlement operations based mainly on a comparison of price levels.

New rates based on the principles of resettlement were introduced in the permanently settled estates of the district after their abolition under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1948. Except in the six Muttas, five sub-Muttas and two Mokhasas (villages granted on favourable terms for services performed) in Yellavaram taluk and 24 Muttas and three Mokhasas in Rampachodavaram, ryotwari is the only land tenure in the district at present. These villages are also to be taken over under the Andhra Pradesh Muttas (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation, 1969.

Fiscal Measures:

Several Acts have been passed since 1955, with a view to augmenting the revenue from land. The first of them, viz., the Andhra Inams (Assessment) Act of 1955, provided for the levy of full assessment on minor *inams* (excepting certain village service *inams*) as in the case of ryotwari lands. Under the Andhra Irrigation Works (Levy of Compulsory Water-Cess) Act XXIV of 1955, compulsory water-cess is leviable on lands commanded by irrigation works notified under the Act. The Andhra Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Act of 1955, as amended by the Act XXXVII of 1959, regulates the levy and collection of betterment contribution on lands benefitted by irrigation and drainage works in Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Land Revenue (Additional) Wet Assessment Act of 1956 (Act XXII of 1956), as amended by the Andhra Pradesh Act XXI of 1957, provides for the levy of an additional assessment at the rate of 37½ per cent of the existing assessment of wet lands served by Government sources of irrigation in the Andhra area subject to a prescribed monetary limit. The Andhra Land Revenue Assessment (Standardisation) Act, 1956, subsequently amended by the Act VI of 1958, corrected the disparities in assessment and envisaged the imposition of an additional levy of six pies in the rupee of the current rate of assessment in the case of wet lands, and two annas in the rupee in the case of dry lands. The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue Surcharge Act of 1956, re-enacted in 1957 as the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act on a permanent basis, imposed graded surcharges on the annual land revenue payable. The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Act of 1957 provided for the levy at varying rates of an extra charge on lands on which commercial crops are grown from 1st July, 1957.

As there were still wide disparities in the rates of land revenue assessment and irrigation charges in the different regions of the State, a Land Revenue Reforms Committee was constituted in 1957 with K. N. Anantaraman, I.C.S., as the chairman to examine the existing system and to suggest measures for the rationalisation of the

rates. The committee recommended, among other things, the revision of the rates of surcharge, the abolition of the levy on commercial crops and, in lieu, an increase in the rates of purchase tax.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Assessment) and Cess Revision Act (Act XXII) was passed in 1962, allowing for an increase in the rates of assessment, subject to certain limits. Certain provisions of this Act were struck down by the High Court in 1965 but, on appeal, the entire Act was set aside by the Supreme Court in 1966. The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill was, in consequence, moved and passed by the legislature in September, 1967. The water-rates, which are enhanced by a hundred per cent, are now Rs. 12.50 an acre, under the Godavari delta system.

The Andhra Pradesh Non-Agricultural Lands Assessment Act, 1963, provides for an annual assessment on lands used for non-agricultural purposes, the rate of assessment varying with the population of the place and the nature of the non-agricultural use to which the land is put. Annexure 61 presents the land revenue demand and collection (including the revenue from cesses) since the constitution of the district. At present, land revenue is collected in the district in three instalments (*kists*) during January, February and March.

Land Reforms:

The series of land reforms introduced in the composite Madras State and later in Andhra Pradesh left their impress on the pattern of agrarian relationship on this district as well. With the passing of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908, occupancy rights were conferred for the first time on the tenants who were also protected from arbitrary eviction and unreasonable enhancement of rents. But the tenants did not derive the full benefit contemplated by the Act, as it did little in practice to reduce the prevailing high rents. A committee was constituted in 1937, with T. Prakasam as chairman, to examine the conditions prevailing in the zamindari areas. The most far-reaching of its recommendations was the abolition of zamindaris. But, before any concrete steps could be taken to implement it, the Congress Ministry which had appointed the committee went out of office in 1939. The situation remained almost the same till 1947-48 when two important measures of reforms, namely, the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act of 1947 and the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1948 were introduced to ensure the abolition of the intermediaries and scale down the high rents obtaining in the estates pending their abolition. Even when the Estates Abolition Bill was under discussion, the Rent Reduction Act which came into effect from the 1st of July, 1947, was passed with a view to affording immediate relief to the ryots from the prevailing high rents. The Act stipulated the fixation of reduced rates of

rent payable to the landholders. The reduced rents were fixed taking into consideration the rates of assessment prevailing in the neighbouring ryotwari villages for similar lands. These rates were to remain in force in the estate areas taken over by the Government till they were surveyed and settled under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1948.

Prior to the Amending Act XVIII of 1936 (the Madras Estates Land (Third Amendment) Act, 1936), whole or named villages, whose holders enjoyed the Melvaram (sovereign's share) and not the Kudivaram (cultivators' share) rights in lands, were subject to the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908. But after passing the amendment to the Act, the whole *inam* villages (consisting of the grant of whole villages on favourable tenure), or named *inam* villages (comprising grants of isolated fields as a reward for some service), which conveyed simultaneously both the Melvaram and the Kudivaram rights or the Melvaram rights to persons already possessing the Kudivaram rights thereof were brought under the purview of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates Land (Amendment) Act of 1956 further enlarged the scope of the definition of *inam* estates, so as to include hamlets and Khandrigas (large blocks of land) in *inam* villages granted as independent *inams*.

Under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1948, as enacted originally, the major *inams* where the grant consisted of Melvaram rights alone were abolished. But with the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Amendment Act XVIII of 1957, all grants conveying both the Melvaram and the Kudivaram rights to persons who already owned the Kudivaram rights thereof including those of hamlets and Khandrigas in *inam* villages were brought within the ambit of the Andhra Pradesh Estates Abolition Act.

Of the 82 estates of all types in the district, 81 estates have been taken over by the Government. Survey and settlement operations, according to ryotwari principles, have been completed in all the taken over estates. The tenure of many *inam* lands has also been abolished and converted into ryotwari in accordance with the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1956. The issue of ryotwari pattas is, however, in progress. Survey operations are at present in progress in the Muttas which are to be taken over shortly under the Andhra Pradesh Muttas (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation of 1969.

After the advent of Independence, several committees were constituted to enquire into the agro-economic relationship of the landlord

and the tenant. Of them, the more important are the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee (1948), the Subramanian Committee (1950) and the Lakkaraju Subba Rau Committee (1954). The first of these committees provided an acceptable definition of 'cultivating tenants'. The second advocated the continuance of the tenancy system subject to certain restrictions and also proposed a ceiling on agricultural holdings. The last of these committees, which also commended tenancy as a pattern of farming, subject to the imposition of appropriate regulations, almost unanimously agreed that the system of peasant proprietorship was best suited to the conditions in the State and to the ethos of the people. It recommended that any scheme of land reforms should aim at the general encouragement of this type of farming, with suitable regulation in the matter of the size of holdings and the adoption of agricultural techniques.

It was on the recommendations of this committee that the Andhra Cultivating Tenants' Protection Ordinance was promulgated in July 1956 with a view to protecting the tenants from unjust eviction. This ordinance was replaced in the same year by the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) Tenancy Act of 1956, which provides for the payment of fair rent by the cultivating tenants and fixes the minimum period of agricultural lease at 6 years. The Act specifies maximum rates of rent ranging from 28 1/3 per cent to 50 per cent of the gross produce for different classes of lands and kinds of crops and also provides for the remission in cases of total or partial failure of crops due to widespread calamities such as cyclones, floods or famines. The statistics at Annexure 62 reveal the impact of this enactment on the agrarian conditions of the district.

Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings:

With a view to preventing undue concentration of agricultural holdings in a few persons and in deference to the recommendations of the Planning Commission, the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act of 1961 was passed, prescribing the extent of land that a person or a family could hold with reference to the ceilings on existing holdings as well as on further acquisition of agricultural lands, fixed under the Act. Any holding in excess of the ceiling should be declared and surrendered to Government in exchange for compensation to be paid to the owner. Over 3,000 declarations were filed in the district under the appropriate sections of the Act and an extent of 38 hectares was declared as surplus.

Bhoodan Movement:

The Andhra Pradesh Sarvodaya Mandal, the primary agency concerned with the implementation of the Bhoodan Movement initiated by

Acharya Vinoba Bhave, records that 220 landholders of this district have donated lands to an extent of 926 hectares, of which 57 hectares have been distributed.

Condition of Agricultural Labour:

Minimum wages for agricultural labour are governed by the Minimum Wages Act of 1948. The mode of payment of wages for casual labour is mostly in terms of cash. The wage rate varies with the nature of labour employed and the type of employment offered. It differs from men to women, from one kind of work to another and also from one tract to another. Men are usually employed for ploughing and stacking the harvested crop and women for transplanting and weeding, while the services of both are utilised for harvesting and threshing. At times, some of the agricultural operations like transplanting and harvesting are given on a contract basis to selected families of labourers in lieu of payment of grain.

In consonance with the recommendations of a Committee set up in 1958 to determine the structure of agricultural wages under the Minimum Wages Act, a zonal system was created to cover the various districts of the State. The statutory rates of wages now in force in the district may be seen at Annexure 63.

Central and State Taxes:

Besides land revenue, the most important State taxes are commercial taxes, taxes on motor vehicles and stamp duties and registration fees, while those among the Central taxes are income-tax and excise duties. The details of revenue realised in recent years from each one of these taxes are presented at Annexure 64. The Commercial taxes, which were introduced by the erstwhile Madras Government in 1939, to make good the loss in the State excise revenue, consequent on the implementation of the policy of prohibition, have evolved from an unpretentious beginning to one of the most productive sources of revenue. They now consist of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax, the Central Sales Tax and the Entertainments Tax. Among them, the general sales tax is governed by the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act of 1957 and is levied on persons carrying on the business of buying and selling goods and is calculated on the actual annual turnover. Its incidence is, however, passed on to the consumer. The tax on entertainments under the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax Act of 1939 is levied on the payments for admission. Ninety per cent of the proceeds of this tax are made over to the local bodies. In the case of cinematographic exhibitions, however, an additional levy called the show tax is also imposed and the revenue collected therefrom goes exclusively to the State Government. The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, which came into force in January 1957, is applied in this district

to articles like turmeric, coconut and copra and handloom cloth which constitute the principal items of interstate trade. The administration of all these taxes is vested in the four Commercial Tax Officers, one each at Kakinada, Ramachandrapuram, Apalapuram and Rajahmundry.

Prior to the 1st of April 1963, taxation on motor vehicles was governed by the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act of 1931 and the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and goods) Act of 1952. The former provided for the imposition of a tax on every motor vehicle using a public road in lieu of the tolls and the taxes previously levied by local bodies. The proceeds of this tax were mostly distributed to local bodies as compensation for the loss of income, consequent on the abolition of tolls. A tax on the carriage of passengers and goods was levied from 1953 under the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act of 1952. Revenue was also derived from the fees collected for the registration of vehicles and the licences, permits and certificates of fitness issued under the Motor Vehicles Act of 1939 (Central). The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act of 1963 providing for a consolidated tax repealed the Acts of 1931 and 1952 and is enforced by the Transport Commissioner at the State level and by the Regional Transport Officer at the district level.

Stamp revenue is derived from two classes of stamps, judicial or court fee and non-judicial or revenue stamps, and is administered by the District Collector. The former represents the fee payable by persons resorting to courts of law or public offices, while the latter is a duty levied on instruments chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act of 1899. The treasuries in the district serve as depots for the custody and sale of stamps of all types and denominations. Authorised vendors also sell stamps on a commission basis.

Another item of revenue of an allied nature relates to the fees collected by the Registration and Stamps Department for the registration of documents. The agencies administering the revenue are the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps at the State level and the District Registrar of Assurances at Kakinada. There are 22 sub-registry offices in the district including the original branch of the Registrar's Office at Kakinada.

Prior to the repeal of prohibition, excise revenue for the State was derived from the imposition of tree tax and licence fee for tapping Neera (sweet toddy) and did not bear any significant proportion to the State revenues. As the right to tap trees and sell sweet toddy was auctioned instead of being given to co-operatives since 1963, there was

a substantial increase in the excise revenue. Prohibition was, however, lifted with effect from the 1st of November 1969 in the district along with the other districts of the Andhra region. The total revenue for the district, for the year 1969-70 is expected to be nearly two crores of rupees.

Income-tax, which occupies a very prominent place in the tax structure of the country, is administered by the Central Government under the Income-Tax Act of 1961. In so far as this district is concerned, the major businesses from which income-tax revenue accrues are paddy, chillies, fibre, coconut, turmeric, timber, plantains, handloom cloth and oils. The Commissioner of Income-tax is the administrative authority at the State level, while the functions of assessment and collection in the district are discharged by 12 Income-tax Officers, six at Kakinada, four at Rajahmundry and two at Amalapuram.

In so far as this district is concerned, the main articles on which Central excise duty is levied are automobile spare parts, vegetable non-essential oils, yarn and sugar. The Assistant Collector, Central Excise at Rajahmundry is the administrative authority at the district level.



CHAPTER XI

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Incidence of Crime:

An analysis of the statistics of grave crimes reported to the police since the formation of the district (vide Annexure 65) indicates that the incidence of crime is on the increase. The distressing aspect about murders is that their numbers have been showing an increasing tendency over the decades. Most of the murders committed in the district are the results of sexual jealousies and family disputes. The areas prone to murders, riots and burglaries, according to the local police authorities, are confined to the Kakinada (Cocanada) and Ramachandrapuram police circles. The number of house-breakings and thefts is also showing an upward trend, a concomitant of the increasing urbanisation of the district. Viewed, however, in the context of the huge increase in the population of the district, the incidence of crime is rather negligible. The percentage of increase in the population of the district since 1931 is about 48 and that of grave crime only about eleven.

The district is free from communal disorders. Political or agrarian agitations and student or labour unrest are as common in this district as anywhere else. The district has, however, the distinction that they have not led in the recent past to any kind of disturbance necessitating police intervention. In fact, it can safely be said, particularly in relation to the position obtaining in the other districts of the State, that the East Godavari district seldom presents serious problems relating to law and order.

During the pre-British days, police functions were performed by the Talayaris, Kavalgars, Palegars and zamindars. This was a faint survival of the system which prevailed in the Vijayanagar times. The British, however, divested the Palegars and zamindars of their police functions, allowing them to retain only a small force to help them in the collection of land revenue. The district was divided into several Thanas, each under a Daroga, commanding the services of a number of armed men. The system proved a failure as the Darogas' notorious inability to check the forces of disorder was made worse by their own corrupt practices.

As a sequel to the recommendations of a special committee appointed in A. D. 1813, the old system of village warchmen, mostly hereditary, working under the supervision of heads of villages

was revived in A. D. 1816. This reversion to the old system also did not prove successful. Revenue servants, acting as police-officers, especially in the process of revenue collection, brought a bad name to both the branches. The allegations of torture committed by them led to the constitution of the Torture Commission in A.D. 1855. This commission urged the necessity for police reform and recommended the separation of revenue and police functions as well as the proper organisation of an effective police force in the Presidency. Accordingly, a separate department, distinct from the revenue and magisterial departments, was constituted in A. D. 1857.

The new department consisted of a Chief Commissioner with 20 District Superintendents of Police and an equal number of Assistant Superintendents. The Madras District Police Act of 1859, embodying the recommendations of the commission as well as those of Robinson, the first Chief Commissioner of Police, was also passed heralding the beginning of the Madras Police. It was in A.D. 1861 that this Act was introduced in the old Godavari district which was then placed, along with Krishna, Ganjam and Visakhapatnam districts, in the Northern Range. The Sibbandi Crops, the customary constabulary of the zamindars, was amalgamated with the police and kept as Armed Reserve.

The next important landmark was the passing of the Indian Police Act of 1861 based on the report of the Central Police Commission of 1860, which recommended the reorganisation of the police force on the model of the British constabulary with a European Superintendent for each district and also a European Assistant in the case of large districts. A provincial force subordinate to the magistracy with the Inspector-General of Police as its head was constituted.

The headquarters of the Godavari 'police district' was located at Rajahmundry. There was an Assistant Superintendent of Police at Kakinada. The district police force could not unfortunately attract the right stamp of men, a difficulty common to almost all the districts, as the pay was very low. The few that came were prepared to work only as Head Constables and those that were appointed hastened to resign when their requests for transfer to native places were not complied with. The police, in the early years, found the malarial fever in the hilly tracts of the district and even more deadly foe than the recalcitrant hill tribes. The police and the troops, engaged in suppressing the Rampa rebellion, lost more men due to malaria in A.D. 1879 and 1880 than in actual combat.

A high-power Police Commission was constituted in 1902 for conducting a comprehensive investigation into the state of police

administration. The more important recommendations of the commission were the constitution of a non-European Service, a Provincial Service, an Upper Subordinate Service, a Lower Subordinate Service, the formation of ranges under the charge of Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, the creation of the grade of Superintendents and the division of districts into circles, each with an Inspector in charge. With the transfer of five taluks in 1904 to the Krishna district, there were nine Inspectors of Police in the taluks of Kakinada, Pithapuram, Tuni, Peddapuram, Ramachandrapuram, Rampachodavaram, Polavaram, Amalapuram and Rajahmundry. The headquarters of the 'police district' was ordered to be shifted to Kakinada in 1908 with Assistant Superintendent at Kakinada, Rajahmundry and Bhadrachalam (Bhadrachalam taluk since transferred to Khammam district). The district police, during the period from 1948 to 1950, had to contend with Communist terrorists, particularly in the taluks of Bhadrachalam and Nugur, bordering the Khammam district. A fourth subdivision at Amalapuram was formed in 1956, when the enforcement of Prohibition Act was transferred to the Police Department from the Excise and Prohibition Department. The district, now placed in the Eastern Range, is divided into nine circles with 41 police-stations and two outposts, the details of which are indicated in Annexure 66.

Railway Police:

With the development of railways in the Madras Presidency in the seventies of the last century, the need for the formation of a separate Railway Police Force came to be keenly felt. As early as A.D. 1893, the Inspector-General of Police, while commenting that Madras was the only Presidency without such a force, recommended its establishment in view of the general conditions of insecurity created by the activities of criminal gangs along the railway lines. A 'minor scheme' was introduced in the Presidency in A. D. 1895 with a number of Inspectors. These officers were initially placed under the control of the Superintendents of the various districts through which the railway lines passed. With the formation of Andhra in 1953, the Railway Police of the erstwhile Madras district was reorganised and named 'Railway Police, Vijayawada district'. At present, there is a Railway Police-Station at Rajahmundry with outposts at Godavari, Samalkot and Kakinada under the jurisdiction of the Inspector of Railway Police at Waltair.

Civic Guards:

Civic guards, raised on a voluntary basis, were formed in this district in 1940 to assist the police. Their services were requisitioned during the Quit-India Movement of 1942 when they were entrusted with the responsibility of guarding railway and telegraph lines.

They were, however, disbanded in 1945. But as the need for the constitution of a voluntary organisation to be made use of during emergencies came to be keenly felt, Home Guards were organised in the district under the Madras Home Guards Act of 1948. In 1969, there were 3 companies at Kakinada, two at Rajahmundry and one platoon at Amalapuram.

Criminal Investigation Department:

The Criminal Investigation Department of the Madras Police was constituted in 1906 and a separate unit called 'X' branch was formed in this department in 1946 to deal with the cases of blackmarketing and corruption. Some time after the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, the Anti-Corruption Department of the erstwhile Hyderabad State which was directly under the Government, was transferred to the control of the Police Department and merged with the 'X' branch. However, early in 1961, with a view to ensuring direct responsibility to the Government, an Anti-Corruption Bureau was set up in the place of 'X' Branch.

Jails and Lock-ups:

The Central Jail at Rajahmundry, established in A.D. 1864, has an authorised accommodation for 1,212 prisoners and is the biggest in the State. It is under the charge of a Superintendent of the Jail Department by a Jailer, Deputy Jailors, Head-warders and Warders. A dispensary with in-patient and isolation wards under the charge of a medical officer is also attached to the jail.

Subject to confirmation by the Government prisoners are classified into A, B or C classes by the convicting courts, taking into account their social status, mode of living and educational standards. Under-trial prisoners are placed in special or ordinary classes on consideration of similar grounds by the trying courts subject to the approval of the District Magistrate. Civil prisoners are divided into superior and ordinary classes, while all political detenus are placed in a special class. Apart from these classifications, the jail authorities categorise the criminal convicts into casual, habitual, hardened and condemned, based on a study of the severity of the crime committed. Another classification based upon the age of the prisoners such as juveniles, adolescent and old is also made.

The convicts are allotted hard, medium or light work based upon their physical and mental capacities in consultation with the medical officer. Well-behaved prisoners are employed as night watchmen, convict overseers and convict warders. Some of the prisoners attend to grain cleaning, cooking, sweeping and earth digging. The prisoners employed in various tasks obtain, apart from daily wages, ordinary and good conduct remissions.

Carpentry, weaving, tailoring and book-binding are the industries in the jail in which the prisoners are engaged. The recreational facilities available include provision for playing outdoor games like volley-ball and badminton and indoor games like *carrom* and chess. The prisoners are also deputed to participate in the Crime Prevention Week. A prisoners' band, a co-operative canteen and provision for playing musical instruments on Sundays are some of the other recreational features that exist in this jail. Supply of daily newspapers and books from a library attached to the jail and instruction up to the III standard are the educational facilities available.

A Welfare Officer supervises the several types of training imparted and serves as a link between the prisoners and the authorities on the one hand and the prisoners and their families on the other. A system of parole and furlough and premature release of prisoners on personal bonds on the recommendations of the Advisory Board and periodical inspections by official and non-official visitors are also provided to ensure the welfare of prisoners. There is also a State Jail for women in Rajahmundry with a capacity for 200 prisoners. The Superintendent of the Central Jail is in charge of this jail also.

There are eleven sub-jails in the district one in each of the taluk headquarters except Mummidivaram and the two Agency taluks. The Deputy Tahsildars at Alamuru and Prathipadu (Prattipadu) and the Judicial Magistrates in the other places are the Superintendents of these sub-jails. The number of prisoners confined in each one of the sub-jails, the Central Jail and the State Jail for women during the last five years is indicated in Annexure 67.

Of the several committees that went into the question of prison discipline and reform, very few specially examined the condition of prisoners in sub-jails. Several steps were, however, taken from time to time to ensure that proper attention was paid to some of their basic needs. Thus, visits to these jails by the local medical officers were made compulsory in 1919 and supply of drinking water to prisoners from closed pots was ordered in 1938. From 1946 onwards, prisoners were allowed to move about in open air within the enclosed jail premises, while in 1950 permission was granted for the use of tobacco by undertrials. But these measures did not go far, as is obvious from the observation of the Krishnaswami Aiyengar Committee of 1950 which observed as follows, "In fact, to describe the present conditions in the subsidiary jails as leaving much to be desired would be an euphemism". The committee recommended, among other things, the vesting of the control of sub-jails with the Inspector-General of Prisons, the appointment of two Regional Officers as Inspecting Superintendents and Medical Officers as Superintendents of

Sub-Jails, the replacement of Police Guards by Jail Warders and the opening of libraries in jails. Although these recommendations were not wholly accepted, some marginal measures were taken to improve the lot of prisoners. Unconditional release of convicts whose unexpired term of sentence is one month or less is occasionally ordered to relieve overcrowding or to mark important occasions like the Independence Day. The normal diet allowed to prisoners has also undergone a series of revisions for the better and even special menu is provided on national holidays or important festive occasions. The prisoners in the sub-jails are now given the same scale as is allowed for those confined in the central jails. An enquiry by the convicting magistrates into the status and habits of the prisoners is prescribed as a pre-requisite for determining the class in which they should be placed and the nature of diet they should be given. A system of periodical inspections, both by the official and the nominated non-official visitors, has also been instituted. Even the concept of punishment has changed over the years so that imprisonment is now regarded more as a measure of correction and social rehabilitation than a merely punitive one.

Probation:

In the erstwhile Madras Presidency, the work relating to probation of offenders was undertaken by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and by the Madras Children's Aid Society for the adults and children respectively. According to the policy laid down in 1924, Borstal inmates should not be released until suitable employment was found for them and their after-care entrusted to Probation Officers appointed by the society. The Madras Probation of Offenders Act of 1936 (Act III of 1937), providing for the release of first offenders in certain specified offences and the provincialisation of the entire service in 1946, gave a fillip to the system of probation. A post of provincial officer, designated Chief Probation Superintendent and working under the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons, was also created. The Act was extended to this district in 1946 and a District Probation Officer was appointed to administer the Madras Probation of Offenders Act and also to enforce the provisions of the Madras Children Act of 1920, the Madras Borstal Schools Act of 1925, the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act of 1930 and certain provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The probation system is claimed to have become very popular in the district, especially with the judiciary. The volume of probation work increased so substantially as to necessitate the appointment in 1954 of an additional District Probation Officer with headquarters at Rajahmundry. Since November 1964, the functions of the Probation Officers have been enlarged so as to include the conduct of enquiries

into cases of release on furlough, parole and the premature release of prisoners, and assessment and evaluation of the social and economic conditions of the prisoners' families before their cases are considered. The statistics at Annexure 68 reveal the nature and volume of probation work turned out in the district from 1965 to 1969.

Judiciary:

Organisation of Civil and Criminal Courts:

The origin of the present system of judicial administration is to be traced to what is known as the 'Cornwallis System' extended to this district in A.D. 1802, replacing the Warren Hastings' Adalat Scheme. The Cornwallis system introduced a hierarchy of courts, the lowest of which were the Diwani Adalats, presided over by Zilla Judges, each assisted by a Kazi, a Mufti and a Pandit. They were vested with magisterial powers which were earlier exercised by the Collectors. The appellate courts were called 'Provincial Courts' when they dealt civil cases and 'Courts of Circuit' when they tried criminal cases. The Governor and the members of his council constituted the Sadr Adalat, i.e., the next higher court when they dealt civil cases. They constituted Foujdari Adalat when criminal cases were dealt with. Appeals against the decisions of the Foujdari Adalat could be preferred to the Governor-General-in-Council. European subjects could, however, be tried only by the Supreme Court set up at Madras in A.D. 1841.

The system, as it existed, was found vexatious and inefficient and was modified in A.D. 1816 as a result of the recommendations of a judicial commission headed by Munro constituted in A.D. 1814. The notion that the Indians were altogether unworthy of trust was given up and they came to be associated with the authorities administering justice. Village Munsiffs were vested with certain limited powers in civil suits and also authorised to summon Village Panchayats, subject to the consent of both the parties to the dispute. Constitution of intermediary courts of District Munsiffs and the restoration of magisterial powers to Collectors and their subordinates were some of the other significant features of the modified scheme. A Court of Adalat, subordinate to the Provincial Court at Machilipatnam, was set up in A.D. 1802 at Rajahmundry. District Munsiff Courts were established at Rajahmundry, Peddapuram and Amalapuram.

The system continued to undergo a series of changes. Thus provision was made in A.D. 1818 for hearing of appeals in England instead of by the Governor-General-in-Council. Auxiliary Zilla Courts with Assistant Judges, later called Subordinate Judges, were constituted and Indian Judges appointed in A.D. 1827. The establishment of Zilla Courts in A. D. 1843 presided over by a single Judge

with appellate powers over the Subordinate Judges; the abolition of provisional Courts and the Courts of Circuit and the transfer of all powers previously exercised by them to Zilla Judges, who were designated Civil and Sessions Judges, were some of the other subsequent changes effected. The Civil Procedure Code compiled in A. D. 1859, the Penal Code in A.D. 1860 and the Criminal Procedure Code in A.D. 1861 replaced the Regulations of the East India Company. With the abolition of the Sadr and Foujdari Adalats and the Supreme Court, the two parallel judicial systems, comprising the Crown's and the Company's Courts, came to an end. This led to the formation of a unified vertical system of judicial administration under the High Court of Madras, established in A.D. 1862.

This system was, however, not obtaining in the Agency taluks of Rampachodavaram (Chodavaram) and Yellavaram (Ellavaram) which were exempted from the jurisdiction of the regular courts of law by the Act XXIV of 1839. The Act conferred on the Collector of the district (in his capacity as Agent to the Governor) powers of administering civil and criminal justice in this tract. He was functioning as Sessions Judge, with the revenue officers of the taluks exercising varying jurisdiction.

By the close of the last century, civil justice in the present East Godavari district came to be administered by the District Judge and the Subordinate Judge, both at Rajahmundry, the Subordinate Judge at Kakimada and the District Munsiffs at Rajahmundry, Peddapuram, Amalapuram and Kakinada. Criminal justice was dispensed by the District and Sessions Judge at Rajahmundry, the District Magistrate, the Deputy and Joint Magistrates, all at Kakinada, and the Tahsildars and Stationary Subordinate Magistrates in all the taluk headquarters. Village Munsiffs were trying petty suits and were empowered to punish assaults and petty thefts with imprisonment for not more than twelve hours or confinement in the stocks for not more than six hours.

The scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive introduced in 1949 by the erstwhile Madras Government was extended to this district in 1958. A new cadre of magistrates known as the Judicial Second Class Magistrates was created to try criminal cases. The executive officers of the Revenue Department, termed Executive Magistrates, were charged with 'police' functions such as handling of unlawful assemblies and 'administrative' functions like the granting of licences under the Indian Arms Act of 1878. The District Collector was designated Additional District Magistrate (Independent) and the district came to be governed by the 'simultaneous' system under which the same District Munsiff would be both a civil and criminal judicial

officer. Following the amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code in 1956, the District Collector was redesignated as District Magistrate, Sub-Collectors as Joint Magistrates, Revenue Divisional Officers as Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Personal Assistants to Collectors as Additional District Magistrates. The posts of District Magistrate (Judicial) and sub-Divisional Magistrates (judicial) were abolished. An Additional District and Sessions Judge with supervisory powers over the subordinate magistracy was appointed in the place of the former and First Class Magistrates in the place of the latter. The separation of executive from the judiciary was introduced in 1958 in the Agency tracts also. The sessions powers of the Collector were withdrawn and conferred on the District and Sessions Judge. The Collector, however, continued to be the District Judge in the Agency areas.

Civil and criminal justice is at present administered in the district by the courts of the District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, four District Munsiffs, three Judicial First Class Magistrates, a First Class Bench, a Second Class Bench, and an Honorary Railway Magistrate, all at Rajahmundry; a Subordinate Judge, a District Munsiff, two Judicial First Class Magistrates and a Second Class Bench, all at Amalapuram; three Subordinate Judges, two District Munsiffs, two Judicial First Class Magistrates, a First Class Bench and a Second Class Bench, all at Kakinada and two District Munsiffs and two Judicial First Class Magistrates at Ramachandrapuram. There are also District Munsiffs and Judicial First Class Magistrates one each at Kothapeta, Peddapuram, Pithapuram, Razole and Tuni. There is also a First Class Bench at Peddapuram. The number of cases filed and disposed of in each one of the courts during the last three years is indicated in Annexure 69.

Bar Associations:

There is a bar association in each taluk headquarters of the district, except Prathipadu, Mummidivaram, Alamuru and the two Agency taluks. The oldest among them is the one at Amalapuram started in A. D. 1867. The bar associations at Rajahmundry and Kakinada started about a couple of decades later are naturally among the biggest with about 150 members each. The youngest of the bar-associations in the district is the one at Pithapuram started in 1966.

CHAPTER XII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

In addition to the departments described in Chapter IX 'General Administration' and in Chapter XI 'Law and Order and Justice,' there are several other departments of both the State and Central Governments in the district. The particulars of some of the State Government Departments are furnished in Annexure 70. The organisational pattern and the working of some selected departments are, however, briefly described in the following paragraphs.

Public Works Department:

(a) Irrigation:

The administration of this department in the district is vested in four Executive Engineers, three stationed at Dowlaiswaram and one at Peddapuram. They are responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Dowlaiswaram Circle, Dowlaiswaram. Their functions include the execution and maintenance of all irrigation works such as canals, irrigation tanks and projects. They are also under the administrative control of the District Collector for the execution of sanctioned works included in the District Plan and such other items as are within the competence of the Executive Engineers and for which the concurrence of the District Collector is required. They are assisted by seventeen Assistant Engineers, of whom three are stationed at Dowlaiswaram, three at Gokavaram and one each at Kakinada (Cocanada), Ramachandrapuram, Kotipalle, Rajahmundry, Amalapuram, Gannavaram, Razole, Samalkot, Pithapuram, Rajavommangi and Peddapuram in the investigation, execution and maintenance of irrigation works. There is also a Junior Superintendent at Dowlaiswaram in charge of the Public Works Workshop Subdivision. Besides these, there are two other Executive Engineers, one each at Peddapuram and Rajahmundry. The Executive Engineer at Peddapuram is in charge of the Yeleru Reservoir Scheme, while the Executive Engineer at Rajahmundry looks after the Public Health Division. The Executive Engineer at Rajahmundry has jurisdiction over East Godavari and West Godavari districts.

(b) Roads and Buildings :

The administration of this department is looked after by two Executive Engineers stationed one each at Kakinada and Rajahmundry. They supervise construction of roads and buildings and also their

maintenance. They work under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings), Kakinada Circle, Kakinada. Eight Assistant Engineers known as the Sub-Divisional Officers, stationed one each at Kakinada, Amalapuram, Ramachandrapuram, Kapileswarapuram, Rajahmundry, Rampachodavaram (Chodavaram), Peddapuram and Alamuru, assist the Executive Engineers in discharging their duties. There is another Executive Engineer at Kakinada who is responsible for the construction of major public buildings within the limits of Kakinada and Rajahmundry municipalities. He is assisted by five Assistant Engineers in the execution of his work. There is yet another Executive Engineer at Kakinada to look after the investigation division. His jurisdiction extends over the entire district. He is responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings), Investigation Circle, Eluru.

Agricultural Department:

The Agricultural Department in the district is under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture stationed at Kakinada. He functions as a Personal Assistant to the District Collector in matters relating to agricultural production in the district. He is assisted by two District Agricultural Officers, stationed one each at Kakinada and Rajahmundry, in supervising the various agricultural activities in the district. Technical staff like Subject Matter Specialists for Agronomy and Plant Protection, Coconut Development Officer, Assistant Agricultural Engineer, Horticultural Assistants and Assistant Soil Conservation Officers function in the district under the guidance of the Deputy Director of Agriculture. Besides these, there are two Superintendents at Samalkot, each one of whom is in charge of the Sugarcane Liaison Farm and the State Seed Multiplication and Demonstration Farm separately. There is also a Vignana Mandir Officer at Rajahmundry to impart scientific knowledge to the rural people by means of symposia, lectures and film shows.

Animal Husbandry Department:

The administration of this Department in the district is vested in the District Veterinary Officer at Kakinada. He works under the control of the Regional Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry at Rajahmundry. The District Veterinary Officer is assisted by several Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Veterinary Livestock Inspectors, Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) and Veterinary Compounders in running the veterinary hospitals and allied dispensaries in the district. There are five other officers of the department functioning in the district. They are (1) the Superintendent of the Poultry Research Station at Kakinada, (2) the Livestock Officer in charge of the Key Villages at Rajahmundry, (3) the Livestock Officer of the

Centralised Semen Collection Centre at Rajanagaram, (4) the Superintendent of the Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm at Kakinada and (5) the Principal of the School of Animal Production at Mandapeta.

Forest Department:

The Forest Department in the district is under the administrative control of the District Forest Officer stationed at Kakinada. His jurisdiction extends over this district and also a portion of Visakhapatnam district. He is responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Soil Conservation Circle, Visakhapatnam. The District Forest Officer is assisted by six Forest Range Officers known as Rangers in the work of protection, exploitation and management of forests in the district. Each range is divided into Sections and Beats. The Sections are under the control of Deputy Range Officers or Foresters, while the Beats are manned by Forest Guards. There are four more Forest Range Officers on special duty under the control of the District Forest Officer to look after the Timber Extraction Scheme, teak plantations and quick growing species. In addition to these, there are two District Forest Officers with their headquarters at Kakinada and Rajahmundry and a Working Plan Officer at the latter place. The District Forest Officer at Kakinada is in charge of the Flying Squad Division. He makes surprise inspection of the forest areas in the district to prevent smuggling and illicit felling of trees. The District Forest Officer at Rajahmundry is in charge of the Sawmills Division.

Industries Department:

The Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce stationed at Kakinada with jurisdiction over the entire district is responsible for the implementation, formulation and development of large scale and small scale industries and handicrafts. He functions as a Personal Assistant to the District Collector in matters relating to the Industries Department. The Deputy Director is assisted by an Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, stationed at Rajahmundry, in scrutinising the applications received from the industrialists for hire-purchase of machinery, import licences and controlled commodities. He renders technical assistance to existing as well as proposed industries and attends to the development of cottage, small scale and large scale industries and handicrafts. He undertakes intensive industrial surveys for the establishment and improvement of various industries and controls the industrial co-operatives. The Assistant Director at Rajahmundry is assisted by nine Extension Officers (Industries) and a Supervisor. Besides these, there are two more Assistant Directors, stationed one each at Rajahmundry and Samalkot and a Special Officer in charge of the graphite crucible industry at Rajahmundry. Of them, the Assistant Director, Rajahmundry, is in charge of the Quality Marking Scheme

(Ceramics), while the Assistant Director at Samalkot looks after the industrial estates.

Co-operative Department:

The administration of the Co-operative Department in the district is looked after by a Special Category Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies stationed at Kakinada. He functions as a Personal Assistant to the District Collector in matters relating to the Co-operative Department. He is assisted by three Deputy Registrars (General), stationed one each at Kakinada, Rajahmundry and Amalapuram, in the organisation, registration and supervision of various types of co-operative societies. In addition to these, there is a Deputy Registrar at Kakinada with jurisdiction over the entire district for the supervision of all types of Marketing and Consumers' Societies and the distribution of chemical fertilisers in the district. There is also a District Co-operative Audit Officer at Kakinada to audit the accounts of co-operative societies.

Central Government Offices:

Central Excise:

The Central Excise Department in the district is under the administrative control of the Assistant Collector of Central Excise of Rajahmundry Division, with his headquarters at Rajahmundry. His jurisdiction extends over East Godavari district as well as Kovvur, Tanuku, Tadepalligudem, Polavaram and Narsapur taluks of West Godavari district. This district is divided into three circles and kept under the charge of Senior Superintendents. The circles are in turn subdivided into Multiple Officers' Ranges and Isolated Ranges. The Multiple Officers' Ranges are under the control of class II Superintendents or Senior Grade Inspectors, while the Isolated Ranges are manned by Inspectors. The Assistant Collector is assisted, besides the above staff, by a few Preventive and Intelligence Inspectors in enforcing the various provisions of the Central Excises and Salt Act of 1944, the Customs Act of 1962 and the Gold Control order introduced in 1963. The Assistant Collector is also responsible for the collection of the cess under the Produce Cess Act of 1966. There is also a custom-house at Kakinada port under the charge of a class II Superintendent.

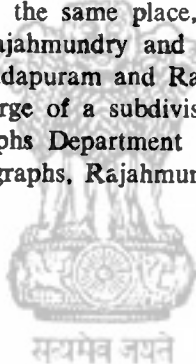
Income-Tax Department:

The administration of the Income-tax Department in the district is vested in twelve Income-tax Officers, of whom six are stationed at Kakinada, four at Rajahmundry and two at Amalapuram. The Income-tax Officers at Kakinada are responsible to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax at the place, while the other Income-tax

Officers at Rajahmundry and Amalapuram function under the control of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax at Visakhapatnam. Their functions include assessment of income-tax, wealth-tax, gift-tax and expenditure tax and their collection by raising demands against the assesseees. The Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax at Rajahmundry and the Assistant Controller of Estate Duty at Kakinada are the two other officers of the department working in the district. The Assistant Controller of Estate Duty is having jurisdiction over the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam.

Posts and Telegraphs Department:

The Posts and Telegraphs Department in the district is under the control of the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices of East Godavari Division stationed at Rajahmundry. Besides the Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices at the same place, there are eight Inspectors stationed two each at Rajahmundry and Kakinada and one each at Amalapuram, Razole, Peddapuram and Ramachandrapuram. Each of these Inspectors is in charge of a subdivision. The telephones branch of the Posts and Telegraphs Department is under the control of the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Rajahmundry.



CHAPTER XIII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

History of Local Self-Government in the District:

The history of local self-government in the district stretches back to a little over 100 years when it was a part of the erstwhile Madras Presidency. Even if we ignored the local fund created in A.D. 1854, by an executive order for the maintenance of district roads, the first legislative measure was taken in A.D. 1866 when the District Road Cess Act III was passed authorising the levy of a cess of half an anna in the rupee on the rental value of occupied land for the purpose of laying and maintaining roads. For a clearer and more enlarged conception of local administration, we have to come as far as A.D. 1865 when the Madras Towns Improvement Act X establishing municipalities was passed. Soon after, the Madras Local Funds Act IV was passed in A.D. 1871 establishing local fund boards. Under both these Acts, the intention was to establish a common fund for roads, education, public health and sanitation. Under the Madras Local Funds Act IV of 1871, two circle boards were created for the then Godavari district, of which the present East Godavari district then formed a part. In all the circles created in the erstwhile Madras Presidency, roads, educational and medical institutions were transferred to the local fund boards and were made a charge on their funds. The income of the circle board of the district chiefly consisted of land cess, tolls, road cess and the provincial grants. The next major landmark in the district in the field of local administration was the establishment of a district board for the then composite Godavari district under the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884 which repealed the earlier Act of 1871. Three taluk boards were formed in this district at Kakinada (Cocanada), Peddapuram and Rajahmundry. Each of these Taluk Boards had 12 members, four official and eight non-official, all of whom were appointed. The Revenue Officers in charge of the divisions were ex-officio presidents of the boards. The chief sources of income of the taluk boards were (a) one half of the proceeds of the land cess levied by the district board in the taluk board's area, (b) fees such as licence fee for markets, (c) rents on choultries, fisheries and ferries, and (d) contributions from provincial funds and allotment from the district funds.

Prior to 1902, none of the Agency tracts were included in the Madras Local Boards Act and, therefore, roads, educational and other institutions and sanitation within those areas were under the charge

of the revenue authorities who sought the advice of the Public Works and other professional departments. In 1902 the entire Agency area, as it then existed, was brought under the Act and a taluk board at Polavaram was formed covering the independent sub-taluks of Chodavaram and Yellavaram (Ellavaram) in this district and Polavaram in the present West Godavari district.

The next important landmark was the passing of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920, deofficialising, to some extent, the structure and functioning of these local bodies. The Collector and the Revenue Divisional Officers ceased to be the ex-officio presidents of the district and taluk boards respectively. The elected component of the membership was to be not less than three-fourths of the total. It may be said that under this legislation, the local boards became virtually autonomous reducing the possibility of governmental interference only to the event of emergency or proved maladministration. The Taluk Boards were given the option under this Act to levy an additional land cess of three pies in the rupee in addition to the land cess shared equally by them with the district board. They were also empowered to impose three new taxes, namely, the profession tax, the companies tax and the pilgrim tax. There were five taluk boards after the introduction of the Act in the district, one each at Makinada, Rajahmundry, Peddapuram, Pithapuram and Ramachandrapuram. Each of the Taluk Boards covered their respective taluks, while Rajahmundry Taluk Board covered Rajahmundry, Amalapuram and Razole taluk. In the case of Pithapuram Taluk Board, it covered Pithapuram and Tuni taluks. The Madras Local Boards Act of 1920 with suitable modifications was made applicable to the Agency tracts also. Under this Act, an Agency District Board was constituted comprising the taluk of Polavaram (now in West Godavari) and the independent sub-taluks of Chodavaram and Yellavaram. All the members of the Agency District Board were nominated by the Government and the Agent of the Government was the President of this district board. The next legislation was the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act of 1930 which made the office of the Presidents elective and also effected the provincialisation of the services under the local boards. Under this Act, each taluk had a Taluk Board. It provided for (a) the extension of franchise to every income-tax assessee, (b) appointment of a District Panchayat Officer, (c) constitution of a village development fund and (d) holding of general triennial elections to the local boards. It abolished nominations and introduced direct elections to the district board and provided for the removal of president and vice-presidents by a vote of no-confidence. The Taluk Boards were, however, abolished in 1934 and their rights and responsibilities were entrusted to the district board. The village development fund was also similarly abolished. The next important

landmark in the local self-government of the district was the bifurcation in 1936-37 of Kakinada District Board into two Boards, viz., Kakinada and Rajahmundry. Of these, the District Board of Rajahmundry, covered the three Revenue Taluks of Rajahmundry, Razole and Amalapuram. This arrangement was, however, short-lived and they were again amalgamated in 1938.

The district board was superseded from September 1942 to January 1943, and placed under the charge of the Collector, who functioned as its Special Officer. It was reconstituted in January 1943 with 30 appointed members. The district board passed into the hands of the Special Officer once again in 1946 and continued to be under his control till 1949 when regular elections were held and an elected district board came to function. In view of the formation of Andhra State in 1953, subsequent elections to the district boards were deferred and the District Board of East Godavari again passed into the hands of a Special Officer in 1953. Thus, till the formation of the Zilla Parishad in 1959, the Collector functioned as the Special Officer of the board.

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act of 1959 ushered in the three-tier pattern of democratic decentralisation. The East Godavari Zilla Parishad was constituted on the 1st of December 1959, with 62 members including Panchayat Samithi Presidents, members of the Parliament, members of the Legislative Assembly and Council, co-opted members and non-block representatives. It has seven standing committees and two special standing committees, of which the District Collector is the ex-officio Chairman. At the time of its formation, the East Godavari Zilla Parishad took over from the erstwhile District Board about 203 M. 7 F. (328 km.) of roads, 51 secondary and 17 middle schools, besides 62 medical institutions. So far as the Zilla Parishad is concerned, the main sources of its income are (a) the funds allotted by the Central or State Governments, (b) grants from All India bodies or institutions for the development of cottage, village and small scale industries, (c) a prescribed share of land cess or local cess, State taxes or fees, (d) income from endowments or trusts administered by the Parishad, (e) surcharge on stamp duty and (f) donations and contributions from the Panchayat Samithis and the public. The statement at Annexure 71 gives an account of the financial position of the Zilla Parishad from 1960-61 to 1968-69.

Panchayat Samithis:

The inauguration of the Kakinada-Peddapuram Community Project on the 2nd of October 1952 under the U.S. Technical Co-operation agreement heralded the Community Development Programme in this district. Later two National Extension Service

Blocks, one each at Korukonda and Rajanagaram in 1954, followed by four more in 1956 were started. The Kakinada-Peddapuram Community Project was normalised and delimited into eight post-intensive blocks one each at Rayavaram, Kapileswarapuram, Rampachodavaram, Pithapuram, Gollaprolu, Samalkot, Gollapalem and Kirlampudi. Two blocks one each in 1957 and 1958 and three in 1959 were subsequently started in the district. Panchayat Samithis were constituted in the district in December 1959 under the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act of 1959 and there were 19 Panchayat Samithi Blocks by then. The number of Samithis rose to 29 by the 1st of April 1964. A general delimitation of blocks was done in the district in 1964 on the recommendations of the Block Delimitation Committee set up for the whole State and the number of Panchayat Samithi Blocks in the district was reduced to 20. Each Panchayat Samithi consists of (a) all the Sarpanchs of the Gram Panchayats in its area, (b) the members of the State Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council representing a constituency which comprises the block, (c) two women, (d) a representative of the Scheduled Castes, (e) a representative of the Scheduled Tribes, if their population in the block is not less than 5 per cent (otherwise another representative of the Scheduled Castes) and (f) two persons interested in rural development. Each Panchayat Samithi has seven standing committees for the various items of its developmental administration and the Samithi president is the ex-officio Chairman of all these standing committees. In this connection it may be observed as a point of contrast with the Zilla Parishad, that at the level of the Samithi which has a good deal of executive functions, the non-official president has been made the ex-officio chairman of all the standing committees. The sources of income of these Samithis are (i) funds transferred along with the institutions by the Government or Heads of Departments, (ii) funds relating to Community Development Programmes, (iii) aid from the Central and State Governments and All India bodies and institutions, (iv) donations and contributions from Panchayats, town committees and the public, (v) a prescribed share of land revenue and State taxes and (vi) proceeds from taxes, fees and contributions. The statement at Annexure 72 indicates the present position of Panchayat Samithis in the district.

Panchayats:

Even though the Village Panchayat is a unique Indian institution dating back to prehistoric times, nevertheless, local administration at the village level was introduced on a statutory basis for the first time with the enforcement of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884. Under this Act, Union Boards were constituted for a single village or a group of villages with not less than five members wholly

appointed or partly elected. Under the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act of 1930, all the Union Boards were either abolished or converted into Panchayats. In addition to the Union Boards, some informal Panchayats, which were bodies nominated by the district authorities, were also formed but these did not have the legal sanction for the levy of taxes. An important landmark in the evolution of local self-government at the village level was, however, the Madras Village Panchayat Act of 1920 which provided for the formation of the Panchayats in the rural areas with full elective bodies. The Act also empowered the Panchayats to levy house and profession taxes, besides fees on several items. The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act of 1930 repealed the Madras Village Panchayat Act of 1920 and brought village Panchayats within the scope of the local boards. The formation of Panchayats gained an impetus with the enforcement of the Madras Village Panchayat Act of 1950 which provided for the compulsory formation of Panchayats for every village with a population of 500 and more, and for grouping villages with less population for the purpose of forming Panchayats. To make them more self-supporting units of administration, the Panchayats were also empowered to levy a land cess at the rate of three pias in the rupee on the rental value of all occupied lands and additional taxes like vehicle tax, house tax and tax on agricultural lands.

The Panchayat is the basic unit of the three-tier pattern of local administration envisaged under the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act of 1959. The latest legislation in respect of Panchayats is the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act of 1964 which came into effect from the 18th of January 1964, repealing the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Village Panchayats Act of 1950 and the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Gram Panchayats Act of 1956. The Act of 1964 is an integrated Act bringing within its scope Panchayats in the Andhra as well as Telangana regions of the State. According to this Act, any revenue taluk (excluding the area included in a municipality) may be constituted into a Gram Panchayat consisting of not less than five and not more than 17 members, with a term of office fixed at five years. There shall be for each Panchayat an elected Sarpanch (President) and a Upa Sarpanch (Vice-President). The highlight of the integrated Act of 1964 is the creation of the Gram Sabha consisting of all persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls of the Panchayat. The Sabha shall meet twice a year to consider problems like the formulation of the works programme and proposals for fresh taxation or enhancement of the existing ones. The institution of the Gram Sabha, apart from providing a broad democratic base, was intended to be a badly needed corrective to the fairly widespread practice of too many Panchayats

working as 'closed shops'. The chief sources of income of a Gram Panchayat are (a) such share of land cess as is realised in the village under the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act of 1964, (b) three-fifths of the duty levied on transfers of property within its jurisdiction, (c) house tax and profession tax which are compulsory, (d) vehicle tax which is optional. (e) receipts from remunerative enterprises and dangerous and offensive trades and (f) *ex gratia* grants from the Government for running schools and laying roads. Certain obligatory and optional items of expenditure to be defrayed by the Gram Panchayats are defined by this Act. There are now 921 Panchayats covering 1,537 villages in the district.

Municipalities:

The passing of the India Act XXVI of 1850 was the first attempt at the creation of municipalities in the districts. The Act authorised the Government to constitute any town into a municipality in case its inhabitants were desirous of making better provisions for public health and other amenities. The executive authority was vested in commissions consisting of the Magistrate and a certain number of persons appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The Government contributed a sum equal to that raised by the inhabitants for this purpose. The next step in this direction was the Madras Towns Improvement Act of 1865, a reference to which has already been made. This Act was applied to all towns with a population of 5,000 or more. The subsequent legislative landmarks in the sphere of municipal administration were the Madras District Municipalities Acts of 1884 and 1920. It was, however, the Act of 1884 which introduced for the first time the concept of 'municipality'. Under this Act the municipal council was to consist of not less than 12 members with their term of office fixed at three years. The Revenue Divisional Officer concerned was to be an ex-officio councillor, while all the other councillors were either wholly appointed or partly elected at the discretion of the Governor-in-Council. The main sources of revenue of these municipalities were tax on lands and buildings, water tax, tax on vehicles and animals, tolls prescribed in the schedule of the Act and licence fees on offensive or dangerous trades. The Act of 1920 brought about a perceptible change in the pattern of municipal administration and it provided not only for a larger proportion of elected members but also an increase in the powers and resources of municipalities. Under this Act, the strength of a municipal council was fixed on the basis of the population of the municipality, subject to a minimum of 16 and a maximum of 36, and not less than three-fourths of the members of the council were to be elected. It also provided for adequate representation of minority communities in the council by means of nomination. Yet

another important landmark in the history of municipal administration was the passing of the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act X in 1930, which provided for the election of all the municipal councillors, dispensing with nominations. It also removed the disqualification of women to stand for elections and authorised the extension of franchise to every taxpayer. It provided for the reservation of seats for women and for minority communities such as the Muslims, Indian Christians, Scheduled Castes, Europeans and Anglo-Indians. It made the offices of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman elective and brought about the provincialisation of municipal services. In consonance with the adult franchise conferred by the Indian Constitution in 1950, the first elections to municipalities on the basis of adult suffrage were held in 1952. The latest legislation in respect of municipalities was the integrated Act of 1965 called the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, which is applicable to both the Andhra and Telangana regions of the State. The new Act provides greater scope for the elected councillors to play their role effectively and, at the same time, reduces the intervention of the Government to the minimum necessary in the public interest. The Chief Executive Officer of the municipality has been redesignated Secretary under this Act instead of Commissioner as before. A provision has also been made declaring the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council who are voters in the municipality concerned to be ex-officio members and for electing an Alderman to each municipal council. A brief history of the evolution and achievements of each one of the nine municipalities in the district is presented in the following paragraphs.

Kakinada Municipality :

Kakinada is one of the municipalities which was established under the Act of 1865 and the council was constituted on the 1st of November 1866. Up to A.D. 1884, the strength of the council was 12. Under the Madras District Municipalities Act of that year, the strength of the council was increased to 16, of whom one half were elected and the other half appointed by the Government. The privilege of electing its own Chairman was conferred upon the council in A.D. 1885. It was, however, withdrawn in A.D. 1892, but was restored once again in A.D. 1897. The strength of the council was raised in A.D. 1896 to twenty, of whom twelve were elected and the rest nominated. In 1914, the town was divided into eight wards, allowing two elected councillors for each ward, but keeping at the same time the number of nominated seats intact. The town was again divided into 24 wards in 1921 with 32 councillors, of whom 24 were elected and the rest were appointed by the Government. Under the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920, as

amended by Act X of 1930, nomination of members to the municipal council was abolished, official members were withdrawn and the strength of the council was raised to 32 elected members, of whom eight were from the backward classes and minority communities, two each from Muslims, women and Adi Andhras and one each from the Indian Christians and Europeans. There was a paid Secretary to the council from A.D. 1897, but the post was replaced in 1916 with that of a Manager. A Commissioner was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer of the municipality in 1933. There was no change in the strength of the council till 1952-53 when it was increased to 36, of which eight were reserved (six for women and two for backward classes). In 1965, re-division of wards took place, but the strength of the council remained the same. Five of these seats were reserved for women and three for the Scheduled Castes.

Among the notable achievements of the municipality, the introduction of the protected water-supply scheme in the municipality in 1903 deserves mention. The municipality undertook several town planning schemes to develop the town. It now maintains about 27 km. of roads, 50 regular and special elementary schools, 9 secondary schools and one allopathic and 4 Ayurvedic dispensaries. Its present area is 11.78 square miles (30.51 square kilometres).

Rajahmundry Municipality :

Rajahmundry municipality was constituted in A.D. 1866 under the Madras Towns Improvement Act X of 1865. The council originally consisted of ten nominated members. The right of electing some members and the Chairman was first conceded by the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884. The strength of the council was increased to 18 members, of whom 12 were elected and the rest were appointed by the Government. Under the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920, which came into force in 1921, the number of councillors was raised to 28, of whom 21 were elected and the rest were nominated. Four years later, the number of members was raised to 32, of whom 24 were elected and eight were nominated. The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act X of 1930, abolished nomination of members to the council and all the members were elected in 1931. Eight seats were reserved for minority communities, backward classes and women. The council was given the privilege of electing its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman for the first time in A.D. 1884 and 1921 respectively. A paid Secretary was first appointed to the council during A.D. 1897-98 and the post was replaced in 1933 with that of a Commissioner. The municipality came to have a class I Health Officer and an Engineer in 1921 and 1932 respectively. Subsequent history of the municipality is marked

by its dissolution for a brief period between 23rd September, 1941 and 31st October, 1941 owing to bitter factional feuds within the council. Though reconstituted on the 1st of November 1941, it was again superseded in May 1944. It was reconstituted in August 1944, with 24 nominated members. The nominated council continued till September 1947, when an elected council of 33 councillors, of which two seats each for Muslims and women, three for Adi Andhras, one each for Anglo-Indians and the Scheduled Castes were reserved, came into existence. Under the Andhra Pradesh District Municipalities Act of 1965, the strength of the council was increased to 36 with eight reserved seats. Three of the reserved seats are for the Scheduled Castes, while the other five are for women. Besides, there are two ex-officio members and three Aldermen in the council.

Notable among its achievements is the implementation of the water-supply scheme in 1934. The municipality maintains 123 km. of roads, 54 elementary and higher elementary schools, 6 secondary schools and one allopathic, one unani, two homeopathic and nine Ayurvedic dispensaries. The area of the municipality is 4.09 square miles (10.59 square kilometres).

Peddapuram Municipality :

Peddapuram was constituted into a municipality on the 1st of January 1915, and started functioning from the 1st of April of that year. The council originally consisted of twelve members, all of whom were appointed by the Government. The Revenue Divisional Officer was first appointed as its Chairman and continued till April 1918, when he was replaced by a non-official. Under the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920, the council had 16 members, of whom 12 were elected and the rest were appointed by the Government. In 1930, under the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act of 1930, all nominations were abolished, but a few seats in the council were reserved for backward classes and minorities. Under this Act, the strength of the council stood at 16 members, with four reserved seats, one each for Muslims, Adi Andhras, women and Indian Christians. Subsequent history of the council is marked by its supersession in July 1936 for two years owing to the factions in the council. The municipality was placed in the hands of a Special Officer to carry on the administration. The council was reconstituted in February 1945, with a nominated council of 20, of which one seat each for Muslims, Indian Christians and Adi Andhras and two seats for women were reserved. This nominated council continued up to 31st March, 1947, when the municipality once again passed into the hands of the Special Officer. The council was again reconstituted in October 1947, with 20 councillors. The strength has remained the same till today. Of

these seats, two were for women and one was for the Scheduled Castes. It now maintains 19 elementary schools, 53.56 km. of roads and two parks. The area of the municipality is 38.90 sq. km.

Amalapuram Municipality:

Amalapuram was constituted into a municipality in 1948 covering the entire village of Amalapuram. The strength of the council was initially 16 which was increased to 20 in 1965 with four reserved seats, two each for women and the Scheduled Castes. In 1955, the area covered by Kamanagaruvu, Chintagunti Cheruvu, Karakkayapeta, Appannapeta and parts of Nakka Malapalli and Bakkavaripalem was excluded from the municipality. Its area now is 2.78 square miles (7.20 square kilometres) and it maintains one homeopathic dispensary, one secondary and 23 elementary schools and about 24 km., of roads.

Pithapuram Municipality:

Pithapuram was constituted into a municipality in October 1957 covering the villages of Pithapuram, Sitampuram and Edukala-vulu. The sanctioned strength of the municipality was then 20 and has remained the same till today. The council has in it three reserved seats for the Scheduled Castes and two for women. It remains 30.218 km., of roads, one secondary and 18 elementary schools, one travellers' bungalow and two parks. The present area of the municipality is five square miles (12.95 square kilometres).

Mandapeta Municipality:

Mandapeta was constituted into a municipality on the 1st of October 1958, with 20 members. In 1959 the strength of the council was reduced to 16, but was again increased to 20 in 1965. Women and the Scheduled Castes are represented in the council by two members each. It maintains 14 elementary schools, one travellers' bungalow, one park and 30.28 km., of roads. The present area of the municipality is 21.65 square kilometres.

Tuni Municipality:

Tuni was constituted into a municipality on the 1st of April 1959 with its jurisdiction extending over Tuni, Tunipetalu and Veeravaram. The strength of the council was 20 and has remained the same till today. In the council, there are four reserved seats, two each for women and the Scheduled Castes. The municipality now maintains an Ayurvedic dispensary, 13 elementary schools, a park and about 17 km. of roads. The present area of the municipality is 7.00 square kilometres.

Ramachandrapuram Municipality:

Ramachandrapuram town was constituted into a municipality on the 1st of October 1959. In addition to the revenue village of Ramachandrapuram, its hamlets of Kothuru and Mutchumilli were included in the municipality. The strength of the council was initially 16 which was increased to 20 under the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act of 1965. The council is having three reserved seats, two for the Scheduled Castes and one for women. It maintains 39 km., of roads in addition to a travellers' bungalow. The present area of the municipality is 5.4 square miles (10.36 square kilometres).

Samalkot Municipality:

Samalkot was constituted into a municipality in 1958 with Samalkot, Hassanapuram and Srirampuram. Even before it could do anything to the inhabitants, the council was superseded in 1960 and was reconstituted only in 1967 with a strength of 24, of which five were reserved seats, three for the Scheduled Castes and two for women. The strength of the council continues as such to this day. During 1963-64, Hassanapuram and Srirampuram areas were excluded from the municipality. It now maintains about 30 km., of roads, a rest-house and a nursery, a secondary and 14 elementary schools. The area of the municipality is 9.065 square kilometres.

Town Planning:

Although the Madras Town Planning Act of 1920 was the earlier enactment on the subject in the erstwhile Madras Presidency, provision for land development and town extension was made earlier in the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras District Municipalities Act (both in 1884). But neither the District Board nor the municipalities could implement any massive town planning scheme, mostly due to paucity of funds. Several town extension schemes were implemented in Kakinada Municipality, viz., Suryaraopet in A.D. 1870, Ramakrishnaraopet, Perrajupet and Raja Ramaraopet between A.D. 1896 and 1899. Elwinpet, also called Gandhinagar, was completed in 1916. Suryanarayanamurthipuram and Dannaiahpet were completed in 1926 and 1929 respectively. Subsequently, during the 1940s Neelam's Garden Town Planning Scheme, Yendrapeta Improvement Scheme, Kuntidevipeta Extension Scheme were undertaken by the municipality. Similarly, Rajahmundry Municipality also executed some improvement schemes in the late 1940s. Apart from these two municipalities, no other municipality had implemented any town planning schemes. Now, Kakinada and Rajahmundry Municipalities are having three and five detailed town planning schemes respectively on hand, while Amalapuram, Pithapuram, Mandapeta and Tuni have their town planning schemes at drafting stage.

In the rural areas, some schemes have been introduced to check indiscriminate and unplanned growth. Among these schemes, the Village Housing Project Scheme, sponsored and aided by the Government of India, envisages the improvement of housing in villages by remodelling or reconstructing the existing houses according to well formulated layouts or master plans, sector-by-sector. It was introduced in Rajanagaram, Kothapeta, Kapileswarapuram and Tallarevu blocks in the district. The villages chosen for this purpose in these blocks are listed in Annexure 73.



CHAPTER XIV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical Background:

The historical background of this district in the matter of education and culture is quite rich. Rajahmundry, Draksharama, Pithapuram, Thatipaka (Tatipaka), Kotipuri or Kotipalle and Korukonda were the centres of learning in the past. In later times also, the tradition of learning was fostered by a succession of enlightened dynasties like those of the Mauryas, Satavahanas, Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi, Imperial Cholas, Kakatiyas, Gajapatis of Orissa, Reddis of Kondavidu and Rajamahendravaram (Rajahmundry), Vishnukundins, Velanati Cholas and Musunuri chiefs, all of whom were greatly partial to learning and culture. A few copperplate charters and other historical evidence left behind by these rulers testify to the fact that whole villages were granted as gifts to learned institutions and individuals in the shape of Manyams, Shrotriyams and Agraharams. However, with the gradual disappearance of these kingdoms, the patronage enjoyed by the scholars tended to disappear progressively until at last they vanished completely over large areas and became confined to some obscure pockets. However, in those days when learning and the arts enjoyed enlightened royal patronage, this district could boast of many great names. To mention only some of them, Madhava Varma and Pampanarayana were Vedic scholars, and PrasaraBhatta and Vedanta Desika were Vaishnavite teachers. Later, the Muslim dynasties like those of the Qutb Shahis, Mughals and Asaf Jahis, which succeeded, were also patrons of learning though not of the indigenous kind. The zamindars of Pithapuram and Peddapuram had also extended their support to the development of education and culture in the district. From the decay and the final disappearance of the native kingdoms up to the advent of the British, there appears to have been a long interregnum in so far as education and culture are concerned. This is not to suggest that education and culture completely disappeared but only to say they were not supported by a policy of public patronage. It was largely left to individual scholars and institutions.

In A.D. 1813, the Court of Directors of the East India Company earmarked a sum of one lakh of rupees out of their Indian revenues "for the encouragement of the learned natives of India" and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of sciences among the inhabitants. This money, however, remained unspent for want of initiative. For some time a controversy developed whether the indigenous

pattern of education should be promoted and strengthened or whether it was more profitable to introduce an English system of education. The argument was eventually won by Macaulay whose famous minute of 1835, supported by Bentinck's resolution of the same year, set the pattern for Indian Education which has been seriously challenged only in the last few years and, therefore, the British pattern of education as envisaged earlier struck deep roots in the Indian soil. Even though the famous Wood's Despatch of 1854 revived the argument for the strengthening of the oriental schools, nothing much was done in actual practice. However, it is of particular interest to mention that, a little earlier, an experiment of establishing elementary vernacular schools by means of a voluntary cess raised by the inhabitants was tried at the instance of G. N. Taylor, the then Sub-Collector of the Subdivision, in the taluks of Mogalthuru, Tanuku and Undi (all now in West Godavari district). The experiment was later extended to the other parts of the present East Godavari district as well. It proved a success and, by about A.D. 1855-56, there were 86 schools in the erstwhile Godavari district. Subsequently, the voluntary character of the cess, however, disappeared and most of the schools established with the help of such cess were closed. However, Godavari was one of the first districts to take advantage of the British pattern of education as early as A. D. 1854, when one of the five Provincial Schools, which were sanctioned by the Government of India for Madras Presidency, was established at Rajahmundry. This institution was intended to provide education up to the First Arts Examination of the Madras University. Later, it was down graded into a Zilla School, providing education up to matriculation class. It was, however, upgraded into a college in A.D. 1873 and its high school department was subsequently constituted into an independent institution. The upgraded college is now known as the Government Arts College and the school as the Government Multipurpose School. The Christian missionaries as well as non-Christian private agencies were, however, the earliest to establish schools on the above pattern in this district. The revenue officers of the district also exerted their efforts in founding such schools. In fact, the local elite of Kakinada (Cocanada) with the help of T. Prendergast, the then Collector, and Tulasinga Chettiar, Sheristadar, founded the Hindu Middle School at Kakinada in A.D. 1852. The institution, which depended entirely on private subscriptions, collapsed for a while in 1862. It, however, received fresh impetus in the following year from Arthur Purvis, the then Collector of the district. It is now known as the Pithapuram Raja's Government Collegiate Higher Secondary School. The efforts of a committee of officials and non-officials, which was formed at Kothapeta (Kottapeta) for the establishment of a school, materialised in A.D. 1870. The local elite of Amalapuram also established a similar school at this

place in A.D. 1873. The zamindar of Pithapuram also founded a middle school in his Samsthanam by about A.D. 1869. He also liberally donated funds for the maintenance of the college and its high school at Kakinada. Among the Christian missionaries, the Canadian Baptist Mission, the Church Missionary Society and the United Lutheran Church Mission (formerly American Evangelical Lutheran Mission) established schools at various places in the district. Mrs. John Maclaurin of the Canadian Baptist Mission founded a primary school for girls in A.D. 1874 at Kakinada. In A.D. 1875, the Church Missionary Society established a middle school at Amalapuram. Similarly, in A.D. 1891, the United Lutheran Church Mission started a school at Peddapuram. Some Anglo-vernacular schools started in the second half of the 19th century A.D., at places like Dowlaiswaram, Ramachandrapuram, Vella, Tallarevu, Vakathippa, Samalkot, Tuni, Peruru, Indupalle, Jagannadhapuram, Mandapeta, Ryali, Ambajipeta, Bhadrachalam and Dummagudem also helped the spread of western education in the district. The subsequent growth of education in the district, in somewhat greater detail, is traced a little later in this chapter.

Literacy and Educational Standards:

From the decennial table given at Annexure 74, it can be seen that the progress of literacy in the district during the sixty years from 1901 to 1961 has been impressive. From a total percentage of 4.14 in 1901, it rose in 1961 to 26.00, which compared well with all the districts except Hyderabad (mainly because of it being capital city), Krishna, West Godavari and Guntur. The district occupies the fifth place in the State and its percentage of total literacy is more than the national average of 24 per cent and the State average of 21.2 per cent (as in 1961). The growth of literacy among women is also impressive as is evident from the fact that it rose from 0.70 per cent in 1901 to 18.59 per cent in 1961. In fact, the district also ranks fifth in literacy among women in the State. It is of particular interest to mention that the literacy figures of both men and women have increased tremendously in the years after Independence. From the table at Annexure 75, the pattern of literacy in various taluks of the district can be studied. It shows that the taluks of Rajahmundry, Amalapuram and Kakinada, which are comparatively prosperous areas, have been in the vanguard of literacy so far as this district is concerned, while the other taluks have not shown such impressive development. The taluks of Razole* and Ramachandrapuram, which come under the less impressive category, appear to have striven hard to improve their literacy figures. Throughout this period, all the agency taluks as well as the upland taluks, namely, Peddapuram and Tuni constituted the backward zone in so far as literacy is concerned. The table at

*This taluk in fact surpassed the other taluks in the percentage of literacy in 1961.

Annexure 76 gives a comprehensive idea of the educational attainments of the literate population of the district according to the various age-groups. About 1.77 per cent of the total population have attained educational levels ranging from matriculation and beyond, while 9.28 per cent have undergone a course of elementary education. The age-groups between 15 and 29, which constitute the higher secondary and collegiate going population, are credited with the highest attainment of educational levels. Of the 28,574 literates who had attained educational levels ranging from matriculation and beyond and coming from the urban sector, 22,208 had passed matriculation, 3,631 were University degree holders, 1,715 held technical degrees or equivalent diplomas, 683 possessed technical diplomas not equal to degrees and 337 possessed non-technical diplomas not equal to degrees. Of those who held technical degrees or diplomas, 1,152 had qualified in teaching, 245 in medicine, 181 in engineering, 72 in Agriculture, 56 in veterinary and dairying, 4 in technology and 5 in others.

Education among Women:

Not much is known about the education of women during the early times and for some time even after the advent of the British. The efforts of the Canadian Baptist Mission succeeded in the establishment of a girls' school at Kakinada in A.D. 1869. In the same year, the United Lutheran Church Mission had started one higher elementary school for girls at Samalkot. In the years that followed, this mission founded one middle, and one industrial school and home for widows and orphan girls at Rajahmundry. It is also of interest to mention that the mission also set apart an amount of Rs. 65,000 for the implementation of its various schemes relating to women's education. As already observed, Mrs. John MacLaurin founded a school for girls at Kakinada in A.D. 1874.

Inspired by the results achieved by the missionaries, the local elite and some Europeans belonging to the Civil Service took interest in the promotion of women's education in the district. In fact, with the help of public subscriptions a school for 'caste' girls was established by the then Deputy Collector at Kakinada in A.D. 1870. About this time, the zamindars of Vijayanagaram and Pithapuram founded schools for girls at Rajahmundry and Kakinada respectively and endowed them well. Thus, by A.D. 1870, there were in all seven schools in the district, of which, the schools at Rajahmundry and Kakinada were very popular. Further, in order to educate more number of girls, provision was made for free education and boarding in the Maharaja's School at Rajahmundry. Consequently, the strength of the school stood at 174 by the end of A.D. 1872 when there were, 88 girls in the Pithapuram Raja's School for Girls at Kakinada.

There was also a convent school at Kakinada intended for Anglo-Indian and Indian girls and little boys. Independent efforts were also made in this field. The late Kandukuri Veeresalingam Pantulu who belonged to this district founded a Balikala Pathasala at Dowlaiswaram in A.D. 1874. He had also advocated for more facilities for girls' education through his journal Viveka Vardhani. Thus, by, A. D. 1876-77, there were nine girls' schools in the areas now constituting the district with 290 pupils under instruction. In the years that followed, persons like Chilakamarti Lakshmi Narasimham, Raghupathi Venkataratnam Nayudu and Rayasam Venkata Sivudu had endeavoured to impress on the masses the need of educating their women. Women like Kotikalapudi Seetamma and Balanthrapu Seshamma established schools for girls at Kakinada. It is also of interest to mention that 'Zenana Education' was imparted during the early years of the 1880s to certain ladies of respectable families in Rajahmundry through the exertions of A. Lakshminarasimham, the then District Munsiff.

Local bodies also took interest in this field from the 1880s. Local Fund Primary Schools were opened at Amalapuram, Dowlaiswaram, Injaram, Tallarevu, Ramachandrapuram, Peddapuram and Tuni. It is also recorded in the reports of Public Instruction pertaining to this period as well as to the subsequent years that in Madras Presidency the number of primary schools for girls under local boards was more in the districts of Krishna and Godavari than anywhere else. In A.D. 1887-88, the Rajahmundry Municipality also opened one girls' school at Innispet with 62 pupils.

Further more, some of the primary schools started in the previous years developed into incomplete secondary institutions during the 1880s. Thus, by A.D. 1882-83, there were three incomplete secondary schools, namely, the St. Thomas Middle School for Girls at Kakinada and the Church of England Girls' School and the Maharaja Girls' School, both at Rajahmundry. In the following year, the convent school at Kakinada became a secondary school with 42 girls. However, the Maharaja's school at Rajahmundry was the biggest with 358 pupils out of the 490 in secondary classes in the district during A.D. 1883-84. It was, however, downgraded in A.D. 1885-86 as a lower class school and remained so until A.D. 1890 when the Government took it over and upgraded it into a secondary school. A little earlier, another secondary school known as the Thimpany Memorial Boarding and Day School for Girls with 14 pupils was reported to be functioning at Kakinada. By A.D. 1888-89, the Mrs. John MacLaurin School at the same place became an incomplete secondary school, while the St. Thomas Middle School for Girls was closed. Thus, by A.D. 1890, there were four secondary schools in the areas of the present district with 175 pupils.

Besides these schools, the Government Secondary Schools at Rajahmundry, Innespeta, Jagannathapuram, Suryaraopet and Peddapuram and the school established at Rajahmundry in A.D. 1895 by the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission were providing during the 1890s educational facilities for girls up to the secondary stage. However, at the turn of this century, the percentage of literacy among females in the district stood at 0.70. From then, the district witnessed a steady progress in the expansion of women's education until 1946-47, when there were three secondary schools, 305 elementary schools, two teacher-training schools and one Sanskrit College exclusively for girls. There was, however, a perceptible change in the tempo of girl's education in the district from 1947 onwards and the upward trend has been particularly noticeable from 1950-51. As already observed, the district, according to 1961 Census, ranks fifth in literacy among women in the entire State. By 1969-70, there were sixteen high schools, one middle school and two higher secondary schools for girls with 9,210 school-going girls, not including those attending the mixed schools in the district. Of the secondary schools for girls, the Government Girls' Multipurpose School at Rajahmundry is the oldest. There are also other institutions, professional and collegiate, functioning in the district for the exclusive benefit of women. They are the C. B. M. Secondary and Training School for Women, the Government Polytechnic for Women and the Annavaram Satyavathidevi Government College for Women, all at Kakinada, the Andhra Yuvathi Samskrita Kalasala, the Sri Kandukuri Rajyalakshmi College for Women and the Sarangadhara Industrial School for Women, all at Rajahmundry, the Whitteker Secondary and Training School for Women at Samalkot and the Kamala Nehru Memorial Cottage Industrial School for Women at Razole. The steps taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the promotion of education among women include free education for girls up to the 12th Class (while for boys it is free up to the 10th Class), the appointment of a gazetted lady inspecting officer in the district exclusively for the inspection and guidance of girls' schools and the creation of a council at the State level for the education of girls and women with a non-official lady as chairman. The progressive policy of the Government is to set up such councils even at district levels so that the education of women which the State considers very important may spread with the greatest speed possible. With regard to the education of Backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the subject has been dealt with in Chapter XVI entitled 'Other Social Services'.

General Education:

Primary Education:

In the absence of relevant statistics till 1904, it is difficult to trace the development of primary education in this district. Neverthe-

less, it may be said that the efforts of the Christian Missionaries and the local elite in the first half of the 19th century A.D., succeeded in the establishment of schools imparting primary education in the district. In the decades that followed, the Government and local bodies, not only extended aid to private institutions but also opened schools under their own management. In 1911-12, the year from which separate statistics are available, there were 1,046 primary schools in the district with 48,935 pupils receiving instruction in them. The table at Annexure 77 reveals the progress of primary education in the district during the years from 1916-17 to 1969-70. The number of schools which stood at 1,310 in 1916-17 increased to 2,576 by 1969-70, while the number of pupils receiving instruction rose from 64,864 to 3,19,412. The progress is more marked in respect of girl students whose number increased by more than twenty-one times by the end of the academic year 1969-70. From 1923-24 to 1980-81, there was a considerable expansion in the number of primary schools which increased to 2,377 as against 1,571 in 1923-24. The only accountable reason for this could be that under dyarchy, which was a major landmark in the political transformation of India, education became a transferred subject and, therefore, the concern of Indian Ministers who naturally interested themselves greatly in the spread of education among the masses. Also, during the following two decades (ending successively with 1936-37 and 1946-47), the number of pupils receiving primary education kept increasing even though the number of schools decreased. The progress was more marked after the advent of Independence in 1947 and particularly so under the Five Year Plans implemented during the period from 1951 to 1966. Further, with the formation of the Panchayat Samithis in 1959, the management of elementary education became one of their statutory functions and, therefore, a large number of primary schools in the district came under the control of the Panchayat Samithis. This can be seen from the fact that, out of a total of 2,576 schools in 1969-70 as many as 2,106 were under the control of the Panchayat Samithis. A common curriculum for both the regions of Andhra and Telangana, known as the integrated syllabus, was covered in 1959-60 and extended to all the seven classes of the elementary sector by 1965-66.

Even though the demand for compulsory primary education was being pressed in the country right from the time of Gopala Krishna Gokhale, who unsuccessfully moved his Elementary Education Bill in the Imperial Legislative Assembly in 1911, the case for free and compulsory elementary education did not bear fruit until the framing of the Indian Constitution which laid down free and compulsory education for all children in the age-group of 6 to 14 as a directive principle of the State. A modified scheme of elementary education was

accordingly introduced in 1953 by the then Government of the composite State of Madras, but it was given up in 1954 as it faced severe public criticism. An educational survey was subsequently conducted in 1957 to consider the implications as well as the magnitude of the introduction of compulsory primary education and, on the basis of this survey, the Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Act of 1961 was passed. This Act, implemented by the local bodies within their respective jurisdictions, was intended to cover the enrolment of all children in the age-group of 6 to 11 within a period of five years. By the end of the Third Five Year Plan, about 87.4 per cent of boys and 82.3 per cent of girls were enrolled.

With the accelerating pace of enrolment, other equally serious problems have been thrown up, principally in regard to attendance at school and the need for more trained teachers. Even though the enrolment figures are improving every year, the position with regard to average attendance, however, continues to be unsatisfactory as nearly 30 to 35 per cent of the children enrolled do not attend the school and the wastage figures, by the time the children reach fifth class, are of the order of 68.5 per cent during 1968-69. The punitive clauses of the Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Act have not been enforced because the Government believes that the parents and public should be educated through persuasion and propaganda to send their children regularly to school instead of resorting to punitive measures like the imposition of fines which, in any case, they may not be able to pay. The failure of children to attend schools even after being enrolled has to be attributed in a very large measure to the economic backwardness of the rural masses and the money value a child represents to its parents by way of the physical assistance it can offer either in the fields or at home. The physical amenities of schools as well as teaching aids required by an increasingly challenging curriculum have also to be improved in order to make schools more attractive and worthwhile for the pupil. One of the important measures, apart from the free supply of slates, books and pencils to poor children, is the provision for midday meals to children with the assistance of the American Organisation CARE. This programme is at present being implemented in the district by the Zilla Parishad. In 1969-70, as many as 66,737 school children were covered under the scheme. Cornflour Uppuma and reconstituted milk are served to the children as midday meal. The schools which raise kitchen gardens supplement the meal with vegetables grown by them on their own initiative or under the Expanded Nutrition Programme.

An important aspect of primary education in the last 25 years has been the experiment in what is well-known as Basic Education. The propounder of this system of education was Mahatma Gandhi

who declared in 1937 that the system of elementary education in India was far too much book-oriented and examination-dominated and that it should be replaced by a child-centred system of education in which both 'teaching' and 'learning' should be organised through doing'. He said that a craft which is suitable to the school and the physical environment of the child should be the medium of instruction and the selected craft should be correlated with the curriculum. A conference of educationists who met in Wardha in 1938 in the presence of Mahatma Gandhi spelt out the details of Basic Education and by 1944, the Government of India had accepted Basic Education as a national pattern and incorporated it into the scheme of Post-War Educational Development of 1944, also called the Sargent Plan. In the erstwhile Madras Presidency, however, the basic experiment was started in 1946, soon after the return of the Congress Governments to power in the various States. The method adopted for the spread of basic schools was to establish a basic training school for teachers and create around it a 'basic belt area', commanding at least thirty well-developed primary schools within a radius of five miles (eight kilometres) so that, with the teacher-trainees coming out of the training school, these non-basic primary schools could be progressively converted into basic institutions. The basic pattern was introduced in this district in 1950-51, when the Government Training School at Rajahmundry was converted into basic type. In the same year, there were three basic schools with 596 pupils. During the period from 1950 to 1964, the establishment of junior and senior basic schools in the district was quite impressive as there were 237 junior and six senior basic schools and three teacher-training schools in the district by the end of the year 1963-64. The number of teacher-trainees under instruction at this time in the training schools was 519 trainees, while that of pupils in both the junior and senior basic schools was 40,749. For further particulars, the table at Annexure 78 may be consulted. The basic pattern, however, soon underwent a great deal of organisational and curricular change. The basic curriculum came to be more craft-oriented than craft-centered. In 1958-59, it was, however, decided to do away with the formal distinction between the basic and non-basic schools by evolving a curriculum into which the basic features were fully incorporated. By 1965, the integrated curriculum was fully established in all the seven classes of the elementary sector and, therefore, junior and senior basic schools ceased to exist as separate categories yielding place to primary and upper primary schools respectively.

Secondary Education:

The state of secondary education in this district during the nineteenth century A. D., was approximately the same as it was in the

rest of the erstwhile Madras Presidency. In fact, it can be stated without the risk of serious contradiction that until A.D. 1852, there was no attempt at introducing secondary education, except for the historic enquiry instituted by Sir Thomas Munro in A.D. 1822, as a result of which Collectorate and Tahsildaree schools were established all over the Presidency. In A.D. 1826, two Tahsildaree schools were opened one each at Kakinada and Rajahmundry. These schools, according to the Collector of the district, proved advantageous to the children of the poor. Subsequently, the scheme was scraped and these schools were consequently abolished in A.D. 1836. There appears to have been a virtual blackout with regard to secondary education until 1852 when the efforts of T. Prendergast, the then Collector of the district, and his Sheristadar coupled with the liberal contributions of the local elite, resulted in the establishment of the Hindu Middle School at Kakinada. Dependent entirely on the public subscriptions, this school was closed for some time in A.D. 1862 but revived in the following year mainly due to the exertions of Arthur Pervis, the then Collector of the district, and upgraded into a high school in A.D. 1866. The Provincial School which was established in A.D. 1854 at Rajahmundry was soon reduced to the grade of a Zilla School providing education up to matriculation class. It was, however, again upgraded into a Provincial School in A.D. 1868, imparting instruction up to the F. A. Class (First Arts later known as Intermediate) of the Madras University. In the following year, the zamindar of Pithapuram founded a middle school in his Samsthanam at Pithapuram. The native community of Rajahmundry had also succeeded in founding two middle schools in the town during the same year. Government also established a Taluk School at Amalapuram in April 1870 and a girls' secondary school at Bhadrachalam (now in Khammam district) in A.D. 1874. Thus, by A.D. 1876-77, there were six secondary schools in the district about 660 pupils receiving instruction.

During the 1880s, local bodies started taking active interest in the spread of secondary education. By A.D. 1883-84, Local Board Schools were functioning at places such as Mandapeta, Tuni, Vedurupaka, Komaragiri, Gollala, Mamidada, Kesanakurru, Atreya-puram, Ravulapalem, Razupalem, Bhimakrosupalem, Pallipalem, Duggudurru, Pamarru, Jagannadhapuram, Hasanbada, Melluru, Manchavaram, Pillanka, Thummapur, Nadampudi and Tottaramudi. A little earlier, the Kakinada Municipality had upgraded one of its primary schools into a middle school, while the Government High School at Rajahmundry was taken over by the Rajahmundry Municipality by about A.D. 1885-86. The Government Taluk School at Amalapuram also came under the management of the Local Board in A.D. 1885.

Christian missionaries as well as other agencies also evinced interest in the spread of secondary education during this decade. By A.D. 1881-82, the Church Missionary Society had under its management one high school at Amalapuram with 49 pupils. The Canadian Baptist Mission founded two middle schools, one for boys at Samalkot and the other for girls at Jagannadhapuram. The details of the activities of Christian and non-Christian agencies in respect of secondary schools for girls have already been recounted.

The American Lutheran Church Mission founded a secondary school at Rajahmundry in A.D. 1884. This was, however, closed in A.D. 1887-88. Non-mission aided schools were also reported to be functioning at Dowlaiswaram, Kothapeta, Vella and Ramachandrapuram in A.D. 1881-82. Subsequently also, the inhabitants of the district endeavoured and succeeded in establishing secondary schools at places like Peddapuram, Tallarevu, Vakatippa, Peruru, Tuni, Amalapuram, Indupalle and Mandapeta. By the close of the 1880s, there was only one Government middle school at Bhadrachalam (now in Khammam district). During the 1890s also, secondary schools were opened at Ambajipeta and Ryali by the local elite. A Board Middle School was established at Koringa in 1891-92, while the schools at Ramachandrapuram, Peddapuram and Tuni were brought under the management of Local Boards. During this year, the United Lutheran Church Mission again founded a middle school at Peddapuram. Despite all this effort, the condition of secondary education till the close of the 19th century A.D., was in essence unsatisfactory owing to (1) the unhealthy rivalry among the schools in the same locality, (2) introduction of enhanced rates of school fee, (3) absence of trained teachers and (4) general indifference of the common people towards education.

For tracing more precisely the state of secondary education in the subsequent years, we have to wait until the turn of this century. However, between the turn of this century and the advent of Independence in 1947, the spread of secondary education was helped by a number of measures taken at the State level such as the introduction of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination in 1911 substituting the old Matriculation Examination, the creation of the District Secondary Education Boards in 1923 (later abolished in 1937), the establishment of the Board of Secondary Education and the liberal grants-in-aid from the Government to schools established by voluntary agencies. The quantitative growth of secondary education in the district from 1916-17 to 1969-70 may be seen from the table at Annexure 79. From a modest number of 21 schools and 8,196 pupils in 1916-17, it rose to 166 schools with 70,357 pupils by the end of the academic year 1969-70. It can be easily observed how

spectacular the development of secondary education has been, particularly after the advent of Independence. It was particularly so under the first three Five Year Plans from 1951 to 1966. Further, consequent on the democratic decentralisation of local administration in 1959, the expansion of secondary education under the Zilla Parishad has been highly impressive, as is evident from the number of schools under it. Of the 166 secondary schools in the district, 115 were under the Zilla Parishad's management.

As a sequel to the recommendation made by the Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar Commission on Secondary Education set up by the Government of India in 1952, a number of higher secondary and multipurpose schools leading up to the 12th class and providing a number of diversified courses were started in the district. The first of such schools were the Zilla Parishad High School at Samalkot and the Government Secondary and Training School for Women at Rajahmundry which were upgraded into multipurpose schools in 1956-57. By 1967-68, there were twenty higher secondary and multipurpose schools in the district. The pattern of these schools has been again affected by the full introduction of the ten-year non-elective high school course in 1968-69, followed by the two-year Intermediate course in 1969-70. The old one-year Pre-University course will be discontinued completely from 1970-71. The Intermediate course will be administered by an *ad hoc* Board of Intermediate Studies, the three Vice-Chancellors of the universities in the State acting as Chairman each for a couple of years in rotation. There are 238 multipurpose and higher secondary schools in the State which will revert to high school status with the introduction of the two-year Intermediate course. The institutions which will be upgraded will have the two-year Intermediate course and be known as Junior Colleges. The Zilla Parishad Higher Secondary Schools at Kothapeta, Mandapeta, Ramachandrapuram and Seethanagaram (Sitannagaram), the R.R.B.H.R. Government Higher Secondary School at Pithapuram, the M.G. Higher Secondary School at Atreyapuram and the M.S.N.C. Multipurpose School at Jagannadhapuram in Kakinada town have been converted into junior colleges with effect from the academic year 1969-70. Further, Intermediate sections have also been opened in some of the arts and science colleges in the district.

There has also been in recent years a significant attempt in the Department of Public Instruction at the qualitative improvement of secondary education to offset, at least to some extent, the deleterious effect of the physical expansion of secondary education on the standards of teaching and learning in schools. A programme of 'minimum academic improvement' aimed at the maximum utilisation of physical and human resources including the improvement of

teachers', pupils' and community's attitudes was introduced in the high schools of the State in 1966. Another reform was the more intensive scheme of adoption of schools as a complement to the more universal "Minimum Programme", though it is now reported that the educational authorities of the district are not actively implementing this. However, the idea behind the Adoption Scheme is that the District Educational Officer and his Gazetted Inspectors at the district level voluntarily adopt one secondary school each to provide academic guidance to the schools concerned in matters of improving the quality of instruction. The minimum programme of academic improvement represents the essence of the Intensive School Improvement Programme launched earlier by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, and also emphasises the principle of academic planning at the institutional level. The Department of Extension Services, which was started in the year 1956-57 and attached to the Government Training College at Rajahmundry, not only provides in-service training for the teachers of secondary schools in the districts of West Godavari, East Godavari and Krishna, but also implements various educational projects, namely, the School Complex and the Intensive School Improvement programmes, besides the conduct of science workshops, organisation of science clubs and fairs and preparation of instructional materials. Further, the Evaluation Officers of the State Council of Educational Research and Training, conducted an orientation course in subjects like English, Telugu, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Social Studies and Mathematics at Kakinada in February 1970. Thirty-five teachers attended this course. To effect improvement in the public examination results, a Poor Results Committee was constituted in the district for reviewing the results and evolving ways and means for improving them.

As recommended by the Regional Institute of English, Bangalore, the State Government approved the implementation of a pilot scheme for starting English Language Teaching Campaign Centres at various places to retrain secondary grade teachers working in primary schools in the State. At present, there are twelve such centres in the State, of which none is located in this district. However, English is being taught in most schools according to the structural approach in which teacher-trainees receive instruction in training schools in the district. The teacher-educators, however, receive their training at the Regional Institute of English at Bangalore, a training institution jointly sponsored and supported by the four southern States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu.

In regard to supervision, which can very significantly influence the quality of classroom instruction, the State of Andhra Pradesh

introduced a major reform in 1965-66 by separating, at the district level, the functions of administration and supervision. The erstwhile posts of Regional Deputy Directors (5 in number in the whole State) were abolished and replaced by a District Educational Officer of the same rank for each district. The new District Educational Officers were provided with a team of Gazetted Inspectors of the rank of old District Educational Officers at the rate of one Gazetted Inspector for about 40 secondary schools and a Gazetted Inspectress regardless of the number of girls' schools in the district. The District Educational Officer at Kakinada, whose functions are mainly administrative, was vested with powers to dispose of all normal administration connected with elementary and secondary schools up to the district level and to exercise appellate functions in matters pertaining to education over the Panchayat Samithis and the Zilla Parishad. He also renders professional advice to the Panchayat Samithis in respect of elementary education and to the Zilla Parishad in secondary education. He inspects institutions manned by the Gazetted Headmasters, besides inspecting the educational wings of the Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samithis. The role of the Gazetted Inspectors, however, is mainly academic. The Directorate of Public Instruction, with the collaboration of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (N.C.E.R.T.), held a State level workshop in July 1967 for the orientation of these new Gazetted Inspectors to their new role as academic and professional guides. The N.C.E.R.T. has since brought out a printed copy of the deliberations of this seminar to provide a comprehensive instrument of evaluation for the guidance of Gazetted Inspectors. The department is at present considering a programme of follow up in this regard and the State Council of Educational Research and Training is planning a number of follow up in-service courses for Gazetted Inspectors.

Collegiate Education:

The district which is fairly advanced in the field of higher education is within the territorial jurisdiction of the Andhra University which was established in 1926. Prior to the establishment of the Andhra University, the colleges in the district were affiliated to the Madras University. At present, there are twenty colleges, of which sixteen are for both men and women and two exclusively for women. Of the twenty colleges, nine are junior colleges. The table at Annexure 80 furnishes details of all these colleges. The earliest of them is the Government College at Rajahmundry. The history of this college goes back to more than 100 years as it was first established in A.D. 1854 as a Provincial School by the erstwhile Government of Madras Presidency. This Provincial School was, however, downgraded into a Zilla School subsequently, but was

again upgraded in A.D. 1868. It attained the status of a second grade college in A.D. 1873 and a first grade college in A.D. 1877. It was one of the biggest institutions not only in the Northern Circars but in the entire Andhra area of the erstwhile Madras State. In 1965, shift system was introduced as the strength of the college rose to more than 2,000. Another equally old collegiate institution is the Pithapuram Raja's Government College at Kakinada. This college was started originally as a middle school in A.D. 1852 by the then Collector T. Prendergast. Though closed in A.D. 1862, it was revived in A.D. 1863 and developed into a second grade college in A.D. 1884. It attained the status of a first grade college by 1926. R. V. M. G. Rama Rao, Zamindar of Pithapuram, had patronised this institution right from 1866 and the institution was named as Pithapuram Raja's College in A. D. 1884. In 1926, the entire maintenance of this college was transferred to the Zamindar and, by 1952, consequent on the abolition of zamindaris, it came under the control of the Government. During 1968-69, there were 8,404 students studying in the eleven colleges of arts and science in the district.

Professional Education:

The main branches of Professional education in which the district affords facilities are teacher-training, engineering and medicine. Facilities for engineering are referred to later in this chapter under technical education. Except teacher-training, which was started in A.D. 1883 with the establishment of the Local Fund Elementary Normal School at Rajahmundry, all other institutions were started only after the turn of this century. By A.D. 1892, the Local Fund Elementary Normal School was raised to a secondary grade training school and, a couple of years later, it was taken over by the Government. It attained the status of a training college in A.D. 1894, with facilities for training of graduates and undergraduates up to L.T., and Second Grade Collegiate Teachers' Certificate levels. The college was, however, closed from 1911 to 1916 and the L.T. class was transferred to the Government Training College at Saidapet (Madras), the only other training college in the erstwhile Madras Presidency. But the provision for training of Telugu graduates in the training college at Saidapet was not adequate in view of the more pressing demands of the southern districts. The erstwhile Government of Madras Presidency, therefore, sanctioned the establishment of a training college at Rajahmundry. The college was started in 1917 and affiliated to the Madras University till 1925 and to the Andhra University from 1926. It now provides training facilities leading up to graduation and post-graduation levels besides Pandits' training. The Government Secondary Grade Training School at Rajahmundry, which was converted into basic type in 1950, was, however, closed in 1967. Similarly, the Government Secondary Training School for Women,

started in the early years of the second decade of this century, was converted into a basic training school in 1961. But, along with the other basic training institutions, it was wound up in 1967. The Canadian Baptist Mission founded a training school for women at Kakinada in 1927. It was closed during 1940-41 but was revived in the following year. The American Evangelical Lutheran Mission also established a training school for women at Rajahmundry in the first decade of this century. By the close of the third decade, this institution also disappeared, only to be reopened under the name Shade Secondary and Training School for Women in 1948-49. In 1958-59, the training section was, however, transferred to the Whittekar Secondary School for Women at Samalkot. From the table at Annexure 81 it may be observed that there are at present eight professional institutions*, of which six are teacher-training schools, one is a teacher-training college and one is a medical college.

The Rangaraya Medical College at Kakinada was established in 1958 by the untiring efforts of the Medical Education Society formed with the specific object of providing facilities for medical education in the area. It was named after the late Pendyala Sree Ramachandra Venkata Krishna Ranga Rao of Dommeru village on whose behalf a donation of Rs. 5 lakhs was made by the Mullanpudi Venkatarayudu Memorial Education Society of Tanuku. The college was affiliated to the Andhra University with provision for only M.B.B.S., degree. Of the teacher-training institutions, the Government Training College, the Lutheran Basic Training School and the Rakshanodaya Training School were the earliest. The first two are located in Rajahmundry town, while the last is at Kakinada.

Technical Education:

The spread of technical education in the district is more recent and only dates back to the year 1946 when the Government College of Engineering and the Government Andhra Polytechnic were established at Kakinada. Earlier, the Industrial School founded by the Baptist Mission at Kakinada and the National Industrial School established by the local elite at Rajahmundry in 1925 and 1936 respectively were abolished subsequently. From the table at Annexure 82 it can be seen that there are, at present, six Government and twenty-one private institutions providing technical education of one kind or the other. The Government College of Engineering is the biggest institution in the district, providing courses in engineering

*For the propagation and development of Ainbi, the local Hindi organisation at Rajahmundry with the help of a grant of Rs. 2,000 from the Government conducted a Junior Hindi Pandit Training Course during 1966-67.

subjects, namely, electrical, mechanical and civil up to degree level. The Andhra Polytechnic is another important technical institution in the district. It is one of the seven similar Government institutions then established on a regional basis in the erstwhile Madras Presidency. The other significant institutions in the district are the Government Industrial Training School (1947) attached to the Andhra Polytechnic, the Government Industrial Training School (1948) and the Government Polytechnic for Women (1961), all at Kakinada. The Polytechnic for women is one of the two Government Polytechnics in the State (the other one is at Guntur) providing instruction in civil engineering, electrical communications, pharmacy and commercial practice up to diploma level.

Schools and Colleges for Fine Arts:

Kakinada and Rajahmundry are considered to be the most prominent towns in the field of fine arts in the district. There are at present two schools imparting instruction in fine arts of one kind or the other. The Damerla Rama Rao Memorial Art Gallery and School was established at Rajahmundry as early as 1925. Named after the famous artist Damerla Rama Rao of this district, it not only exhibits the paintings drawn by him but also imparts training in moulding (sculpture), art, drawing and painting up to diploma and certificate levels. The Tyagabrahma Ganapathasala at Korumilli is being run since 1962 by the Tyagabrahma Vidwat Parishat (1946). It provides a five-year course in music, both vocal and instrumental. Further, the introduction of music and dance as co-curricular subjects in colleges for women in 1964-65 and in higher secondary schools for girls in 1965-66, and painting in boys' multipurpose or higher secondary schools in 1965-66, also provided impetus for the development of these arts. Besides these, some well-established voluntary associations located in the towns of Kakinada and Rajahmundry are also engaged in the promotion of fine arts. Of these, the Saraswati Gana Sabha (1904), the Youngmen's Happy Club (1916), the Sri Rama Samajam (1923) and the Andhra Art Academi (1954), all in Kakinada, the Andhra Gana Kala Parishat (1949) and the Lalitakala Niketan (1954), both in Rajahmundry, merit mention.

Oriental Education:

As already mentioned earlier in this chapter, places like Rajahmundry, Draksharama, Pithapuram and Korukonda were the centres of learning in the district in the past. Even though Sanskrit learning suffered a set-back with the weakening of the Hindu kingdoms of earlier times, nevertheless, the cause of oriental education did not completely suffer as the Muslim rulers who succeeded them were patrons of Arabic and Persian languages. With the advent of the British, however, oriental education, whatever little

was left in the district, went to the wall so that, during the 19th century A.D., the district in general presented a rather desolate picture in this regard. There were some Pathasalas, Madrassahs and Maktabas depending mainly on the private munificence of zamindars and a few other enthusiasts of oriental learning. Even these were fighting a losing battle against the schools of western education for reasons too obvious to be repeated here. In fact, the two Vedic and seven Sanskrit schools which were reported for the first time in the Rajahmundry range during A.D. 1886-87, and the schools which were started in the following three years were closed before the end of the nineteenth century A.D. The picture, however, changed slightly for the better after the turn of the century and even more appreciably so, after the attainment of Independence in 1947.

The various steps adopted by the Government for encouraging the study of these languages between 1900 and 1920 include the introduction of well-defined syllabuses in 1912 (slightly modified in 1915), the conduct of examinations for Oriental Titles and advanced course of studies in 1915 and 1919 respectively, and the sanction of aid and scholarships regularly from 1916-17. The recommendations of the various committees, constituted during the following two decades, also helped the cause of oriental education. Further encouragement was, however, provided in this field only after 1947. The old Pathasalas were reorganised into oriental schools in which the study of Sanskrit was compulsory and one of the modern languages optional. The scheme of conversion of Advanced Sanskrit Schools into ordinary oriental secondary institutions was implemented from 1952-53. In addition, some of the ordinary secondary schools in this district have provided for the study of Sanskrit under part II of the first language. With the introduction of an integrated syllabus in the main languages of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian in secondary schools by 1969, it is, however, expected that oriental learning will receive a great fillip in the district. At present, there are three oriental colleges, of which one is exclusively meant for women. Of these, the Andhra Yuvati Samskrita Kalasala at Rajahmundry is the earliest. It was started in 1931 by the Rajamahendravara Vaisya Seva Sadana Sangham and affiliated to the Andhra University. The other two colleges, namely, the Sree Challapalli Rajeswari Sanskrit College at Modukurru and the Sree Goutami Vidyapeetham Oriental College at Rajahmundry were established in 1954 and 1956 respectively. Besides these, there are five oriental secondary and five oriental elementary schools in the district, the details of which are presented in the table at Annexure 83.

Education of the Handicapped:

For the first time in the history of the district, the problem of

education of the ineffective and orthopaedically handicapped children could be deemed to have received some attention with the establishment of a special school for the inmates of the Leprosy Home and Hospital at Ramachandrapuram in 1942. This school provides training in crafts like rattan work, weaving, dressmaking and tailoring. There were 120 leprosy pupils in the school during 1969-70. There was no further development in the provision of facilities for the education of the handicapped children until 1954, when the Government High School for Deaf was started at Kakinada. It is one of the two such schools in the State, the other is at Hyderabad. The deaf are taught up to X standard, besides providing training in some useful crafts. In this school, there were 122 deaf pupils including 32 girls during 1969-70.

Social Education:

Social education and adult literacy did not receive adequate attention in this district, as in the rest of the country, till the attainment of Independence in 1947. In fact, we have very little information of any effort made to provide such education during this period. It is reported that a night middle school which was in existence at Rajahmundry till A.D. 1888-89, was closed in the following year. It can, however, be said without any contradiction that night-schools were also established in the areas now constituting this district since the turn of this century. By 1911-12, there were 40 such schools in the district. From then, the number of these schools rapidly rose to 387 by 1928-29. In the years that followed, a reaction seems to have set in as there was a marked decline in the number of adult schools which dwindled to a mere eight by 1939-40. Most of these schools were managed by private agencies and received financial assistance from the Government in the shape of recurring grants. Adult education classes opened by the Government during the period from 1927 to 1930 in institutions like the Training School for Masters, the Government Training College and the Government Arts College, all at Rajahmundry, were also closed during the quinquennium ending with 1946-47. However, in 1946-47, there were two adult education classes in the district, one at Samalkot and the other at Kondevaram in Pithapuram taluk.

Adult literacy and social education assumed greater importance after the advent of Independence, as the need for literacy and the basic knowledge necessary for participating in the functions of a democratic society was keenly felt. Accordingly, a scheme of social education was launched in 1948 and by 1950-51, there were 56 adult schools in the district with 1,336 adults including one woman on their rolls. By about 1953, the erstwhile Government of Madras State established an Adult Training School at Anaparthi (Anaparti)

in this district for giving intensive training to elementary school teachers in social education. This was, however, shifted to Patamata in Krishna District during 1957-58. By about 1953-54, the local bodies started evincing keen interest in the promotion of adult literacy as is evident from the fact that as many as 42 schools were reported to be functioning under their control. Thus, the number of adult schools increased from 56 in 1950-51 to 180 by 1953-54. The number of adults enrolled also correspondingly rose from 1,336 to 5,550.

With the ushering in of the democratic decentralisation of local administration in 1959, the promotion of adult literacy and primary education came under the purview of the Panchayat Samithis. The results achieved in respect of adult education by the Samithis in this district are, however, not very tangible, as the number of adult schools stood at 9 by 1965-66 with 146 pupils. Under the scheme of adult literacy on the lines of the 'Gram Sikshan Mohim' of Maharashtra, a scheme tried advantageously by the Director of Public Instruction in the seventeen blocks of this State, three in 1966 and fourteen in 1967, this district was not allotted any centre.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Associations:

The district enjoys an enviable position in regard to associations promoting cultural, literary and scientific activities. Among the associations functioning in the district, mention may be made of the Vidyarthini Samajam (1906), the Andhra Sahitya Parishat (1926) and the Andhra Veda Sastra Parishat (1960), all at Kakinada, the Andhra Historical Research Society (an important research organisation) (1921), the Sree Goutami Vidya Peetham (1944) and the Andhra Agri-Horticultural Society (1956), all at Rajahmundry.

Libraries, Museums, Botanical and Zoological Gardens:

A well-organised library movement is of a very recent origin in this district. There were, however, some stray instances in the past of private effort in organising libraries in the district. In fact, the first reading-room and library was opened as far back as A.D. 1891 in Rajahmundry town under the name of Town Hall Reading Room. This was followed by the Jubilee Library and Reading-Room and the Sree Goutami Library in A.D. 1894 and A.D. 1898 respectively. Both of them were opened in Rajahmundry town. Libraries under private patronage were also started after the turn of this century. Of these, mention could be made of the Veeresalingam Theistic Library (1912) at Rajahmundry, the Sri K. R. V. K. Library and Free Reading-Room (1913) and the Sree Eswara Pustaka Bhandagaram (1916), both at Kakinada, the Sri Rama Bala Bhakta Library (1920), the Lutheran Reading-Room (1923), the Saraswathi Vidyapeetham

Library, and the Andhra Historical Research Institute Library, all at Rajahmundry.

However, it was with the enactment of the Madras Public Libraries Act of 1948, which was later replaced by the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act of 1960, that the movement received considerable impetus in this district. The Zilla Granthalaya Samstha, constituted under the Act, is held responsible for organising and developing libraries. Consequently, one central library, one children's library, 46 branch libraries and 40 book deposit centres are now maintained by it. The branch libraries are opened at centres having a population of 5,000 and above, and book deposit centres are established in localities with a population between 1,000 and 5,000. All the taluk headquarters and some big villages are now provided with branch libraries.

The R. S. R. Government Museum is located in Rajahmundry town for preserving palm leaf manuscripts, antiquities, coins and sculptures. The Rajahmundry Municipality maintains a zoo in the municipal park. There are twenty-one spotted deers, four peacocks, sixteen pigeons and sambars. However, there are no botanical gardens in the district, though all the major municipalities and some major Panchayats in the district maintain parks within their jurisdiction.

Men of Letters:

As already observed, Rajahmundry, Pithapuram, Peddapuram, Draksharama and Korukonda, the well-known centres of learning in this district, attracted scholars from far and near. The various inscriptions and copperplate charters, which we come across in the district not only testify to the patronage which the rulers gave to literary activity but are themselves compositions of considerable literary merit. The Ryali and Rajahmundry inscriptions of Vijayaditya VII (Vishnuvardhana Maharaja) of the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi and the Korukonda copperplate of Singaya Nayaka are instances in point. The Prasasti Kavyas of epigraphical poets give us an insight into some of the literary fashions prevailing in those days.

Though the earliest beginnings of Telugu poetry may be traced to the commencement of the ninth century A.D., but its progress was remarkably slow. No literary work of any value was produced till the eleventh century A.D., when, at the instance of the Eastern Chalukya king Rajaraja Narendra (A.D. 1022-61), Nannayabhattu translated the great epic Mahabharata of Vyasa (Krishna Dvaipayana) into Telugu known as the Andhra Mahabharatam. This famous work set the norm for epic poetry and laid the foundations of Telugu

literature. Nannayabhattu, the court poet of Rajaraja Narendra, is said to have compiled the first grammar in Telugu. Mallikarjuna Pandita, who lived during the twelfth century A.D., is claimed to have belonged to Draksharama in this district. His works include Rudramahima, Panchagadyalu and Ashtakamulu, all in Sanskrit. Pavuluri Mallana, who also lived during this period, was the native of Akhandavasa in this district. He was the author of Ganitasara Sangraha. However, literary activity in this district was at its zenith between the fifteenth and the eighteenth centuries A.D. Many men of letters flourished during this period. Of them, Vinnakota Peddakavi, the author of Kavyalankara Chudamani, Praudhakavi Mallana, the author of Ekadasi Mahatmyam, Enugu Lakshmana Kavi and his grandson of the same name, who wrote Draupadiparinayamu and Subhashita Ratnavali respectively, Venuturupalli Viswanadha Kavi, the author of Seshadharmamulu, Kodicherla Srinivasa Kavi, the author of Seshadharma Ratnakaramu, Vakkalanka Virabhadra Kavi, the author of Gaurikalyanam, Rekapalle Somanadha Kavi, the author of Rukmavati-parinayam, Kuchimanchi Timmakavi, the author of Rajasekhara Vilasamu and Allamuraju Rama Krishna Kavi, the author of, among others, Adhyatma Ramayanamu, were reputed literary figures of this period. Panditaraja Jagannadha, a great Sanskrit scholar and a friend of Prince Dara of the Moghul court, was a native of Munganda in this district. He was the author of Rasagangadharamu, Gangalahari and Bhaminivilasamu.

During the modern period also, the district could boast of producing another literary giant, Kandukuri Veeresalingam. He wrote the first modern prose, drama, novel and autobiography in Telugu. He was the author of Suddhandhra Niroshitya Nirvachana Naishadhamu, Sandhi Vighramu, Rajasekharacharitra (novel) and Andhra Kavulacharitramu. He was also a great social reformer. Besides him, the district produced a good number of literary celebrities during this period. Of them, mention could be made of Chellapilla Venkata Sastry (one of the popular twin poets known as Tirupati Venkata Kavulu) who composed in collaboration with Divakarla Tirupati Sastry of West Godavari district, Kalisahasra and Dhatu Ratnakara, both Sanskrit works. They also wrote Sravanananda, Lakshanaparinaya, Elamahatmya and Buddhacharita in Telugu and gave Ashtavadhana and Satavadhana performances at the very early age of nineteen. Equally reputed were Devulapalli Subbaraya Sastry and Devulapalli Venkata Krishna Sastry who wrote Srirama-panchasattu and Yatiraja Vijayamu respectively. The other well-known twin poets are Oleti Parvateesam and Balantrapu Venkata Rao, known popularly as Venkata Parvatisvara Kavulu. The former was the author of Tarasasankamu and Suvarnamala and the latter,

Dhanabhirama. They also jointly composed **Kavyakusumavali**, **Brindavanamu** and **Ekantaseva**. **Venkata Nrisimha Sastry**, **Ramaswami Avadhani**, **Achchanna Sastry**, **Nrisimha Sastry**, **Sitharama Sastry** and **Jagannadha Sastry**, who were well-known as **Bommaganti Shatkamu**, also belong to this district. The other reputed writers were **Prativadabhayankara Raghavacharyulu** who wrote, among others, **Lakshmitantram** and **Natvabhashya Nirasa**, **Panuganti Lakshminarasimha Rao**, who wrote, among others, **Sakshi**, **Vipranarayana** and **Chudamani**, **Sonthi Bhadradi Ramasastri**, the author of, among others, **Muktavali** and **Andhrikruta Laghu Kaumudi**, **Korada Ramachandra Sastry**, the author of **Ghana Vritnam**, **Peri Lakshminarayana Sastry**, who translated **Kusumanjali**, a Sanskrit work, into Telugu, **Kokkonda Venkataratnam**, the author of **Bilveswariyam**, **Dandibhatta Viswanadha Sastry**, the author of **Sabdaratna Prabha**, **Bhavaraju Venkata Krishna Rao**, the author of **Andhra Desamu**, **Gidugu Venkata Rama Murthy**, the author of '**Balakavi Saranyamu**' and many other workers. **Oleti Venkatarama Sastry**, the author of **Andhra Katha Saritsagaramu**, **Kasturi Sivasankara Sastry**, the author of **Dwadasamanjari**, **Nadiminti Sarvamangaleswara Sastry**, the author of **Vedasaramu**, **Bhagavathula Hari Sastry**, the author of **Chitraprabha**, **Vaddadi Subbarayudu**, the author of **Bhakta Chintamani**, **Kuchi Narasimham**, who wrote prefaces to all the dramas of **Panuganti Lakshminarasimha Rao**, **Vinjamuri Venkata Ratnamma** and **Kotikalapudi Seethamma**.

It is very difficult to mention all the contemporary men of letters belonging to this district as there seems to be a great spurt in literary activity recently in the district and even the most important of them are in a good number. The names of such literati are given in Annexure 84.

CHAPTER XV

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Survey of Medical and Health Facilities In Early Times:

An organised system of medical and public health began in the erstwhile Madras Presidency with the establishment of the Indian Medical Department in A. D. 1786. The department was administered by a board consisting of a Physician-General, a Surgeon-General and an Inspector of Hospitals with a Secretary attached. The local representative of the department was the Zilla or Civil Surgeon who became in A. D. 1883 the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. In the early stages, he was primarily concerned with the provision of medical relief to the European officials at the headquarters and was also entrusted with the additional responsibility of rendering medical assistance to the prisoners in jails. In those days vaccination was the only form of medical aid provided by the Government and whenever any epidemic broke out in a virulent form medical relief was made available through the agency of the practitioners of Indian systems of medicine. The first allopathic institution to be started in the district was the dispensary at Rajahmundry which was opened in A. D. 1854. This was followed by another dispensary at Kakinada (Cocanada) in A. D. 1856.

The India Act XXVI of 1850 and the Madras Towns Improvement Act X of 1865 did not provide for medical service in towns. It was actually the Madras Towns Improvement Act of 1871 which more definitely placed the responsibility of medical relief in towns on municipalities. Similar provision was also made in the Madras Local Funds Act of 1871, making the local boards responsible for opening medical institutions in non-municipal areas. This Act, followed by the enactments of 1884 and 1920, brought about some perceptible changes in the nature and extent of medical facilities in the district. The last three decades of the 19th century A. D., saw a remarkable rise in the number of medical institutions in the district, consequent on the opening of 21 dispensaries in the district. Of these 9 dispensaries were started by the local boards at Ramachandrapuram in A. D. 1876, Pithapuram, Tallapudi and Tuni in A.D. 1879, Amalapuram in A.D. 1880, Peddapuram and Razole in A.D. 1881, Yeleswaram in A.D. 1882, Gokavaram in A.D. 1887, Mandapeta in A.D. 1891, Dowlaiswaram, Kothapeta (Kottapeta) and Mummidivaram in A.D. 1892, Bendamurlanka and Gollamamidadu in A.D. 1893, Chodavaram in A.D. 1894, Pentapadu and Koringa in A.D. 1895 and Pothavaram

(Potaram) in A. D. 1897. A branch dispensary was opened at Kakinada in A.D. 1888 and maintained by the municipality. The local boards opened another dispensary exclusively for women and children at the same place in A. D. 1895. Towards the close of the nineteenth century, *i.e.*, in A.D. 1899, a leprosy home and hospital was started by the Canadian Baptist Mission at Ramachandrapuram. The second decade of the current century was a period of experimentation which aimed at extending the best possible medical facilities to the rural areas at minimum cost. In 1910, itinerating dispensaries, which took 'both drug and doctor to the very doors of the sick and suffering', were started in remote places which were not served until then by any stationary dispensary. One such dispensary was started in the Chodavaram area in this district primarily to combat malaria. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons attached to these dispensaries were not suitable to this type of work and the experiment had to be temporarily abandoned. It was, however, revived during 1914-15 when trained Sub-Assistant Surgeons were appointed to undertake this work. Even this did not prove to be a great success.

Till 1915, grants on a very meagre scale were given to the local bodies for the maintenance of medical institutions. With their liberalisation in 1915 and with the initiation of the policy in 1917 that the Government should take over the management of the hospitals located at the district and taluk headquarters, with a view to making them model institutions, there was a marked improvement in the extent of medical assistance. The hospital at Kakinada was taken over by the Government in 1918 in pursuance of this policy.

With the creation of the posts of District Health Officers in 1923, the District Medical and Sanitary Officers were divested of their public health work. The Government also undertook in 1923 to pay the salaries of all Medical Officers at taluk headquarters and decided to take over the management of a large number of local fund and municipal institutions, situated mostly at the headquarters of the taluks. This measure was envisaged to relieve the local bodies of their financial liability and enable them to release additional resources for providing medical relief in the rural areas in the case of local boards, and for diverting the savings of municipalities towards water-supply and drainage schemes. The first set of institutions accordingly provincialised in 1928 were those at Amalapuram, Rajahmundry and Peddapuram. The hospital for men and the hospital for women and children, both of which were at Tuni, were similarly provincialised in 1928. Another notable feature of this decade was the introduction in 1925 of the system of subsidised dispensaries for extending medical facilities to the rural areas by granting either an annual subsidy or honoraria to private practitioners. Under this scheme, fourteen dispensaries were opened in this district in 1925.

The next decade began with the notorious economic depression of the 1930s which led to the keeping in abeyance of the appointment of medical personnel to the subsidised dispensaries which had been sanctioned but not opened. This was relaxed in 1937 as economic conditions had improved by then, but the local bodies were advised not to subsidise practitioners settled within five miles of a regular dispensary, so as to avoid overlapping in the provision of medical relief. In spite of these difficulties, there was considerable improvement in the extension of medical aid in the district.

The outbreak of the Second World War led to the paucity of qualified doctors, as most of them volunteered for military service, and the closure of the medical schools during that period reduced the output in the number of licentiates. Consequently, the allopathic rural dispensaries had either to be closed or gradually converted into institutions of Indian medicine. The Health Survey and Development Committee of 1945, known as the Bhore Committee, recommended, among others, the establishment of primary health centres on an experimental measure to initiate activities relating to environmental hygiene and sanitation and also to provide hospital and domiciliary services for a population unit of 40,000 each. A primary health centre was accordingly sanctioned for establishment in 1953-54 at Karapa. At present, there are 28 primary health centres in the district, a list of which is presented at Annexure 85.

With the advent of democratic decentralisation and the passing of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act of 1959, the Panchayat Samithis were made responsible for all matters connected with the extension of medical relief, public health and sanitation services within their respective areas. Consequently, the regular dispensaries, which were not taken over by the Government, were transferred along with the primary health centres and rural dispensaries to the Panchayat Samithis, regardless of the system of medicine followed by them. There were in all 142 medical institutions in the district in 1970. Of these, 98 followed allopathic, 39 Ayurvedic, one unani and four homeopathic systems of medicine. The statement at Annexure 86 presents the details of these institutions.

Vital Statistics:

The collection of vital statistics dates back to the second half of the nineteenth century A. D., when, for the first time, the Revenue Department was entrusted with the registration of deaths and births in A.D. 1865 and 1869 respectively in the entire erstwhile Madras Presidency, excluding Madras city. With the passing of the Madras Towns Improvement Act III of 1871, registration of births and deaths was made obligatory in those towns in which it was introduced. Consequently, Special Registrars were appointed to attend to the work of

collection and registration. In the rural areas, the system of voluntary registration was carried on through the Karanams, who in their turn obtained the information from the village Dhobis (washermen). This system was, however, found to be imperfect and unsystematic. Consequently, the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act was passed in 1899 making registration compulsory. This was enforced in the rural areas in a phased programme. The table at Annexure 87 indicates the vital statistics in respect of the district for the period from 1925 to 1969. The fluctuations in death-rates in the early decades were due chiefly to the occasional outbreaks of epidemics and other diseases. Their decline in the post-independence period reflects largely the vigorous attempts made by the Government to eradicate the epidemics as well as the endemic diseases and to improve the available medical facilities both in quality and quantum. The registration of vital statistics is now attended to by the Health Assistants in the municipalities, while in some big panchayats, Vaccinators perform these functions as Births and Deaths Registrars. In the rural areas, however, the Village Munsiffs act as Births and Deaths Registrars under the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act.

Common Diseases:

The climate of the district, which is more elaborately described in Chapter I, is generally equable. The hilly areas of Rampachodavaram (Chodavaram) and Yellavaram independent sub-taluks and a part of Prathipadu (Prattipadu) taluk are a little colder in winter and rainy seasons giving rise to malaria. Although statistics of mortality under various diseases are not available for the period prior to 1925, old records testify to the fact that this district suffered intermittently from the visitations of cholera and smallpox. Fevers in general and malaria in particular, in Rampachodavaram, Yellavaram and Prathipadu, used to claim a heavy mortality every year in the past. Although the epidemics of cholera and smallpox broke out periodically and took a heavy toll of life in the past, the rate of mortality has been happily on the decline in recent years. A statement showing the extent of mortality under various diseases since 1925 (the year of formation of the district) is given in Annexure 88.

Cholera :

It is not possible to give the exact extent of damage done to human life by cholera for the period prior to 1925, as the district in its present form was created only in 1925. However, the district faced recurrent attacks of cholera which caused heavy mortality particularly in 1928, 1933, 1935, 1938, 1940, 1944, 1948, 1949 and 1953. The rate of mortality is, however, on the decrease since 1965.

Smallpox :

Smallpox is another disease, which used to take periodically a heavy toll of life. Vaccination against this disease does not seem to have evoked any popular response till the turn of the current century, and compulsory vaccination was, therefore, resorted to. The disease caused considerable damage to human life almost every year in the current century and its effects were disastrous, especially in 1925, 1944 and 1945. In the early 1930s, compulsory vaccination was enforced in the entire district. To root out this disease, the National Smallpox Eradication Programme was introduced in the district in 1962 and a Unit Officer was appointed with his headquarters at Kakinada. By the end of February 1970, the unit had conducted 2,58,326 primary vaccinations and 2,86,507 revaccinations.

Plague :

The district does not seem to have been affected by the epidemic of plague. Records account for only 4 deaths on account of this disease in 1945. Subsequently, no case of plague has ever been reported.

Influenza :

The most devastating attack of influenza epidemic occurred in July 1918. It became virulent by November and subsided only in February 1919. The exact extent of mortality is not ascertainable as the deaths under this disease were generally clubbed with 'fevers'. However, the district has so far been free from this disease, except for its brief reappearance in 1957.

Malaria :

In the past, the hilly tracts of Yellavaram, Rampachodavaram and Prathipadu were endemic for malaria. Although mortality under malaria was not shown separately in the records till 1950, the reports reveal that the major cause of deaths was malaria. Nothing substantial was done to root out the disease except by treating the patients suffering from malaria in the Government and local fund hospitals. In the early 1940s, a special malaria unit of investigation was established at Ramachandrapuram, but before it could do anything to combat malaria it was disbanded in 1945. A sub-centre for malaria investigation was established at Rampachodavaram in 1947 under the main centre at Polavaram (now in West Godavari). This sub-centre was later expanded to undertake suitable antimalarial measures to reduce the high incidence of malaria in the vicinity. Another scheme known as the Antimalaria Scheme was started at

Rajahmundry in 1953 to control the hyper-endemic conditions of malaria prevailing in the villages situated at the foothills and the forest area of Yellavaram independent sub-taluk. The scheme had two sub-units, one each at Jaddangi and Rajavommangi. This scheme was dovetailed with the National Malaria Control Programme in 1954 and expanded with eight sub-units at (1) Rampachodavaram (transferred from Polavaram unit in West Godavari district), (2) Devipatnam, (3) Maredumilli, (4) Rajavommangi, (5) Jaddangi, (6) Addathigala (Addatigala), (7) Nellipudi and (8) Ramavaram. The scheme, which covered 84 villages initially, was extended to 532 villages by 1955. Antimalarial measures such as D.D.T. spraying and free distribution of quinine, cinchona and paludrine tablets were vigorously undertaken. As a result, the incidence of malaria in the Agency area came down substantially even by 1955. In 1957, a sub-unit at Prathipadu covering the entire Prathipadu taluk was started. It was attached to the main unit with its headquarters at Vijayawada (Krishna district). The National Malaria Control Programme being converted into Eradication Programme in 1959, the accent shifted from control to eradication. The National Malaria Control Unit hitherto functioning at Rajahmundry was transferred to the unit at Dunmagudem. A sub-unit at Razole covering Razole and Kothapeta taluks was started under the National Malaria Eradication Programme. It was attached to the unit established at Kovvur in West Godavari district. The remaining area in the district was served by the units at Rajahmundry and Kakinada, both of which were started in 1959. The sub-unit at Razole under the main unit at Kovvur was, however, tagged on to the N. M. E. P. Unit at Rajahmundry in 1965. Surveillance workers attached to these units make house to house visits for the detection of cases. Epidemiological investigations are also carried out on positive cases. As a result of these measures, the incidence of the disease has been greatly brought down.

Leprosy :

Leprosy is endemic in the district in all the taluks except Yellavaram, Rampachodavaram and Tuni independent sub-taluks. The census of 1951 revealed that the district accounted for as many as 2,682 leprosy cases, of which 814 were from the taluk of Ramachandrapuram, 286 from Peddapuram, 256 from Rajahmundry, 440 from Kakinada, 377 from Razole, 264 from Amalapuram and the rest from the remaining parts of the district. As early as A.D. 1899, a leprosy home and hospital was started at Ramachandrapuram for the benefit of the leprosy patients. Under the National Leprosy Control Programme, a leprosy subsidiary centre was also started at the same place in 1957. The centre was upgraded into a Leprosy

Control Unit in 1965. Attached to this unit there are 11 sub-centres, each of which is under a Non-Medical Assistant. For controlling and curing the disease more effectively, survey, education and treatment centres were opened in 16 villages in the district. Each of these centres is under the charge of a Non-Medical Assistant who carries on survey, treatment and propaganda and also offers clinical advice. These centres also provide supporting therapy by supplying multi-vitamin tablets, B. Complex and other synthetic drugs. A list of villages where the sub-centres, and survey, education and treatment centres are functioning is furnished in Annexure 89.

Besides these agencies, Sri Vira Venkata Satyanarayanasmami Devasthanam, Annavaram, is also engaged in the eradication of leprosy in the district. A preliminary survey was carried out in 1962 under its auspices among a population of 60,000. A resurvey was again conducted in 1963 covering 31 villages. A Survey, Education and Treatment Centre was started at Chendurti with four sub-centres, one each at Annavaram, Chebrolu, Kathipudi (Kattipudi) and Sankhavaram. So far, 1,519 leprosy cases were detected and 778 patients were given treatment. The Devasthanam is also running at Chendurti a leprosy home which can accommodate 25 in-patients. The Gautami Jivakarunya Sangham and the Andhra Kesari Yuvajana Samithi, both at Rajahmundry, and the St. Joseph's Hospital at Prathipadu are also engaged in combating the disease in the district.

Some of the other diseases afflicting the people in the district are yaws, filaria, guinea-worm and tuberculosis. Yaws is prevalent among the hill tribes in the Agency areas. Following an alarming increase in the prevalence of the disease among the hill tribes in 1955-56, anti-yaws campaign was launched in the district under which necessary preventive as well as control measures were undertaken. As a result the disease was brought under control. Filaria is highly endemic in Ramachandrapuram taluk. A Filaria Research-cum-Training Centre at Rajahmundry and two sub-units, one each at Ramachandrapuram and Mandapeta, are engaged in the task of combating the disease. The municipalities of Amalapuram, Mandapeta, Ramachandrapuram and Tuni and the Panchayats of Pandlapaka, Razole, Pedapudi, Sivakodu and Kothapeta aided by the State Government have introduced several anti-filarial measures to control the disease. The virulence of the disease has been on the decline as a result of these concerted efforts. Guinea-worm was found in three villages in Rajahmundry taluk and several steps like the chlorination of the sources of water-supply and the conversion of all step-wells into draw-wells have been undertaken. Regarding tuberculosis, a mass B. C. G. campaign was launched in the district and two rounds of B. C. G. vaccination have been completed.

Public Hospitals and Dispensaries:

The Government General Hospital at Kakinada was started as a civil dispensary in A. D. 1855. It was originally managed by a committee, but it was taken over by the Kakinada Municipality in 1871. The management of the hospital, however, changed from the municipality to that of the Government in 1918. A permanent building was constructed for the hospital in 1941. The hospital was converted into a General Hospital in 1959 to serve as a teaching institution to the newly started Rangaraya Medical College at the place. The hospital was greatly improved, particularly after its conversion into the General Hospital. The present bed strength of the hospital is 700 and the hospital consists of the departments of general surgery, general medicine, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, tuberculosis, dermatology, ophthalmology orthopaedics, dental surgery and psychiatry.

The District Headquarters Hospital at Rajahmundry was the first allopathic institution to be started in the district. Soon after the formation of the municipality of Rajahmundry in A.D. 1865, the hospital was taken over by the municipality. In 1918, it was taken over by the Government. With the conversion of the District Headquarters Hospital at Kakinada into the General Hospital, this hospital was upgraded into a District Headquarters Hospital in 1959. Consequently, a new building to accommodate the new departments was constructed at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs in 1970. The hospital now commands a bed strength of 200 and consists chiefly of a male medical and surgical ward, a female medical and surgical ward, a maternity ward, an eye ward, an infectious diseases ward, and clinics and departments like the eye clinic, dental clinic, V. D. clinic and chest clinic, besides a district laboratory and a blood bank.

Regarding the rural medical institutions, the Government Hospital for men at Tuni is one of the earliest institutions in the district. It was started by the local boards in A.D. 1879 and was taken over by the Government in 1955. The present bed strength of the hospital is 13 and a T.B. clinic has been functioning in it since 1964. Another institution at the same place is the Government Hospital for women and children, which was started in 1922. A family planning clinic was added to the hospital in 1966. The Government hospitals at Peddapuram and Razole were started by the local boards in A.D. 1881. These were, however, taken over by the Government in 1950 and 1954 respectively. While the bed strength of the hospital at Peddapuram is 20, it is 30 in the hospital at Razole. The hospital at Kothapeta was started in A.D. 1892 by the local boards, but was taken over by the Government in 1956.

It consists of 30 beds. An urban family planning clinic was attached to the hospital. Started in A.D. 1894 by the local boards, the hospital at Rampachodavaram was taken over by the Government in 1952. It has 12 beds and a leprosy clinic has been functioning in it since 1967. The latest medical institution to come on the scene is the Government Hospital at Kapileswarapuram, which was started in 1940 by the local boards. It was taken over by the Government in 1958 and it now has 12 beds. The hospital at Pithapuram, which also has 12 beds, was initially started by the local boards and was taken over by the Government in 1958.

Regarding the medical institutions run by private bodies, the leprosy home and hospital at Ramachandrapuram, started by the Canadian Baptist Mission in A.D. 1899, is the earliest in the district. The opening of the institution was facilitated by the liberal help rendered by Mrs. Kellock. A hospital building to accommodate six in-patients was constructed in 1906. Subsequently, additional buildings were constructed so that the hospital can now accommodate as many as 140 in-patients. From 1965, survey and treatment of leprosy is being undertaken by the hospital by opening clinics at Tallarevu, Karapa, Velangi, Jagannadhagiri, Injaram and Kajuluru. The Christian Medical Centre at Pithapuram had its beginning as the Bethesda Hospital in 1907. Subsequently, another hospital for women and children was opened at the same place in 1912. These two institutions were amalgamated in 1950 and named the Christian Medical Centre. It is a very big hospital with 180 beds and 40 bassinets. The Lutheran Hospital at Rajahmundry, started by the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church, is perhaps the biggest missionary hospital in the district. It was started as a dispensary in 1908 and converted into a hospital in 1910 with 25 beds. The bed strength subsequently rose to 200. Another important missionary institution in the district is the Visrantipuram Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Rajahmundry. The site selected for locating the sanatorium is a beautiful hillock about five kilometres from Rajahmundry. The sanatorium was started in 1926 by Rev. A. F. A. Neudoerffer on an area of 13 hectares on the hillock, overlooking the Godavari. It has now 176 beds.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres:

The beginnings of maternity and child welfare work in the district can be traced to the opening of a Baby Welcome Home at Kakinada by the municipality in 1927. The Peddapuram Municipality opened a maternity centre in a building donated by Muppana Chinna Ankaiah in 1937, while the Rajahmundry Municipality opened a similar centre during 1941-42. The Rajahmundry Municipality

subsequently opened several such centres, and it is now maintaining, in addition to a main centre, five sub-centres at Kambalapeta, Aryapuram, Danavaipeta, Nagula Tank and Alcot Gardens. Regarding the Kakinada Municipality, it opened four more centres subsequently. Consequently, there are now five centres maintained by it in the town. Of the remaining municipalities, Amalapuram and Tuni started one centre each in 1949 and 1965 respectively, while Samalkot, Ramachandrapuram, Mandapeta and Pithapuram do not maintain any centres.

So far as the rural areas are concerned, the District Board opened a maternity and child welfare centre in the district during 1933-34. Two more centres were opened during 1934-35 and their number rose to six by 1938-39. The district did not register any substantial progress in providing maternity relief and child welfare facilities subsequently, and even by the early 1950s, the number of maternity centres maintained by the District Board remained the same. The establishment of primary health centres in the rural areas marked a distinct advance in the sphere of maternity and child welfare work. With the formation of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis in 1959, the maternity and child welfare centres, maintained by the erstwhile District Board, were transferred to the Panchayat Samithis. At present, the Panchayat Samithis are maintaining 24 centres in the district. Besides these, the Red Cross Society is maintaining a centre in Kakinada town. The Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust is also running one centre at Sitanagaram. The Santi Ashram has centres at Burugupudi, Gadarada, Vedullapalle, Muramanda, Dowlaiswaram, Pathatungapadu, Rangampeta, Gandepalle, Anuru and Rajupudi (Rajapudi). The Women's Welfare Department has six centres, one each at Rajahmundry, Kadium, Korukonda, K. Yerrampalem, Rampachodavaram and Addathigala. Besides these, a maternity and child welfare centre is functioning at Satlavada in Rampachodavaram taluk to serve the people in the Agency area. A list of the maternity and child welfare centres maintained by various agencies in the district is presented at Annexure 90.

Training Programmes:

The General Hospital at Kakinada is a training centre for pupil nurses. A nursing school was started in the hospital in 1955 with 67 pupil nurses. At present the institution can provide training to 117 pupil nurses. The training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives was started in 1957 in the hospital, but it was abolished in January 1970. The training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives is, however, being conducted in the District Headquarters Hospital at Rajahmundry from 1959.

Family Planning Programme:

In pursuance of the need for demographic control, the scheme of family planning was launched in the State as early as 1955. Family planning clinics were opened in important towns as well as in the rural areas for dissemination of knowledge about family planning programmes. The first urban family planning clinic was started in an organised manner in the Government General Hospital at Kakinada in 1955. There are now eleven urban family planning clinics in the district attached to each one of the Government hospitals at Tuni (for women), Pithapuram, Peddapuram, Ramachandrapuram, Amalapuram, Kothapeta, Razole, Rampachodavaram, Prathipadu, Kakinada (General Hospital) and Rajahmundry (District Headquarters Hospital). Another urban family planning clinic is run by the municipality of Kakinada. In order to extend the family planning activity to the rural areas also, rural family planning clinics were established in the district. There are at present 114 rural family planning sub-centres and 118 maternity and child welfare centres (including the sub-centres of the primary health centres) to attend to the family planning work in the rural areas. Besides these, the three E.S.I. dispensaries in the district also attend to the family planning work. Five Mobile Surgical Units and one I.U.C.D. Unit regularly tour the district and conduct vasectomy operations and I.U.C.D. insertions. Each one of these units is kept under the charge of a Medical Officer and a Staff Nurse. The family planning programme is executed by the District Family Planning Officer with the assistance of the Mass Education and Information Officer, District Extension Educators (one male and one female), Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and Health Visitors, besides a Projectionist and an Artist at the district level and a Medical Officer, a Block Extension Educator, a Computer, a Health Inspector (for every 20,000 population), a Health Visitor and one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (for every 10,000) at the block level. The results achieved since 1961-62 under this programme in the district are presented at Annexure 91.

Nutrition Surveys:

Nutrition surveys were conducted in 1961 and 1967 covering 228 families of different socio-economic groups. Among the nutritional deficiency disorders noticed during these surveys, conjunctival xerosis, angular stomatitis, anaemia and dry, rough and lustreless skin were prominent. Remedial measures were undertaken by the health staff by distributing multivitamin tablets, vitamin A and D capsules and other synthetic drugs as a dietary supplement to the sufferers. In some selected schools, free supply of cornflour, butter and skimmed milk-powder (supplied by international organisations like the UNICEF and CARE) was made to the school children for serving as midday meals.

Sanitation:

The Madras Local Funds Act of 1871 and the Madras Towns Improvement Act III of 1871 were the earliest enactments in the erstwhile Madras Presidency regarding sanitation in the rural and urban areas respectively. These Acts were later replaced by the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884 and the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1884. Under these enactments, sanitation was made the exclusive responsibility of the local bodies. The Madras Public Health Act of 1939 embodied most of the provisions essential for the improvement of public health. Apart from these legislative measures, steps were also taken by the Government to establish a well-organised Department of Public Health in the erstwhile Madras Presidency.

In accordance with the District Health Scheme, a District Health Officer was appointed in 1923 to attend to public health matters in the district. The Bhore Committee of 1945 highlighted the need for the implementation of a health programme along with the provision of medical relief. During the plan periods, a number of primary health centres, providing preventive and curative treatment, came to be established in the district. With the enforcement of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act of 1959, all activities connected with the maintenance of public health were transferred to the Samithis, and the District Health Officer became their chief adviser in public health matters. In July 1967, the Medical and Public Health Departments were merged and the District Medical Officer was redesignated as the District Medical and Health Officer, while the District Health Officer became his deputy. The District Medical and Health Officer is also assisted by another deputy on the ~~control~~ side. The Deputy District Medical and Health Officers have to inspect all Panchayats and other important villages and ensure, among other things, the improvement of sanitation and drinking water-supply in villages, the upkeep of sanitary conditions and other precautions for the conduct of fairs and festivals. In the municipal areas, the Municipal Health Officers, who are in charge of all public health matters, have to attend to the sanitation work.

Conservancy:

The local boards, which were responsible for conservancy, could not do much in the past due to paucity of funds. After the advent of democratic decentralisation in 1959, the problem of conservancy received considerable attention from the Panchayat Samithis and the Panchayats which were providing sanitary facilities with the help of the grants from the Equalisation Fund. In towns, where there are municipalities, the municipality concerned looked after conservancy.

Drainage Schemes:

The least developed among all the civic requirements is drainage. The position is comparatively better in the municipal towns than in the rural areas of the district. In the past, a partial drainage scheme costing Rs. 3.32 lakhs was implemented in Rajahmundry Municipality in 1943. Except for laying masonry drains by fits and starts every year, Kakinada Municipality has not executed any major drainage scheme. Comprehensive drainage schemes are, however, now under the contemplation of Rajahmundry and Kakinada municipalities. At present, all the municipalities and other small towns are served by masonry drains.

The state of drainage in the rural areas is understandably worse. Till the implementation of the Community Development Programme in 1954, not much was done by the local boards in this direction. After the implementation of this programme, there has been some improvement in laying kutchha and pucca drains in the rural areas in the district.

Water-supply:

The position regarding the supply of drinking water in the district can be said to be satisfactory. People generally depend on wells, tanks, canals, rivers and streams to procure their supplies of drinking water. The inhabitants of the riparian villages in Ramachandrapuram, Kothapeta and Rajahmundry taluks and Yellavaram independent sub-taluk procure their drinking water mostly from the rivers. They scoop *chelamas* (water-holes) in the river-bed and secure their daily requirements. In certain villages like Yellamilli and Chinnabrahmadevam in Peddapuram taluk, people suffer acutely from lack of drinking water, as potable water cannot be tapped even at a depth of 30 metres. Excepting such villages, which are found almost in all the upland taluks in the district, the general position may be said to be satisfactory.

The responsibility of providing drinking water in the rural as well as urban areas devolved on the local bodies in the second half of the last century, but they could do little more than merely deepening a few wells, constructing a small number of new wells and converting a few step-wells into draw-wells. Greater attention began to be bestowed from about 1913 by the Government on the question of water-supply. This was largely aimed at checking the outbreak of epidemics, but this suffered a set-back in the years following 1921-22. The Government, however, contributed their share to those rural water-supply schemes of the local boards, which had received

the approval of the sanitary and engineering authorities. The period between 1925 and 1936 was marked by two important developments, namely, (1) sanction of half grants to the District Boards in 1925 for the implementation of the water-supply schemes and (2) sanction of liberal grants by the Central Government in 1936 to facilitate the development of the rural areas, which included improvement of water-supply as well in this district. The distribution of grants to local boards was, however, given up in 1938 and a ten-year rural water-supply programme was drawn up for the district in the same year. This was replaced by an annual scheme prepared by the District Collector in 1941.

During the Second World War, no improvement worth mentioning took place in the position of water-supply even under the annual plans. The Post-War Development Scheme of 1944, however, provided for the implementation of water-supply schemes in villages. A special fund of a crore of rupees was created in 1947 in the erstwhile Madras Presidency for the development of the rural areas including water-supply. A quinquennial programme was also formulated during 1948-49 for execution by the Revenue Department. This programme was dovetailed with the First Five Year Plan, but the entire scheme was wound up in 1955 as it was decided to tackle the problem under a new scheme called National Rural Water-Supply and Sanitation Programme. The Community Development Programme launched in 1954 also gave a distinct fillip to the sinking of new wells and the improvement of old ones.

Protected Water-supply:

Among the municipal towns, Kakinada, Rajahmundry and Peddapuram are at present served by protected water-supply. Kakinada was the first to get a water-supply scheme. In A.D. 1897 a water-supply scheme was sanctioned and the public contribution to this scheme was to the tune of Rs. 0.60 lakh. A substantial part of this contribution, i.e., Rs. 42,500 came from Messrs. Paida Subbarayudu and Brothers. The waterworks was named as the Victoria Waterworks, as the year in which the scheme was sanctioned happened to be the jubilee year of the coronation of Queen Victoria. The Government lent Rs. 2,40,000 towards the total cost of Rs. 5,03,096 of the scheme. The scheme, which was introduced in 1903, was designed to supply 5,40,000 gallons (24,54,840 litres) of water per day at the rate of 10 G.P.C.D. Improvements were made to the scheme by adding two additional slow sand filters in 1909 at a cost of Rs. 51,979. A high level service reservoir was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs in 1938. During the Second World War, the Military Department constructed an additional filter and booster pump station at

their cost for supplying water to the military. It was later acquired by the municipality in 1947. As the scheme did not cater fully to the growing needs of the population, the waterworks system was improved in three phases during the 1950s at a total cost of Rs. 48.88 lakhs. The first phase included the construction of a storage tank near Samalkot locks and laying of a gravitation main to the headworks at Kakinada. The scheme was executed at a cost of Rs. 31.95 lakhs and completed by 1950. The construction of three additional filter-beds at a cost of Rs. 2.89 lakhs was taken up under the second phase of the scheme and was completed by 1952. The third phase of the scheme envisaged improvements to the distribution system and was completed during 1958-59 at a cost of Rs. 14.04 lakhs. Further improvements were again made in 1964 by constructing a service reservoir and two filter-beds at a cost of Rs. 5.50 lakhs. Even after these improvements the total capacity of the system is only 85.23 lakh litres per day as against 167.34 lakh litres required for the inhabitants of the town as enumerated during the 1961 Census. Hence, an improvement scheme at a cost of Rs. 141.28 lakhs to serve an ultimate population of 2,50,000 in the year 2001 at 30 G.P.C.D. (133.68 litres *per capita per diem*) is now under contemplation.

Rajahmundry got its protected water-supply scheme designed for a population of 80,000 at 15 G.P.C.D. (66.84 litres *per capita per diem*) during 1934 at a cost of Rs. 6.29 lakhs. The source of supply is the Godavari and the scheme envisaged drawing raw water from the Godavari through the intake well, treating it in a rapid gravity filtration plant, pumping the filtered water into a service reservoir and then distributing the water through a network of public and private taps. Further improvements were made to the scheme by adding a filter-bed and increasing the capacity of the pumping plant at a cost of Rs. 1.60 lakhs in 1952. As the scheme did not cope with the increase in population, an improvement scheme aimed at increasing the supply to 84 lakh gallons (381.86 lakh litres) per day to serve an ultimate population of 2,80,000 at 30 G.P.C.D., is now under execution. The scheme has been divided into three stages, viz., IA, IB and stage II, for convenience of execution. Of these, the first part of the scheme consisting of two elevated service reservoirs of 2 lakh gallons (9.09 lakh litres) capacity at Danavaipeta, a clear water reservoir and a 15" (38.10 cm.) pumping main was completed at a cost of Rs. 10.71 lakhs. The second part of the scheme costing Rs. 26.90 lakhs designed to increase 28 lakh gallons (127.28 lakh litres) of water per day is now under execution.

The other municipality provided with protected water-supply scheme in the district is Peddapuram. Although this town was constituted into a municipality as early as 1915 solely for providing drinking water to the inhabitants, it was only in 1963 that a protected

water-supply scheme was introduced in the town. The source of supply is the Godavari Canal and the scheme envisages drawing raw water into storage tanks, filtering it through the mechanical rapid gravity filters, pumping the filtered water into the service reservoir and then distributing the water through public and private taps. The entire scheme was executed at a cost of Rs. 16.90 lakhs. Of the remaining six municipalities, a scheme for Amalapuram Municipality at a cost of Rs. 42.59 lakhs is pending execution. Schemes for the other five municipalities are now under investigation.

Several protected water-supply schemes were undertaken under the auspices of the Zilla Parishad in the mofussil areas. So far, 20 villages were provided with protected water-supply by the Zilla Parishad. The names of the villages thus benefitted and other details connected with their schemes are given in Annexure 92.



CHAPTER XVI

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour Welfare:

Of the several Central enactments designed to promote the welfare of labour, those in force in the district are (1) the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, (2) the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926, (3) the Payment of Wages Act of 1936, (4) the Employment of Children Act of 1938, (5) the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946, (6) the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947, (7) the Factories Act of 1948, (8) the Minimum Wages Act of 1948, (9) the Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948 (as amended by the Act of 1967), (10) the Employees' Provident Funds Act of 1952, (11) the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act of 1955, (12) the Motor Transport Workers' Act of 1961, (13) the Maternity Benefit Act of 1961 and (14) the Payment of Bonus Act of 1965. The only State enactment enforced in the district, however, is the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act of 1966.

All the Central enactments, except the Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948 and the Employees' Provident Funds Act of 1952, are administered by the Labour Commissioner assisted by the Assistant Commissioner at Hyderabad, the Inspector of Factories at Kakinada (Cocanada) and the two Assistant Inspectors of Factories, one each at Kakinada and Rajahmundry, the Labour Officer at Rajahmundry, the Inspector of Boilers and the District Inspector of Labour, all at Kakinada and eight Assistant Inspectors of Labour, two each at Kakinada, Rajahmundry and Amalapuram and one each at Peddapuram and Ramachandrapuram. A more exhaustive description of these Acts and the benefits accruing under them to industrial labour has been attempted in the Chapter on 'Industries'.

Prohibition:

The scheme of prohibition was extended to this district in 1948. The enforcement of prohibition in the district was entrusted to the Excise and Prohibition Department under the overall supervision of the Commissioner of Excise and Prohibition who is also a member of the Board of Revenue. Of the measures taken for prohibiting intoxicating drugs, the most important were the ban on the sale of Ganja and bhang and the closure of all opium and Ganja shops. Even the issue of opium, temporarily allowed to confirmed addicts on permits, was progressively reduced till it was virtually discontinued in September 1953, except on medical grounds.

The ameliorative work was originally entrusted to the Board of Revenue but was transferred in 1948 to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Its scope was widened and greater emphasis came to be laid on the constructive rather than the recreation side. A nine-point programme of ameliorative work was resolved in 1949. The services of the local branches of the Women's Welfare Department, which had by then come into being, were also utilised in furtherance of the cause. District Advisory Councils with the Collector as chairman and the District Prohibition Officer, Superintendent of Police, Members of the State Legislature and some important non-officials as members, were formed to co-ordinate the activities of the taluk and village prohibition committees.

Of the several committees constituted to evaluate the scheme of prohibition, the Andhra Prohibition Enquiry Committee, constituted by the State Government in 1954 with S. V. Ramamurthy as chairman, concluded that there was overwhelming evidence that the enforcement of prohibition was a definite failure and that the main cause of such failure was the lack of strong public opinion in its favour. The committee recommended the sale of toddy from specified shops on daily ration cards and the abolition of the Neera, palm and date jaggery co-operative societies. The committee constituted by the Government of India in the same year, however, pronounced an opposite verdict, based on other considerations like our social and cultural traditions which have always stood against the habit of drink.

By 1963 a significant change was brought in the policy followed. According to this, the right to tap trees and sell sweet toddy was sold in open auction, instead of being given to the co-operatives. By another major decision taken in October 1969, the Government directed the scrapping of prohibition in all Andhra districts (Telangana has always been a wet region) with effect from November 1969. The Andhra Pradesh Excise Act of 1968 which has replaced the Prohibition Act is being implemented in the district by a Superintendent assisted by an Assistant Superintendent of Excise and nine Circle Inspectors.

Advancement of Backward Classes:

The proportion of the Scheduled Castes in the district to its total population, according to the 1961 Census, is 17.62 per cent, as against the State average of 13.82. The Adi-Andhras, Malas and Madigas outnumber the others constituting about 52, 25 and 11 per cent respectively of the population of the Scheduled Castes in the district. They are heavily concentrated in Amalapuram and Razole taluks, forming 29.14 and 27.82 per cent of the population of the taluks concerned. They form more than one-tenth of the population of the other taluks

except in Rajahmundry, Yellavaram (Ellavaram) and Rampachodavaram (Chodavaram) where they are only 8.29, 7.97 and 4.09 per cent respectively of the population.

The Scheduled Tribes constitute 3.85 per cent of the district population as against the State average of 3.68. The Konda Reddis form about 30 per cent of the tribal population of the district with the Koyas, Konda Kapus and Kammaras following closely behind, constituting 23, 13 and 12 per cent respectively. The bulk of the Scheduled Tribes live in Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram taluks. The remaining are spread more or less evenly in all the other taluks except in Prathipadu (Prattipadu) where they are in fairly sizeable numbers, accounting for 7.49 per cent of the population of the taluk.

As early as the eighties of the last century, the amelioration of the condition of the Scheduled Castes had engaged the attention of the State. Their civil, social and religious disabilities were brought to focus by the epic fast in 1932 of Mahatma Gandhi at Poona. The Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act of 1938 and the Madras Temple Entry Authorisation and Indemnity Act of 1939 were aimed at removing some of these disabilities. Their amendments in 1947 and 1949 respectively and the passing of the Untouchability (Offences) Act (Central) in 1955 secured for the reform a decisive legal sanction.

The educational advancement of these classes had received considerable impetus even in A.D. 1893, with the grant of additional stipends to students in training schools under public management, the enhancement of scholarships to those in privately managed institutions and the grant of exemption from half the standard fees. The increased capitation grants allowed on behalf of the pupils in aided elementary schools and the replenishment of half of the fee income foregone from their admission into secondary schools since 1915, gave a further stimulus to the educational advancement of these classes. A separate department called the Labour Department was established in the Presidency in 1920 and special staff to this district was sanctioned during 1928-29. The provision of educational facilities to the pupils of these classes was one of the important steps undertaken by the Labour Department. As many as 131 schools were set up in the district by the department in 1928-29. Many of these schools were, however, subsequently transferred to the local boards as the policy then followed was to encourage the admission of pupils of these classes into general elementary schools. With the constitution of the Harijan Welfare Department on the 1st of April 1949 and its redesignation as the Social Welfare Department since 1954-55, these institutions later came under the control of the newly created department. With the advent of democratic decentralisation in 1959, they

were handed over to the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis. In 1969-70, there were 119 social welfare elementary schools and one high school in the district besides eight Government hostels and 132 subsidised hostels for the pupils of the Scheduled Castes and economically backward classes. In addition to the two Government girls hostels, there were four subsidised hostels and seven Ashram schools in the district for the pupils of the Scheduled Tribes.

To ensure adequate attendance of pupils in the social welfare schools, one of the important measures adopted was the introduction of the free midday meals scheme during 1944-45. This scheme, in course of time, was not found to be functioning quite satisfactorily. A system of daily cash doles at the rate of 2 annas per pupil was also tried but in vain and consequently the original scheme had to be revived in 1957. In addition, stationery articles like slates and pencils and a *per capita* grant of rupees five are also given to these pupils. Another incentive provided to these classes assumes the shape of scholarships (residential and non-residential), the connected details of which are presented in the statement at Annexure 93. The Dress-making Centre at Kakinada imparts vocational training to the pupils of the Scheduled Castes. A training centre in woodcutting with modern instruments has been started at Maredumilli for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes. Several other measures are also adopted like the assignment of land for cultivation, the provision of house sites, the excavation of drinking water wells and the formulation of housing schemes.

Of the several measures undertaken in recent years for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the district, the abolition of the system of Vetti (free labour) can be said to have had considerable impact on the living conditions of the tribes. Under the Muttas system, the tribes had to render free service to the Muttadars. With the abolition of the estates, this system was discontinued. Another evil under the Muttas system was that lands were being held by the tribes without any documentary evidence regarding their right of ownership. The Muttadars or their agents were allotting lands and collecting land revenue on the basis of a mere understanding which too often led to exploitation. The Agency tracts are now being surveyed and the introduction of ryotwari settlement will confer on the tribes proprietary rights over their lands, providing them with some security. Some legislative measures have also been undertaken to protect and promote the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation I of 1959 prohibits all kinds of transfer of immovable property situated in the Agency tracts by a member of a Scheduled Tribe to a non-tribal, except with the previous sanction of the State Government. Eviction of the persons

concerned in possession of such properties has also been prescribed. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Region Scheduled Areas) Money-lenders Regulation of 1960 lays down that the business of lending monies in the Agency areas can be carried on only after obtaining a licence under this regulation. Imprisonment up to six months or fine extending up to Rs. 1,000 or both are the punishments prescribed for the violation of the regulation. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulation II of 1960 provides for the scaling down of debts payable by a member of the Scheduled Tribe. Under the Act, a Special Officer appointed for the purpose is empowered to file applications on behalf of the debtors before the Agency District Munsiff, after scaling down the debts. After obtaining the decree, it is the duty of the Special Officer to apply for and obtain loans on behalf of the debtors from any co-operative society or other agency authorised by the Government and redeem the debt.

The work of the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes received further momentum with the appointment of a Labour Officer in 1946-47. He was subsequently called the District Harijan Welfare Officer. In 1949, however, he was redesignated as the District Social Welfare Officer. With the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, the work relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes was entrusted to the Department of Tribal Welfare and the rest to the Social Welfare Department. They were, however, merged in 1958 and again separated in 1967. The district has at present two District Social Welfare Officers, one of whom is solely in charge of the work relating to land acquisition to provide house sites for the Scheduled Castes.

Endowments:

Endowments were made in the past to religious or charitable institutions and places of worship in the district by all classes of people without any distinction of religious or social denomination. From the days of the Vijayanagar empire, the administration of temples and charitable institutions was primarily left to be determined by local tradition. State interference, if any, having been restricted only to the redressal of local grievances. The agencies then governing these institutions were referred to in some of the inscriptions of the period as 'Sthanikas' or Board of Trustees during the Vijayanagar period. At the State level was the 'Dharmasanadhikari' corresponding to a Minister-in-charge of Law and Endowments. By making frequent visits to these institutions, the kings, their consorts and their chiefs ensured their proper maintenance. But with the passage of time, most of the institutions gradually decayed owing to the disappearance of benevolent royal patronage and the consequent mismanagement by vested interests.

By the time the British occupied this part of the country, the position of religious and charitable endowments was far from satisfactory. Although the British were reluctant to interfere with the administration of these endowments, they exercised some control over them through the agency of Collectors. Their first legislation in this sphere was the Madras Endowments and Escheats Regulation of 1817 by which necessary authority was vested in the Board of Revenue and local agents were appointed in each district. The District Collector was one such agent.

Even the passing of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act II of 1927, creating the Board of Commissioners and Temple Committees for local areas, and classifying temples into 'excepted' and 'non-excepted' categories, did not lead to any lasting solution. On the other hand, the board found itself involved in wearisome litigation with the Archakas (temple priests). This problem was resolved only in 1931-32 through a compromise between the board and the Archakas. The Congress Ministry of 1937 contemplated the direct administration of all endowments as a lasting solution but had to relinquish office before it could enforce its decision.

The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act of 1966 is the latest and most far-reaching measure taken to provide unified and effective control over endowments in the State by integrating the statutory enactments governing these institutions in the Andhra and Telangana areas. The total income of all the endowed properties in the district during 1969-70 exceeded Rs. 44 lakhs. The number of temples and Maths in the district with an assessable annual income of over Rs. 10,000 is 97, with the Sri Lakshminarasimhasvami temple at Anthervedi having an annual income of more than a lakh of rupees. The annual income of the Vira Venkata Sathyanarayanasmami temple at Annavaram is nearly Rs. 13 lakhs. The Hindu religious and charitable endowments and institutions in the district are administered by the Deputy Commissioner of Endowments at Rajahmundry, and the Assistant Commissioner at Kakinada with four inspectors, one each at Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Amalapuram and Ramachandrapuram.

The total number of Wakfs in the district is 189 with an annual income of about Rs. 1.12 lakhs. The ancient mosques at Rajahmundry and Teki, and the Ashurkhana at Nagaram are the only three institutions in the district with an annual income of Rs. 5,000 and above. The District Wakfs Committee supervises the work of the Mutavallis and also assists the Inspector-Auditor of the district in the administration of the Wakfs.

CHAPTER XVII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Representation of the District in the State and Union Legislatures:

In all the elections held under the Government of India Act of 1919 and the Government of India Act of 1935, the franchise, though relaxed to some extent under the latter Act, remained limited. It was only with the framing of the Constitution for the Indian Republic that provision was made for the conduct of elections on the basis of universal adult franchise. Under the Representation of People Act of 1950, East Godavari was allotted sixteen seats in the erstwhile Madras State Legislative Assembly by delimiting the district into eight single-member constituencies, namely, Tuni, Pithapuram, Peddapuram, Burugupudi, Rajahmundry, Ramachandrapuram, Anaparthi (Anaparti) and Pamaru and four double-member constituencies, namely, Bhadrachalam, Kakinada (Cocanada), Amalapuram and Razole for the First General Elections to the Legislative Assembly held in 1952. One of the two seats in the double-member constituencies of Kakinada, Amalapuram and Razole were reserved for the Scheduled Castes, while one in the Bhadrachalam double-member constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The number of seats represented by the district in the Andhra Assembly subsequently formed in 1953 remained unaltered. In October 1954, however, it was increased from sixteen to twenty-three taking into consideration the population of the then Andhra State. These seats were distributed among thirteen single-member constituencies and the five double-member constituencies of Bhadrachalam, Burugupudi, Pallipalem, Amalapuram and Razole. On this basis, the Mid-Term Elections were conducted in 1955 in this district. The number of seats continued to be the same in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly formed in November, 1956.

The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order dated the 19th of December 1956, did not bring any change either in the composition or in the number of the Assembly constituencies relating to this district. However, with the transfer of Bhadrachalam taluk and Nugur independent sub-taluk to Khammam district in November 1959, the double-member constituency of Bhadrachalam was deleted from this district. A new single-member constituency, namely, Yellavaram (Ellavaram) was formed in the district. Consequent on these changes, the total number of seats

decreased from 23 to 22. As a result of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act of 1961, the double-member constituencies of Burugupudi, Pallipalem, Amalapuram and Razole were either split or reconstituted into eight single-member constituencies, namely, Korukonda, Burugupudi, Karapa, Tallarevu, Amalapuram, Allavaram, Razole and Nagaram. The Burugupudi, Tallarevu, Allavaram and Razole single-member constituencies were reserved for the Scheduled Castes, and the Yellavaram constituency, for the Scheduled Tribes. The Third General Elections of 1962 were conducted in the district according to these delimitations. Under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order of 1965, the Korukonda, Samalkot and Karapa Assembly constituencies were abolished. The areas covered by the Korukonda constituency were brought under a new constituency, viz., Kadiam, whereas the portions covered by Samalkot and Karapa were distributed among the existing constituencies of Peddapuram and Tallarevu. Sampara, another newly created Assembly constituency, was formed with certain areas of Pithapuram and Kakinada taluks. Thus, the number of seats in the district was reduced from 22 to 21. Kadiam, Tallarevu, Allavaram and Nagaram constituencies were reserved for the Scheduled Castes, and the Yellavaram constituency for the Scheduled Tribes. The Fourth General Elections were held in February 1967, according to these alterations.

With regard to the elections to the House of the People (Lok Sabha), this district was delimited under the Representation of People Act of 1950, into a single-member constituency, namely, Kakinada and a double-member constituency known as Rajahmundry. One of the seats in the Rajahmundry constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Again, in accordance with the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order of 1956, the district underwent a change in the composition of the Parliamentary constituencies. The Rajahmundry double-member constituency was converted into a single-member constituency whereas the single-member constituency of Kakinada was made a double-member constituency. A seat in this double-member constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. As a result of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act of 1961, the double-member constituency of Kakinada was split into two single-member constituencies, namely, Kakinada and Amalapuram. There was no change in the number of seats in the Second, Third and Fourth General Elections conducted in 1957, 1962 and 1967 respectively. The Amalapuram constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes both in the Third and Fourth General Elections. The details of the composition of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies according to the Delimitation Order of 1965, are given in Annexure 94.

General Elections to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly:

In the First General Elections held in 1952 to the House of the People, two of the three seats allotted to this district were won by the Communists and the third by the Socialist Party. All the three seats were, however, captured by the Congress Party in all the subsequent general elections conducted in 1957, 1962 and 1967.

Out of the sixteen seats allotted to this district in the Legislative Assembly of the erstwhile Madras State, six were won in the First General Elections by the Communist Party of India, four each by the Indian National Congress and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party and one each by the Krishikar Lok Party and the Scheduled Castes Federation. Consequent on the creation of the Andhra Assembly in 1953 (consisting of the members elected to the erstwhile Madras Assembly from the areas forming part of Andhra State), a separate ministry was formed. Following a vote of no-confidence, this ministry resigned on the 15th of November 1954. The Assembly was dissolved by a Presidential Proclamation and Mid-Term Elections were conducted in February 1955. In these elections, eight out of the twenty-three seats were won by the Congress Party, six by the Communists and four each by the Praja Party and Independents, and one by the Krishikar Lok Party. The Second General Elections of 1957 were held in this district only to the House of the People as the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly constituted under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 was not dissolved by then. The life of this Assembly was extended for a period of five years from the 31st of March 1957, allowing the members elected in 1955 from the Andhra districts to continue as members of the extended Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. Three bye-elections were, however, held in the district during the period from 1957 to 1960. The first of them was held to the reserved seat of the Bhadrachalam double-member Assembly constituency in March 1957, as the election of the sitting Communist Party member was declared void by the Election Tribunal. The second was conducted to the Kothapeta Assembly constituency in May 1959, consequent on the demise of a sitting Congress Party member. The third was held to the Pithapuram Assembly constituency in April 1960, owing to the death of a sitting Praja Socialist Party member. The seats in the first two bye-elections went to the Congress Party, while the third bye-election resulted in a victory for the Praja Party. In the Third General Elections of 1962, the Congress Party captured eighteen out of the twenty-two seats allotted to the district. Of the remaining four seats, three went to Independents and one to the Communist Party. The strength of the Congress Party had further increased when it bagged one more seat in the bye-election held to the Amalapuram Assembly constituency in

February 1965, consequent on the demise of a sitting Independent member. In the Fourth General Elections, the Congress suffered a diminution in its strength when it could secure only eleven out of the twenty-one seats. In these elections, Independents obtained seven seats, the Communist Party two and the Republican Party one. The details of the names of the successful candidates and the votes polled by them in all the elections to the Assembly and to the House of the People are furnished in Annexures 95 to 98.

Position of Political Parties in the District:

The Indian National Congress, the Communist Party of India, the Socialist Party, the Krishikar Lok Party, the Marxist Party, the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party and the Scheduled Castes Federation were the political organisations that participated in the First General Elections, besides some Independents. Out of 22,00,448 valid votes polled, 27.89 per cent was secured by the Congress Party, 21.6 per cent by the Communist Party and 15.91 per cent by the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, while the Federation, the Socialist Party, the Krishikar Lok Party, the Marxist Party and Independents, all put together, obtained 34.60 per cent. In the Mid-Term Elections conducted to the Andhra State Legislative Assembly, the Communist Party gained 4,23,225 (37.80 per cent) votes out of 11,19,534 valid votes polled. Independents got 2,40,650 (21.50 per cent) votes, the Praja Party obtained 1,87,237 (16.72 per cent) votes and the Congress secured 1,76,127 (15.72 per cent) votes, whereas the Krishikar and the Praja Socialist parties secured 92,295 (8.26 per cent) votes. The Swatantra, the Republican and the Jana Sangh parties were the new entrants during the third general elections. In these elections, the Congress Party bagged 9,50,381 (49.15 per cent) votes, while the total number of valid votes polled in the district was 19,33,813. The Communist Party secured 4,07,235 (21.06 per cent) votes, whereas Independents, the Jana Sangh, the Swatantra, the Republican and the Praja Socialist parties, all combined, got 5,76,197 votes amounting to 29.79 per cent of the total valid votes polled. Out of 21,91,715 valid votes polled in the Fourth General Elections, the Congress Party got the largest number of votes (10,09,506), followed by Independents (6,14,946), the Communists (3,29,147), the Communist-Marxists (1,06,979), the Republicans (73,414), the Praja Socialist (46,822), the Swatantra (5,572) and the Jana Sangh (5,329).

Newspapers, Periodicals and Presses:

The district can claim some important personalities in the field of journalism. Among such persons who are no longer alive mention may be made of Kandukuri Viresalingam, Raja Durga Mallikarjuna Prasada Rao, P. Lachiraju, P. Ramakrishnayya, T. L. Narasimham,

Nalam Ramaraju, T. Gopalakrishna, C. V. Gopalam, T. Bapiraju, Vadrevu Chalamayya, N. Kama Raju, K. Rayappa Pantulu, Pandiri Mahadevudu, Sistu Jagannadha Sastry, Velagaleti Lakshmikantam, Gurajada Srirama Murthy, Marakani Srinivasulu Naidu, P. Venkataswami, Ogirala Jagannadha Kavi, Bhavaraju Venkata Krishna Rao, Vinjamuri Venkataratnamma, Gidugu Venkata Rama Murthy and Oleti Venkatarama Sastry. Those still alive and active in the field are B. V. Subrahmanyam, Mahidhara Jagan Mohan Rao, Mullapudi Venkataramana, Rambhatla Krishna Murthy, Kommuri Padmavati Devi, Kappagantula Satyanarayana, Madhunapantula Satyanarayana Sastry, S. Surya Prakasa Rao, Puranapanda Surya Prakasa Dikshitulu, Ravula Satyanarayana Murthy, B. Ramalaxmi, Vadrevu Gavarraju and Palagummi Raja Rao.

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, periodicals like 'Coconada Advertiser', 'Godavari News', 'Mandaramanjari', 'Nyayadarsini', 'Sudhiranjani', 'Sumanomanobhiranjanam', 'Rajayogi', 'Chamber's Weekly Slip of Quotations', all from Kakinada; 'Vivekavardhani', 'Hasvasanjeevani', 'Sathi Hitha Bodhini', 'Sunithi', 'Satyasamvardhini', 'Chintamani', 'The Hindu Women's Journal' and 'Sri Kalavati', all from Rajahmundry; and 'Sri Sanmargadarsani' and 'Ravi' from Pithapuram were reported to be in circulation in the district. All of them had a brief existence. However, the various political movements of the first half of this century gave some impetus to the publication of political as well as social journals and periodicals in the district. In fact, it was in the 1920s that some periodicals were released from this district. Of them, Sudarsini, a Telugu fortnightly, from Razole was the earliest. Further, recorded evidence goes to show that some more journals and periodicals were brought out from the towns of Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Amalapuram, Samalkot and Pithapuram. Of them, 'Telugu Prema Pracharak' (1933) from Kakinada and 'Praja Patrika' (1937) from Rajahmundry, both weeklies in Telugu, are still found in circulation. In recent years also, a few journals in Telugu and English languages with different periodicity are issued from this district. They are the 'Sahakaram', 'Sramajivi', 'Praja Patrika', 'Jaibharat', 'Kisan', 'Yasoda', 'Arya', 'Mahatma', 'Srimati', 'Manavaseva', 'Navabharati', 'Desa Seva', 'Vanita Vihar' and 'Vajrayudham', all from Rajahmundry; 'Ravi', 'Hindu Sundari', 'Aruna', 'Vilasini', 'Ujjivi', 'Divyavani', 'Satya Sakshi', 'Mundadugu' and 'Dharma Sadhani', all from Kakinada; 'Vennela', 'Goshti', 'Pragati' and 'Konasima', all from Amalapuram; 'Subodhini' and 'Abhisarika', both from Samalkot; 'Aryaprabha' and 'Yuvajana Prabha' from Ramachandrapuram and 'Cooli' from Pithapuram. For details regarding the year of starting, language and periodicity of these papers, Annexure 99 may be consulted. Besides these, almost all the important dailies, weeklies, fortnightlies and monthlies

published elsewhere in the State and even outside also command a large circulation in this district. The circulation potential of dailies is reported to be as follows: Andhra Patrika (Telugu) (4,887), Andhra Prabha (Telugu) (14,228), Visalandhra (Telugu) (2,585), Andhra Jyothi (Telugu) (2,502), Hindu (English) (1,382), Indian Express (English) (6,450), Times of India (English) (16) and Deccan Chronicle (English) (15). All these play an important role in moulding public opinion in the district.

The district ranks second in the Andhra region, in respect of books and periodicals registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867. The number registered during 1967-68 was 67 books and 120 periodicals.

Printing facilities are available in many of the important places in the district. There are 196 presses, of which 84 are in Rajahmundry taluk, 53 in Kakinada, 18 in Ramachandrapuram, 13 in Amalapuram, 8 in Peddapuram, 7 in Razole, 6 in Tuni, three each in Pithapuram and Kothapeta (Kottapeta) and one in Samalkot. Most of these presses have printing facilities in Telugu and English, and some in Hindi as well.

Voluntary Social Services Organisations:

The Indian Red Cross Society:

A few voluntary social service institutions have been recently started with a view to realising certain specific objectives. The District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society at Kakinada established in 1928 with a wide network of branches at Rajahmundry, Palivela and Peddapuram has been rendering social service on a considerable scale. Besides running a maternity and child welfare centre, the branch started an ante-natal clinic in 1959. Milk and butter-milk are distributed to the poor and needy at the centre. The branch is also credited with (1) the conduct of baby shows and award prizes to the healthy babies, (2) donation of clothes and Rs. 1,000 for the Jawans, (3) collection and donation of Rs. 3,671 towards the East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) Refugee Relief Fund, (4) provision of triple antigen vaccine to children, (5) distribution of about 800 tonnes of milk-powder, 480 bags of peas and 280 bags of wheat in drought affected blocks and (6) donation of medicines to the poor. The branch is at present located in its own building. The branch at Palivela is also playing an important role in the field of social service. Besides opening milk centres, it organises first aid centres during festivals for the benefit of pilgrims. Other activities of the branch include (1) the donation of a surgical steriliser worth Rs. 700 to the local Government dispensary, (2) propagation of the principles of health and hygiene through microphones during the public gatherings and (3) conduct of an eye camp in 1966 where 162 operations were

performed. The branches at Rajahmundry and Peddapuram are doing similar useful service in their respective jurisdictions.

The Rotary Clubs:

Of the four Rotary Clubs, one each at Kakinada, Tuni, Rajahmundry and Amalapuram, the one started at Kakinada in 1943 is the oldest. The Kakinada club undertook the Godavari Flood Relief work in 1953 on a very large scale and spent Rs. 10,000 on relief measures. The club has adopted Valasapakala village as the 'Rotary Village' and taken keen interest in its development by opening a rural health clinic, renovating old wells and opening libraries. A women's college was also established at Kakinada by the club under the joint sponsorship of the Women's Education Society. Besides granting scholarships to poor students and erecting bus stop shelters, the club presented orthopaedic rehabilitation apparatus to the General Hospital. The branches at Tuni, Rajahmundry and Amalapuram are doing work on similar lines in their respective areas.

The Lions Clubs:

Another important social service organisation with an active record of service to its credit is the Lions Club, inaugurated at Rajahmundry on the 13th of November 1963. Among the varied achievements of the club mention should be made of (1) the Free Clinic wherein so far 40,000 patients were treated, (2) provision of four bus shelters, (3) erection of four bore wells to provide drinking water in places where practically there is no water-supply, (4) immunisation of children from polio with vaccine and triple antigen at free of cost, (5) opening of two free sewing and craft centres for women, (6) distribution of fruits, cakes and bread to patients' in the Leper Home; Government Hospital and Jivakarunya Sangham Hospital on the Independence Day and (7) construction of a park and hanging garden at a cost of Rs. 5,000 on the Godavari bund. Besides providing a children's playground in the municipal park on the main road, the club distributed blankets to the victims of the cyclone in Kotilingalupeta. The branches of the Lions Club, started at Kakinada and Amalapuram in 1964 and 1969 respectively, are doing appreciable service on similar lines in their respective areas.

The Indian Conference of Social Work:

The district branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work was formed in 1957 at Kakinada. It engages itself in slum clearance work and sanitation drive in most of the slum areas in the town besides distributing sweets in the children's ward on festival days.

The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board:

The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board at Kakinada,

which was started in 1919 and taken over by the Employment Organisation in 1948, is intended to serve the families of the defence personnel including those discharged.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides:

The district unit of the Bharat Scouts and Guides came into existence in 1939. Affiliated to the State unit at Hyderabad, it imparts training in the principles and practice of Scout and Guide movement to boys and girls studying in primary and secondary educational institutions. Training camps are regularly held for teachers and pupils to inculcate in them a spirit of self-help, discipline and service to all at all times. The Scouts participate in service projects like the Godavari Pushkarams, Chollangi Sea-bathing Festival and temple services at Annavaram, Draksharama, Kotipalle and Bikkavolu.

The Guild of Service:

The district branch of the Guild of Service, started at Kakinada in 1946, organises various social service programmes like slum clearance and distribution of milk to children. The main activity of the branch is the management of the Sundari-mani Guild of Service Nursery School founded in 1952. The branch has recently opened an elementary school with the object of upgrading it into a middle school subsequently. The taluk branch at Rajahmundry which was established in 1947 is also doing useful service to the public. The work of this branch was appreciable during the great flood of 1953 when it distributed clothes and medicines, and donated money to build new huts to the flood affected families. Distribution of milk and provision of first aid for minor ailments are the main activities of this branch. The branch has also donated Rs. 5,000 for the establishment of an X-ray plant in the Government Hospital. The Pithapuram taluk branch of the Guild of Service, functioning since 1961, has recently brought forth an 'irrigation and agriculture section,' the first of its kind ever opened anywhere in India, for the benefit of the local ryots.

The Abala Santi Bhavanam, Kakinada:

The Abala Santi Bhavanam at Kakinada was founded by a local philanthropist on the suggestion of a destitute girl in 1956 with the object of providing shelter for destitute and old women. The Bhavanam also renders assistance both in kind and cash to needy patients who come for treatment in the local hospital and also their attendants. Training in cottage industries and tailoring is imparted to the inmates enabling them to earn their livelihood.

The Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Seethanagaram

The State branch of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, which aims at the advancement of the poor women and children in the villages, was established in June 1946 at Seethanagaram (Sitanagaram). Besides imparting coaching in general education and handicrafts, the trust is also running (1) a maternity child welfare centre and dispensary, (2) a Service Home (Sevashram), both at Seethanagaram, and (3) two Gramseva Centres and Balwadis, one each at Seethanagaram and Rajupalem. The dispensary with twenty-five beds and an operation theatre serves the needs of the surrounding ten villages. It is also engaged in the immunisation work with polio vaccine and triple antigen. The service home, which rehabilitates destitute and forsaken women of the age group of 18-35, has provision for thirty inmates.

Orphanages and Boarding Homes:

The interests of the orphans and poor children are looked after by the boarding homes and orphanages established at various places in the district. Most of the boarding homes are under the management of Christian missionaries. Of these, the orphanage established by the United Lutheran Church Mission in 1924 at Yeleswaram (Eleswaram) is the oldest. Besides this, there are at present six boarding homes and one boarding home-cum-orphanage in the district, the details of which are given in Annexure 100. All the boarding homes and orphanages, depending on the aid received from Government apart from their own financial resources, provide free boarding and lodging facilities for the orphans, destitutes and deserving poor children and get them admitted in the nearby educational institutions.

CHAPTER XVIII

PLACES OF INTEREST

I. Amalapuram Taluk:

Amalapuram : Pop. 24,063, Lat. 16°23' N, Long. 82°03' E.

Amalapuram lies at a distance of about 61 kilometres to the south-east of Rajahmundry. It is the headquarters of the taluk and the revenue division of the same name. According to mythology, the present Amalapuram is identified with Panchaladesa of the past, which was ruled by king Drupada, the father of Draupadi. It is also known as the Konasima. The town has good communication facilities both by road and water. Buses ply from this place to all important towns in the district as well as to Hyderabad. It is a good trading centre in the district, especially for the products of the coconut trees. It is also a trading centre for jack (Panasa) fruits in summer season. Educationally the town has grown in importance with the establishment of a Government College and a few high schools. The chief place of Hindu worship in this town is the temple of Sri Venka'esvarasvami. The Kalyanotsavam celebrated here in honour of the deity is attended by a few thousands of devotees. Amalapuram, with its long rows of coconut gardens and green foliage, presents a picturesque scenery and delights every visitor.

Ambajipeta : Pop. 6,384, Lat. 16°36' N, Long. 81°57' E.

Ambajipeta is situated at a distance of eight kilometres from Amalapuram. It is noted for the coconut gardens and coconut oil. Ambajipeta is known far beyond the district for the large cattle fair held on every Wednesday and transactions worth nearly Rs. 50,000 take place on this occasion. On account of the commercial importance attached to coconuts and their by-products, a Regional Coconut Research Station was established here for improving the varieties and aiding the cultivators. Ambajipeta and the surroundings areas are famous for the production and trade in jack fruits.

Mummidivaram : Pop. 13,346, Lat. 16°53' N, Long. 82°08' E.

Mummidivaram is situated at a distance of about 13 kilometres to the north-east of Amalapuram. This place attained some religious importance in the recent past on account of an ascetic known as Balayogi and his Ashram. A rather uncommon feature about this ascetic is that he appears in public only once in a year, i.e., on the day of Mahasivaratri. Thousands of people congregate here from

nearby places and other districts on this day to have his Darshan. There is an ancient temple dedicated to Vishnu here. On a pillar, in one of the *mantapas* in the temple, there is an inscription which is indecipherable. Mummidivaram became the headquarters of an independent sub-taluk on 1st July, 1969.

II. Kakinada (Cocanada) Taluk:

Chollangi : Pop. 1,241, Lat. $16^{\circ}52'N$, Long. $82^{\circ}14'E$.

This village is situated at a distance of about 10 kilometres from Kakinada. It lies on one of the seven holy mouths of the Godavari near the seacoast. This place is visited first by those who proceed on the Sapta Sagara Yatra (pilgrimage to the seven mouths of the Godavari). On Chollangi Amavasya (new moon) day (December-January) about 50,000 pilgrims congregate here and bathe in the sea.

Kakinada : Pop. 1,22,865, Lat. $16^{\circ}58'N$, Long. $82^{\circ}16'E$.

Kakinada is a railway station on the Samalkot-Kakinada branch line of the South Central Railway. It is situated on the western side of the Koringa Bay. It is the headquarters of East Godavari district and of the taluk and revenue division of Kakinada. The port at the place is one of the busiest seaports in Andhra Pradesh. It has good communication facilities by road and rail to all the important places not only in the district but also in the State. It is linked with some places in the district by canal also. Kakinada passed under the control of Kapilesvara Gajapati of Orissa and it remained under the Gajapatis for a long time. Jagannaikpur or Jagannathapuram, which lies to the south of Kakinada harbour, was associated with the Dutch, the French and the English.

Kakinada has risen in importance in the recent past as an educational centre with the opening of several institutions. The most important of these are the P. R. Government College, an engineering college, a medical college, an industrial training institute, an arts and science college for women, a polytechnic for boys, a polytechnic for girls and a deaf and dumb school. The town is also commercially and industrially important. Kakinada is the birth-place of many artistes who contributed to the uplift of dramatic art. It has also produced many stalwarts of the freedom movement. The most important festivals celebrated here are the Nukamma Tiritham (February-March), Ganapati Navaratri (August-September) and Sriramanavami (March-April), and all these are attended by thousands of devotees.

At a distance of about three kilometres from the town, there is a Vaishnavite temple at Sarpavaram dedicated to Bhavanarayana-svami. The architecture of the temple depicts a perfect and harmonious blend of both the Chalukyan and Chola styles. The idol is a

consummate piece of workmanship and many people of the locality visit this temple with great devotion.

Samalkot : Pop. 31,924, Lat. 17°02'N Long. 82°12'E.

This municipal town is situated at a distance of about 11 kilometres to the north of Kakinada and it is on the Madras-Howrah broad gauge railway line. It is easily accessible by canal and road also. There are well laid roads to various parts of the district from this town. This place attained commercial importance owing to the existence of an industrial estate, a sugar factory, a confectionery factory and a few oil-mills. It contains a Government Agricultural Farm, a Community Development Centre and a Gram Sevaks' Training Centre.

Bhimavaram, which now forms part of Samalkot town, is known as Bhimavara Kshetram. It was known in the past as Chalukya Bhimavaram according to some inscriptions found at the place. The temple of Bhimesvara is famous for its architectural beauty and religious sanctity. The idol is a huge Sivalingam which is similar to those found at Draksharama, Amaravati and Palacole. There are a number of inscriptions in the temple. The Mahasivaratri festival celebrated in honour of the deity is attended by about 15,000 devotees.

III. Kothapeta (Kottapeta) Taluk:

Kothapeta : Pop. 9,851, Lat. 16°34'N, Long. 81°48'E.

This village is situated on the highway from Amalapuram to Bobbarlanka (Bobbirlanka). It is at a distance of about 29 kilometres from Amalapuram and 40 kilometres from Rajahmundry. The Mukteshwaram-Bobbarlanka and Sakshinetipalle-Bobbarlanka bus services ply through this village. This place can be reached by boat also. Kothapeta is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name which was a dependent sub-taluk in Razole taluk till 1947 when it was given the status of an independent sub-taluk. Though it is the taluk headquarters, it presents a rural outlook.

Palivela : Pop. 5,401, Lat. 16°41'N, Long. 81°47'E.

This village is situated at a distance of one and a half kilometres from Kothapeta and about 42 kilometres from Rajahmundry railway station. Palivela is a very ancient and historical place. It is said that it was named after the Pallava chiefs then ruling in the neighbourhood. The most interesting aspect of the village is the shrine of Uma Koppulingesvarasvami. The image of the presiding deity is a stone Sivalingam with Koppu (tuft) at the back. The image of Uma (Parvati) is also of stone and it is on the Panivattam (pedestal) of the

Lingam. The temple contains a number of inscriptions, the earliest of which dated A.D. 1172 records a gift by a member of the Velanadu family. The architecture on the Prakaram, Galigopuram, and Nandisvara Mandapam is very beautiful and it resembles the Pallava style. Uma Koppulingesvarasvami Kalyanam is celebrated here for 5 days every year during January-February with pomp and grandeur and is attended by about 5,000 devotees.

Ryali : Pop. 7,081, Lat. 16°46'N, Long. 81°48'E.

This place lies at a distance of one and a half kilometres from Ubalanka on the Bobbarlanka-Amalapuram bus route, 13 kilometres from Kothapeta and 26 kilometres from Rajahmundry. Several interesting legends are current about the origin of this village and it was known as Ratnapuri in the past. Ryali is noted for the temple of Jaganmohini Kesavasvami. The image of the Lord is an exquisite piece of sculpture which is considered to be the only one of its kind in India. The figure in front is Kesava, and on the reverse is the female attire with a hair-do representing Jaganmohini. Carved in black stone, the image of the deity excites admiration. Even to this day, it is as fresh as though it has just come from the chisel of the sculptor. The image stands at a height of five feet and the front portion, besides the face of Kesava, contains sculptural representations of Dasavatara (ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu). At the feet of the image is the figure of the river Goddess, Ganga, from which drops of water trickle down throughout the day. This is considered a rare phenomenon. Though small, the shrine presents a grand appearance artistically. People attach much sanctity to this temple and congregate in large numbers on the occasion of the Kalyanotsavam of the deity celebrated for five days every year during March-April.

Vadapalle : Pop. 1,573, Lat. 16°47'N, Long. 81°47'E.

Situated on the bank of the Gautami Godavari, this village is 19 kilometres from Kothapeta and 27 kilometres from Rajahmundry. As boats were built at this riverside village in the past it was called Odarevu, and in course of time, it has come to be known as Vadapalle. The place is noted for the shrine of Lord Venkatesvarasvami. The image of the deity is exquisitely carved out of Rakta Chandanam (red sanders) and is a good work of religious art. Sri Venkatesvarasvami Kalyanotsavam celebrated here for 5 days during March-April is attended by about 25,000 Hindu devotees.

Vanapalle : Pop. 7,589, Lat. 16°41'N, Long. 81°57'E.

This place is situated at a distance of 21 kilometres from Amalapuram, 38 kilometres from Dwarapudi railway station and 48 kilometres from Rajahmundry. According to a local legend, during the time of Rama, the hero of the Ramayana, this village was the abode of

vanaras (monkeys), after whom the village was named as Vanapalle. This village is famous in these parts of the district for the temple and the Jatara of Pallalamma. The temple lies on the bank of the Gautami Godavari and the image of the deity is richly carved in stone. The image of Pallalamma looks as though it is crushing a jackal. Pallalamma Tirtham conducted for 30 days from the first Monday after Chaitra Suddha Purnima (April-May) attracts about 20,000 devotees.

IV. Peddapuram Taluk:

Kandrakota : Pop. 3,864, Lat. 17°07'N, Long. 82°07'E.

This village is situated on the bank of the Yeleru river at a distance of 10 kilometres from Peddapuram. When Peddapuram Samsthanam was powerful, the zamindar defeated a certain Muslim chieftain called Khan, who built a fort and stayed here. The fort was named Khan Kota after this Muslim chieftain, and it gradually changed into Kandrakota. Even now there are a few relics of this fort in this village and bricks of large size were discovered. Kandrakota is noted for the festival of the village Goddess Nukalamma. The festival is celebrated for one full month ending with the last new moon day in March or April. About two lakhs of Hindus congregate on this occasion.

Peddapuram : Pop. 24,302, Lat. 17°05'N, Long. 82°08'E.

Peddapuram is situated at a distance of five kilometres from Samalkot railway station. It is the headquarters of the taluk and the revenue division of the same name. It has communication facilities by bus to Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Yeleswaram (Eleswaram) and Korukonda. Peddapuram was once a big zamindari and reputed Pandits, poets, scholars, physicians and artistes thronged the court of the zamindars. There are the ruins of a fort on a hillock overlooking the town. The ruined brick walls and basements inside the fort remind the glory of the palaces that once stood here. Peddapuram is well-known for silk saris. The most important festival celebrated here is the Maridamma Jatara which lasts for 31 days during June-July. About one lakh of Hindus, coming from several places in the district, congregate here on this occasion.

V. Pithapuram Independent Sub-Taluk:

Gollaprolu : Pop. 14,419, Lat. 17°09'N, Long. 82°17'E.

Gollaprolu is situated at a distance of six kilometres from Pithapuram, 18 kilometres from Samalkot and 109 kilometres from Rajahmundry. It is a railway station on the Madras-Howrah line. The chillies produced at this place are yellow in colour and command a wide market.

Kodavali : Pop. 1,832, Lat. 17°13'N, Long. 82°16'E.

This village is situated at a distance of 11 kilometres from Gollaprolu railway station and 24 kilometres from Pithapuram. At a distance of half-a-kilometre to the south-west of the village, there is a hillock known as Dhanadibba. Here, there are three square wells hewn out of stone. In one of the wells, there is an inscription in the Brahmi characters of about the 3rd century A.D. It pertains to the Satavahana ruler Vasishthiputra Chandrasata or Chandrasvati and it is dated in the second regnal year of the king corresponding to A.D. 210.

Pithapuram : Pop. 27,910, Lat. 17°04'N, Long. 82°15'E.

Pithapuram town, the headquarters of the taluk of the same name, is a railway station on the Madras-Howrah broad gauge line. From Kakinada it is 19 kilometres by bus and 32 kilometres by train. This is an ancient town, perhaps as old as Dhanyakataka. This was formerly known as Pishtapura, Pithapuram, Puruhutikanagaram, Puruhutikapuram or Puruhutikapatnam. It was the capital of many local dynasties from about the 4th or 5th century A.D. It was a big zamindari prior to the abolition of estates in 1948. A detailed account of the history of Pithapuram has been given in chapter II, 'History' of this Gazetteer. The palace of the zamindar, which is a very imposing building, is surrounded by a fort and contains, besides its usual apartments, a very fine library.

Pithapuram acquired some religious importance on account of the temple of Kukkutesvarasvami and the pond in front of the temple is called Padagaya. As the Sivalingam in the temple looks like a cock at the back of it, it was named Kukkutesvara. Kukkutesvarasvami Tirtham celebrated here for five days during January-February is attended by about 50,000 devotees.

VI. Prathipadu (Prattipadu) Taluk:

Annavaram : Pop. 2,550, Lat. 17°17'N, Long. 82°20'E.

Annavaram is situated at a distance of about three kilometres from Annavaram railway station on the Vijayawada-Waltair broad gauge section of the South Central Railway, 48 kilometres from Kakinada, 32 kilometres from Prathipadu and about 80 kilometres from Rajahmundry. There are regular bus services to this village from Tuni, Kakinada, Rajahmundry and Yeleswaram. Annavaram is one of the reputed centres of pilgrimage in the State on account of the temple of Sri Vira Venkata Satyanarayanasmami. The temple is situated on the sacred Ratnagiri hill. The distance from the foot of the hill to the temple at the top is half-a-kilometre by a path laid with stone steps and over three kilometres by a ghat road.

The construction of the main temple resembles a chariot with four wheels in four corners. The Kalyanamantapam constructed in front of the temple is decorated with modern architecture. The temple was built in such a way that it satisfies both the ritualistic values and the spiritual aspirations of the devotees. The idol, which is about four metres high is in a cylindrical form. The base in the lower sanctum represents Lord Brahma, while the top in the upper sanctum represents Lord Vishnu. The middle portion represents Lord Siva. This image of the deity, forming a single idol and representing the Hindu Trinity, is of unique attraction. Another important item of interest in the temple precincts is the sundial showing the Indian Standard Time. Around the main temple and the Kalyanamantapam at a lower level, a Mantapam was constructed to provide space to conduct one thousand Satyanarayana Vratams at a time. On account of this holy shrine, this place always hums with the activities of innumerable pilgrims. The most important festival conducted at the place is the Kalyanotsavam of the deity during May when thousands of pilgrims congregate from all parts of the State. The place possesses good halting facilities for the pilgrims.

Prathipadu : Pop. 4,604, Lat. 17°14'N, Long. 82°13'E.

Prathipadu is situated at a distance of 24 kilometres from Samalkot railway station and 27 kilometres from Peddapuram, the divisional headquarters. It was the headquarters of a dependent sub-taluk prior to 1959, when it was made the headquarters of an independent sub-taluk. It was again upgraded into a taluk headquarters on the 1st of July 1965 and placed under the charge of a Tahsildar ever since. The temples of Vegulamma, Padalamma, Ramalingesvara and Saibaba and a church are the places of worship at this place. The Vegulamma festival is celebrated on Chaitra Bahula Amavasya day and it attracts considerable number of devotees. The Pujaris in that temple are Kapus.

Yeleswaram : Pop. 11,584, Lat. 17°17'N, Long. 82°05'E.

This village is situated at a distance of 16 kilometres from Prathipadu, 27 kilometres from Addathigala (Addatigala) and 35 kilometres from Peddapuram. Yeleswaram lies by the side of the river Yeleru. It is believed that Yelamahamuni performed penance here. The temples of Ramalingesvara, Vishnu, Srirama, Anjaneyasvami, Satyanarayanasvami and Saibaba are the places of worship at this place. Rupulamma and Paidi Malamma are the village deities. The Rupulamma Tirtham is celebrated for 30 days from Vaisakha Suddha Padyami to Bahula Amavasya (April-May). The Pujari is a Chakali with hereditary rights. The tank at the place has an ayacut

of 2,460 hectares and its water spread area is 492 hectares. Commercially, this place is noted for the good quality tamarind which commands a wide market through the State.

VII. Rajahmundry Taluk:

Dowlaiswaram : Pop. 14,692, Lat. 16°55'N, Long. 81°48'E.

This place is situated at a distance of seven kilometres to the south of Rajahmundry. It is well-known because of the location of an anicut here across the Godavari. Politically, the village was famous for the struggles between the Bahmanis and the Hindu chiefs of Rajahmundry for supremacy. It also attained considerable religious merit on account of the location of the temple of Janardhanaswami on a nearby hill called the Dhavalagiri (white hill). It is said that a fort called Yomagiri (or Vemagiri) Durg was built on the hill near this village by Chalukya Vijayaditya Mahendra. Traces of the fort are still found. Three Executive Engineers and one Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department have their headquarters here. There is a workshop here for the construction of motor launches and boats. The inspection bungalow at the place is looked after by the Public Works Department.

Korukonda : Pop. 3,960, Lat. 17°12'N, Long. 81°46'E.

This place is situated on the Rajahmundry-Gokavaram bus route at a distance of 20 kilometres from Rajahmundry and 58 kilometres from Kakinada. This is a very ancient and historical place. The conical hill with a temple on its top is a prominent feature of the landscape and is visible for several kilometres around. On a nearby hill, which is a kilometre away from the Korukonda hill, there are the ruins of a fort, a Buddhist Stupa and the Pandava caves which are assigned to a date prior to the 5th century A.D. The most important place of interest here is the temple of Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami on the hillock. This was constructed in S. 1275 (A.D. 1353) and a pilgrimage to this temple is considered a sacred duty by the Hindus. The Kalyanotsavam of the deity celebrated for five days during February-March is a widely known event and it draws a congregation of about 50,000 devotees.

Rajahmundry : Pop. 1,30,002, Lat. 17°01'N, Long. 81°47'E.

Rajahmundry is a railway station on the Madras-Howrah broad gauge line. It is the headquarters of the taluk and the revenue division of the same name. The revenue division is under the charge of a Sub-Collector. The town is situated on the left bank of the Godavari at the head of a very long and fine bridge, which has a total length of 2,743 metres (9,000 ft.) between abutments and consists of 56 spans of 45 metres (150 ft.) each. There is a second

railway station named Godavari near the bank of the Godavari, the distance between these two stations being three kilometres. The place is a centre of communication by rail, road and river, and a great distribution centre of merchandise and also for the timber floated down the river Godavari. According to tradition, this town was constructed by Rajaraja Narendra, the Eastern Chalukya ruler, in A.D. 1022 and was, therefore, called Rajaraja Narendrapuram, Rajamahendravaram, Rajamandiram and finally Rajahmundry. The earliest mention of Rajahmundry is found in the introduction to the Telugu translation of the Mahabharata composed by Nannaya Bhattu during the reign of the Eastern Chalukya king, Rajaraja (A.D. 1022-61). The historical background of the place has been dealt with in chapter II, History of this Gazetteer.

The present city of Rajahmundry has a few traces of fine palaces, fort walls, etc. Rajahmundry is a centre of education on account of the several educational institutions established here. Amongst these, the arts college and the training college are, perhaps, two of the oldest institutions. Several renowned poets, artistes, writers and social reformers were born at Rajahmundry. Rajahmundry is noted for steel trunks, wooden furniture and ceramicwares. A large paper factory is also situated here. There is a very big central jail. The convicts are trained in carpentry, and fine pieces of furniture are produced here. The city has one of the biggest timber markets in India with an annual turnover of over 20 lakhs cubic feet (56,634 cubic metres) of timber worth about one crore of rupees. A T.B. sanatorium is also located here. The Gautami Jivakarunya Sangham, established in 1940, for rendering voluntary and free service to the victims of fire, flood, disease and immigration, is a standing example of the munificence of the citizens. The tobacco companies, cotton-mills, paper-mills, sawmills and the porcelain industry at the place go to make this city an industrial centre too. The State-owned Integrated Sawmill at the place is one of the most important timber trade and sawmilling centres in India. The object of this unit is to popularise non-teak species and reduce the demand for teak products. It went into production during 1964-65. The Prakriti Vaidyasramam (nature-cure clinic) established here by Colonel D. S. Raju, is a unique hospital of its kind.

Apart from the historical, cultural, educational and commercial importance, it is also an important religious centre. It is customary on the part of the pilgrims going to Benares to pay a visit to Rajahmundry and bathe in the holy river. The bathing place is known as the Kotilingam Ghat. The river Godavari adds religious importance to the city and is an additional source of attraction to pilgrims from all over India, particularly during the Godavari Pushkaram which

falls once in 12 years. There are a good number of religious institutions at the place and the city always bristles with activity. It is a place of tourist attraction in the country and deserves a visit. There are ample halting facilities at the place.

VIII. Ramachandrapuram Taluk:

Alamuru : Pop. 5,423, Lat. 16°47'N, Long. 81°52'E.

Alamuru is situated on the Gautami Godavari at the point where the Koringa Canal takes off from the main left bank canal. It is 19 kilometres from Dwarapudi railway station and 26 kilometres from Ramachandrapuram. This place came into prominence on account of the road bridge constructed here across the Godavari connecting the plains and the central delta. Alamuru was made the headquarters of an independent sub-taluk in July 1969. Chintaluru village nearby is famous throughout the country for the Ayurvedic medicines manufactured on sound scientific lines by the Sri Venkateswara Ayurveda Nilayam.

Bikkavolu : Pop. 8,472, Lat. 16°57'N, Long. 82°02'E.

This village is situated at a distance of about three kilometres from Bikkavolu railway station and 18 kilometres from Ramachandrapuram. The modern name of the village is apparently a corruption of Bikkanavrolu or Birudankanavrolu. It was named after the title Birudanka Bhima borne by the Eastern Chalukya ruler of Vengi, Gunaga Vijayaditya. The Mackenzie Manuscripts mention that this place was the capital of the early Eastern Chalukya kings before they moved to Rajahmundry. There are six fine temples in this village. They are the earliest known examples of the Vengi Chalukyan architecture and are particularly significant for a study of the evolution of art and architecture in South India.

Draksharama : Pop. 16,333, Lat. 16°47'N, Long. 82°04'E.

Draksharama is situated at a distance of about five kilometres from Ramachandrapuram, 26 kilometres from Kakinada and 48 kilometres from Rajahmundry. The temple at this place is one of the very ancient shrines of India and is known to history from the time of the Satavahanas. This village was formerly known as Dakshatapovana or Dakshavatika. It has also rich legendary associations. The most important place of interest in this village is the shrine of Bhimesvara. The Lingam, which is a Sphatika (white) Lingam, is one of the three Lingams in Trilinga Desa. Half of the Lingam is white, while the other half is black. The temple has a large number of inscriptions. The inscriptions pertain to the rulers of several dynasties such as the Eastern and the Western Chalukyas, the Kakatiyas and the Gajapatis. The inscriptions, numbering about 400, range from A.D. 1055 to A.D. 1444. Bhimesvarasvami Kalyanam

celebrated for five days during January-February is attended by a few thousands of pilgrims. Draksharama is also sacred to the Muslims. The mosque and the tomb of Syed Shah Bhaji Aulia are greatly revered by them. This place is one of the important religious centres in the State.

Kotipalle : Pop. 4,785, Lat. 16°43'N, Long. 82°01'E.

This place is situated at a distance of 38 kilometres from Kakinada and 48 kilometres from Rajahmundry. It is picturesquely situated on the bank of the Godavari. Kotipalle, with its ancient temples, is a very sacred spot and is attracting pilgrims in large numbers. The most attractive feature of the place is the shrine of Sri Somesvaraswami. The Mahasivaratri festival, celebrated here for five days during January-February, attracts over 50,000 Hindu devotees. Owing to its picturesque location, one can visit this place as much for the beauty of the natural surroundings as for the religious sanctity of the place.

Ramachandrapuram : Pop. 18,778, Lat. 16°52'N, Long. 82°02'E.

Ramachandrapuram is situated at a distance of 19 kilometres either from Bikkavolu or from Dwarapudi railway stations. The origin of the name of the place is traced to the stay of Sri Ramachandra, the legendary hero of the Ramayana, for a day here on his way to Draksharama. Some, however, assert that this place was named after Ramachandra Raju, the chief of Kakarlapudi family, when he got it as his share. It is at present the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. It is a very prosperous and wealthy village in the district and the source of its income is agriculture. There is a factory in the neighbourhood of the town and it manufactures aerated drinks which are quite popular in the district. There is also a well furnished travellers' bungalow.

IX. Rampachodavaram (Chodavaram) Independent Sub-Taluk:

Chodavaram : Pop. 1,336, Lat. 17°27'N, Long. 81°45'E.

This village is situated at a distance of 54 kilometres from Rajahmundry railway station and is on the Rajahmundry-Gokavaram-Devipatnam bus route. It is the headquarters of an independent sub-taluk of Rampachodavaram which derived its name from the neighbouring tribal village Rampa. This place is picturesquely situated among hills and thick forests and presents an appearance of scenic beauty.

Rampa : Pop. 423, Lat. 17°29'N, Long. 81°46'E.

This Agency village is situated at a distance of 5 kilometres to the north of Rampachodavaram and 59 kilometres from Rajahmundry

railway station. Buses ply up to Rampachodavaram covering a distance of 54 kilometres and the remaining distance of 5 kilometres has to be done by foot. There is an ancient hill fort which is believed to have been the capital of the chiefs of a Naga family. The village was connected with the famous 'Rampa Rebellion of 1879' when the people of this village rose in revolt along with the people of other villages against the British rule. At this place there is a waterfall, by the side of which a shrine was formed out of three huge boulders. A rough Lingam and a few other holy emblems were carved out of the rock here and the deity was named Ramalingesvara. The Sivaratri festival is celebrated here for three days during January-February and about 5 to 6 thousand devotees congregate on the occasion.

X. Razole Taluk:

Antarvedi : Pop. 7,584, Lat. 16°05'N, Long. 81°44'E.

Antarvedi is 10 kilometres from Narsapur (West Godavari district) by boat and 24 kilometres from Razole by road. This village is situated at the confluence of the sea and the Vasishta Godavari, one of the seven branches of the Godavari. This place is considered to be sacred and the place of confluence is called the Sapta Sagara Sangama Pradesam. Antarvedi is the last and the most important of the seven sacred bathing places. On account of the sanctity attached to it, this Kshetram is known as Dakshina Kasi. The shrine of Sri Lakshminarasimhasvami at the place is of some religious importance. The original temple, said to have been built at the place, was submerged in the sea. According to an inscription, the present temple was rebuilt by the devotees of the village in A.D. 1823. Lakshminarasimhasvami Kalyanam celebrated on the Bhishma Ekadasi day during January-February is attended by thousands of pilgrims. In January 1970, about three lakhs of pilgrims attended the celebrations and had a holy dip in the confluence. Antarvedi is an important pilgrim centre in the district and draws people from distant places.

Lankalagannavaram : Pop. 2,978, Lat. 16°43'N, Long. 81°49'E.

This village is situated at a distance of 14 kilometres from Amalapuram as well as from Razole. It lies in between the rivers Vasishta and Vainateyam and is considered to be sacred by the people. Several devotees throng this village to have a holy dip in the river on Sundays and festival days. This village was associated with Dokka Seethamma, a philanthropic lady of the 19th century A.D., who is still remembered in these parts of the district. The shrine of Sri Venkatesvarasvami is the chief place of worship in the village and

the Kalyanotsavam of the deity, celebrated during March-April, draws a congregation of about 10,000 people.

Razole : Pop. 7,562, Lat. 16°29'N, Long. 81°46'E.

Razole is situated at the extreme south-west corner of the district. It is at a distance of 22 kilometres from Narsapur railway station (West Godavari). The town is picturesquely situated on the bank of the Godavari. It has communication facilities to nearby towns and villages by bus and boat. This place was named Razole because it was ceded by the Raja of Mogalturru to the Raja of Vizianagaram. It is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. This town assumed commercial importance because of the export of coconuts.

A few miles away from this place, there is a village called Adurru where a Buddhist Stupa of Asoka's time was unearthed. Archaeologists are of the view that this Stupa is in no way inferior to the world famous Stupa at Sarnath and the Stupa in Tibet. The Stupa at this place occupies the third place in the list of famous Stupas that have so far been found in the world.

XI. Tuni Independent Sub-Taluk:

Bendapudi : Pop. 3,893, Lat. 17°16'N, Long. 82°05'E.

This village is situated at a distance of three kilometres from Ravikampadu railway station. The Madras-Calcutta Grand Trunk Road abuts this village. This is an ancient place which formed part of the Prolunadu. It was for some time under the rule of the Kakatiyas and gradually passed into the Pithapuram estate. It contains the ruins of a very large fort and many dilapidated temples. The temples of Rama and Kagithalamma are the places of Hindu worship here.

Tuni : Pop. 22,452, Lat. 17°25'N, Long. 82°33'E.

Tuni is situated at a distance of 58 kilometres from Kakinada and lies on the Madras-Calcutta National Highway. It is a railway station on the Gudur-Waltair section of the South Central Railway. It has good communication facilities both by rail and road. It is connected with all important places in the district. Tuni formed part of the Kottam estate (1810). It is now the headquarters of an independent sub-taluk. The river Thandava flows by the side of the town. Tuni was associated with the rule of Simhadri Jagapati Raju during the 19th century A.D. It is a trading centre in the extreme north-east corner of the district. Sunday is a *shandy* day, on which day cattle coming from various parts of the district as well as Visakhapatnam district are sold. The total business transaction is

approximately over one lakh of rupees. It is an important exporting centre for dried fish. Sriramanavami is the most important festival celebrated here during March-April.

XIII. Yellavaram (Ellavaram) Independent Sub-Taluk:

Addathigala : Pop. 1,269, Lat. 17°30'N, Long. 82° E.

This place is situated at a distance of 72 kilometres from Samalkot railway station, 78 kilometres from Kakinada and 82 kilometres from Rajahmundry. It is the headquarters of the independent sub-taluk of Yellavaram. Buses ply regularly to this place both from Kakinada and Rajahmundry. This place was associated with the famous Alluri Sitarama Raju who revolted against the British. By virtue of its picturesque location amidst hills and forests, this village can be developed into a hill station and a tourist resort.



NORMALS AND EXTREMES

<i>Station</i>	<i>No. of years of data</i>	<i>Jan- uary</i>	<i>Feb- ruary</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Tuni	50a	4.6	17.3	10.4	28.2	57.4	115.6	157.0	128.8
	b	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.8	3.5	6.9	10.5	8.2
Pithapuram	50 a	4.6	11.2	10.7	24.9	43.4	128.3	173.7	149.3
	b	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.6	3.0	6.8	11.1	9.3
Prathipadu	50 a	3.8	12.5	12.7	40.4	65.5	132.6	197.1	162.1
	b	0.3	1.0	0.9	2.6	4.1	7.5	12.2	10.0
Peddapuram	50 a	5.8	12.2	11.9	25.4	48.3	130.6	196.9	160.3
	b	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.7	3.2	7.5	12.5	10.1
Rajahmundry	50 a	5.3	16.0	12.5	28.5	53.3	141.2	214.9	179.3
	b	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.8	3.3	7.4	12.6	10.7
Alamuru	50 a	4.1	14.0	11.7	20.1	45.2	135.6	218.9	190.7
	b	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	2.4	6.8	12.0	10.4
Ramachandrapuram	50 a	8.9	12.7	13.2	19.3	44.2	126.0	199.6	174.7
	b	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.7	6.9	12.4	10.0
Kakinada	50 a	8.1	9.1	11.7	20.3	42.4	121.7	190.7	145.0
	b	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.4	2.7	7.3	12.1	9.7
Koringa	50 a	6.9	10.9	12.9	19.8	49.3	124.2	182.4	154.4
	b	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	2.3	5.4	10.9	8.8
Mummidivaram	50 a	6.3	15.0	12.2	11.9	41.4	144.0	202.4	190.7
	b	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	2.1	6.0	11.3	9.4
Kothapeta	50 a	2.3	10.9	9.7	16.8	47.2	147.8	211.3	184.7
	b	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.1	2.3	6.7	12.0	10.0

OF RAINFALL

<i>Sep- tember</i>	<i>Octo- ber</i>	<i>Novem- ber</i>	<i>Decem- ber</i>	<i>Annual</i>	<i>Highest annual rainfall as per cent of normal and year**</i>	<i>Lowest annual rainfall as per cent of normal and year**</i>	<i>Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*</i>	
							<i>Amount (mm.)</i>	<i>Date</i>
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
186.2	169.2	80.8	8.1	963.6	156 (1925)	41 (1918)	262.4	22-10-1928
9.5	7.3	3.1	0.4	53.4				
161.3	193.0	91.4	5.1	996.9	147 (1925)	51 (1922)	289.6	18-10-1892
9.0	7.1	3.1	0.3	53.0				
203.7	181.1	73.9	4.8	1090.2	163 (1949)	61 (1912)	293.6	29-10-1936
10.3	8.1	3.0	0.3	60.3				
164.3	180.3	92.2	5.3	1033.5	141 (1936)	58 (1920)	238.3	29-10-1936
8.6	6.8	3.3	0.3	56.0				
175.3	167.4	68.2	5.3	1057.2	151 (1947)	57 (1920)	333.5	26- 9-1908
9.7	7.8	2.9	0.3	58.3				
179.3	205.5	106.7	5.1	1136.9	156 (1939)	51 (1905)	388.1	26- 9-1908
8.8	7.3	3.5	0.4	54.4				
164.1	213.6	120.9	11.4	1108.6	137 (1924)	56 (1905)	369.1	27- 9-1908
9.4	7.9	4.4	0.6	57.4				
151.9	237.7	141.0	15.5	1095.1	161 (1936)	56 (1905)	501.4	2- 6-1941
8.9	8.7	4.6	0.8	58.3				
174.2	252.5	148.6	15.0	1151.1	145 (1936)	34 (1947)	397.5	30-10-1902
8.2	8.2	4.3	0.7	51.4				
205.0	288.0	168.1	11.7	1296.7	176 (1930)	41 (1905)	369.3	2- 6-1941
9.3	8.8	4.8	0.7	55.0				
187.2	214.6	101.1	11.9	1145.5	164 (1915)	53 (1905)	339.1	15- 6-1907
10.0	8.0	4.0	0.5	56.2				

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Amalapuram	50 a	5.8	11.9	10.7	11.9	46.2	138.7	188.0	185.2
	b	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	2.1	6.5	11.9	10.3
Razole	50 a	4.3	9.7	6.3	8.1	40.4	139.9	199.4	186.7
	b	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.9	6.4	12.6	10.5
Bikkavolu	36 a	7.6	12.5	12.7	15.2	50.5	110.2	204.5	155.5
	b	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.1	2.7	6.3	11.6	9.7
Chodavaram	50 a	6.6	17.0	24.1	48.3	79.0	150.4	266.2	228.6
	b	0.4	1.0	1.1	3.2	4.7	7.6	14.0	12.1
Yellavaram	50 a	8.4	15.5	21.3	66.5	80.3	150.6	245.6	221.5
	b	0.5	1.0	1.2	3.5	4.7	7.7	12.9	11.0
East Godavari (District)	a	5.8	13.0	12.8	25.3	52.1	133.6	203.0	174.8
	b	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.6	3.0	6.9	12.0	10.0

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).

* Based on the available data up to 1956.

** Years given in brackets.

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(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
188.5	279.4	153.7	7.9	1227.9	196 (1930)	46 (1905)	508.0	6- 9-1895
9.7	9.0	5.1	0.7	57.7				
182.4	261.4	142.5	12.2	1193.3	175 (1925)	57 (1937)	467.4	29-10-1878
9.2	9.0	4.6	0.9	57.1				
182.6	199.1	112.3	3.8	1066.5	152 (1923)	59 (1935)	270.5	16-11-1923
8.4	7.7	3.7	0.3	53.3				
239.3	205.2	74.4	9.9	1349.0	155 (1917)	55 (1905)	257.8	19-10-1933
11.6	8.9	3.1	0.6	68.3				
239.5	176.5	64.0	4.8	1294.5	214 (1919)	68 (1918)	327.1	26- 9-1949
10.4	7.9	3.0	0.3	64.1				
186.5	214.0	108.1	8.6	1137.6	139 (1916)	63 (1905)		
9.4	8.0	3.8	0.5	57.1				

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ANNEXURE 2

FREQUENCY OF ANNUAL RAINFALL (DATA 1901-50)

<i>Range (in mm.)</i>		<i>No. of years</i>
(1)		(2)
701-800	..	4
801-900	..	4
901-1000	..	7
1001-1100	..	10
1101-1200	..	6
1201-1300	..	3
1301-1400	..	9
1401-1500	..	4
1501-1600	..	3

ANNEXURE 3

NORMALS OF TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY (KAKINADA)

Month	Mean daily maximum temperature °C		Mean daily minimum temperature °C		Highest maximum ever recorded °C		Lowest minimum ever recorded °C		Date		Relative humidity Per cent	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
January	..	27.2	19.2	32.8	31-1-1950	14.4	9-1-1946	75	73			
February	..	29.7	20.9	37.8	29-2-1896	15.6	1-2-1918	75	70			
March	..	33.1	23.1	38.9	31-3-1934	17.2	19-3-1906	75	64			
April	..	35.4	25.8	42.8	25-4-1947	18.9	7-4-1942	74	66			
May	..	37.3	27.7	46.7	29-5-1934	21.1	10-5-1917	71	65			
June	..	36.1	27.2	47.2	8-6-1923	21.7	1-6-1940	72	62			
July	..	32.3	25.7	41.7	2-7-1897	21.1	14-7-1938	79	73			
August	..	32.1	25.7	37.8	8-8-1902	21.7	19-8-1955	80	73			
September	..	32.1	25.6	37.2	13-9-1920	21.7	22-9-1958	81	76			
October	..	31.1	24.4	37.2	9-10-1907	17.2	28-10-1949	77	74			
November	..	28.4	22.0	33.9	28-11-1951	15.6	27-11-1910	73	71			
December	..	26.9	19.2	32.2	27-12-1899	13.9	29-12-1902	72	70			
Annual	..	31.8	23.9	..	..	..	..	75	70			

*Hours : Indian Standard Time

ANNEXURE 4
MEAN WIND SPEED IN KILOMETRES PER HOUR (KAKINADA)

<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>October</i>	<i>November</i>	<i>December</i>	<i>Annual</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
9.2	8.0	7.6	8.5	9.7	10.5	10.0	9.3	7.2	8.4	11.6	10.8	9.2

ANNEXURE 5
SPECIAL WEATHER PHENOMENA (KAKINADA)

Mean No. of days with	Jan- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Annual
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Thunder	..	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.3	0.2	1.3	2.1	1.8	0.4	10.3
Hail	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Dust storm	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Squall	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Fog	..	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.3

ANNEXURE 6

PATTERN OF POPULATION GROWTH

(1931-61)

Year	Population	Males	Females	Percentage variation			
				District	State	Country	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1931	..	17,56,747	8,67,103	8,89,644	14.31	12.99	11.00
1941	..	19,76,743	9,83,276	9,93,467	+12.52	12.75	14.22
1951	..	23,01,822	11,49,587	11,52,235	+16.45	14.02	13.31
1961	..	26,08,375	13,05,003	13,03,372	+13.32	15.65	21.51

ANNEXURE 7

VARIATION IN POPULATION

(1931-61)

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
East Godavari district	..	17,56,747	+2,19,879	14.31	8,67,103	8,89,644
	1931	19,76,743	+2,19,996	+12.52	9,83,276	9,93,467
	1941	23,01,822	+3,25,079	+16.45	11,49,587	11,52,235
	1951	26,08,375	+3,06,553	+13.32	13,05,003	13,03,372
	1961					
<i>Plains :</i>						
Kakinada taluk	..	2,63,572	+34,421	+15.02	1,31,285	1,32,287
	1931	2,96,495	+32,923	+12.49	1,47,898	1,48,597
	1941	3,55,502	+59,007	+19.90	1,77,405	1,78,097
	1951	4,03,099	+47,597	+13.39	2,02,873	2,00,226
	1961					
Amalapuram taluk	..	2,59,089	+32,428	+14.31	1,26,019	1,33,070
	1931	2,83,412	+24,323	+9.39	1,40,008	1,43,404
	1941	3,16,767	+33,355	+11.77	1,58,788	1,57,979
	1951	3,56,676	+39,909	+12.60	1,78,681	1,77,995
	1961					

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Razole taluk	..	1,41,680	- 14,266	11.20	66,511	75,169
	1931	1,56,794	+ 15,114	+ 10.67	76,577	80,217
	1941	1,76,957	+ 20,163	+ 12.86	87,157	89,800
	1951	1,82,099	+ 5,142	+ 2.91	89,052	93,047
Kothapeta Independent sub-taluk	..	1,16,094	+ 16,764	+ 16.88	57,228	58,866
	1931	1,22,235	+ 6,141	+ 5.29	59,699	62,536
	1941	1,37,953	+ 15,718	+ 12.86	69,602	68,351
	1951	1,65,794	+ 27,841	+ 10.18	83,211	82,583
Ramachandrapuram taluk	..	2,77,317	+ 20,901	+ 8.15	1,36,996	1,40,321
	1931	3,08,159	+ 30,842	+ 11.12	1,53,264	1,54,895
	1941	3,46,056	+ 37,897	+ 12.30	1,72,575	1,73,481
	1951	3,78,137	+ 32,081	+ 9.27	1,88,330	1,89,807
Rajahmundry taluk	..	2,18,730	+ 33,031	+ 17.79	1,09,446	1,09,284
	1931	2,52,572	+ 33,842	+ 15.47	1,26,514	1,26,058
	1941	3,21,984	+ 69,412	+ 27.48	1,61,000	1,60,984
	1951	3,82,401	+ 60,417	+ 18.76	1,92,330	1,90,071
Peddapuram taluk	..	1,28,052	+ 17,047	+ 15.36	63,812	64,240
	1931	1,52,511	+ 24,459	+ 19.10	76,476	76,035
	1941	1,75,223	+ 22,712	+ 14.89	87,460	87,763
	1951	1,93,641	+ 18,418	+ 10.51	96,751	96,890

Prathipadu Independent sub-taluk	..	1931	85,709	+14,414	+20.22	42,878	42,831
		1941	97,954	+12,245	+14.29	49,118	48,836
		1951	1,12,541	+14,587	+14.89	56,111	56,430
		1961	1,37,252	+24,711	+21.96	68,677	68,575
Tuni Independent sub-taluk	..	1931	82,400	+11,074	+15.53	40,804	41,596
		1941	95,607	+13,207	+16.03	48,026	47,581
		1951	1,16,971	+21,364	+22.35	58,816	58,155
		1961	1,29,740	+12,769	+10.92	65,298	64,442
Pithapuram Independent sub-taluk	..	1931	1,07,410	+14,844	+16.04	53,510	53,900
		1941	1,24,555	+17,145	+15.96	62,472	62,083
		1951	1,47,070	+22,515	+18.08	72,985	74,085
		1961	1,67,337	+20,267	+13.78	83,767	83,570
Agency :							
Rampachodavaram Independent sub-taluk	..	1931	32,428	+4,377	+15.60	16,321	16,107
		1941	36,235	+3,807	+11.74	17,814	18,421
		1951	40,273	+4,038	+11.14	20,119	20,154
		1961	48,697	+8,424	+20.92	24,105	24,592
Yellavaram Independent sub-taluk	..	1931	44,266	+6,312	+16.63	22,293	21,973
		1941	50,214	+5,948	+13.44	25,410	24,804
		1951	54,525	+4,311	+8.59	27,569	26,956
		1961	63,502	+8,977	+16.46	31,928	31,574

ANNEXURE 8

SEX-RATIO (1931-61)

Census year		Number of females to 1,000 males
(1)		(2)
1931	..	1,026
1941	—	1,010
1951	—	1,002
1961	..	999

ANNEXURE 9

DENSITY OF POPULATION (1961 CENSUS)

Taluk/Sub-taluk		Number of persons per square mile
(1)		(2)
Kakinada	..	1,050
Amalapuram	..	1,010
Razole	..	1,035
Kothapeta	..	1,142
Ramachandrapuram	..	1,308
Rajahmundry	..	1,012
Rampachodavaram	..	69
Yellavaram	..	75
Peddapuram	..	514
Prathipadu	..	610
Tuni	..	709
Pithapuram	..	1,213

ANNEXURE 10

POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS (1961 CENSUS)

Area	Hindus	Christ- ians	Muslims	Jains	Buddh- ists	Sikhs	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rural	.. 20,62,671	44,801	17,174	245	4	2	1
Urban	.. 4,47,113	16,845	18,900	471	119	26	3
District Total	.. 25,09,784	61,646	36,074	716	123	28	4



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ANNEXURE 11

RELIGIOUS GROUPS FOR EVERY 10,000 OF POPULATION

Religious groups	1931	1941	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Hindus	.. .. 9,689	9,646	9,663	9,622
Christians	.. .. 150	175	196	236
Muslims	.. .. 159	155	139	138

ANNEXURE
POPULATION ACCORDING

Language	Total population	RURAL				
		Kakinada	Amalapuram	Razole	Kothapeta	Ramachandrapuram
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Telugu	25,64,829	2,47,334	3,20,934	1,72,613	1,64,728	3,08,855
Urdu	29,048	804	1,592	1,863	960	1,295
Koya	2,750	..	..	..	..	..
Oriya	2,708	1	5	4	9	46
Tamil	2,597	119	16	17	39	117
Hindi	1,484	8	18	5	13	30
Malayalam	787	11	7	17	20	5
Kannada	622	4	..	..	6	7
English	586	10	2	1	..	6
Marathi	408	11	9	9	6	6
Relli	390	..	..	5	1	1
Chachadi	389	6	..	..	..	27
Thoti	324	..	..	..	..	..
Sindhi	274	..	..	..	..	..
Gujarati	256	..	..	..	1	..
Marwari	242	..	1	..	5	..
Gadaba	91	..	..	..	..	..
Bengali	70	1	..	..	..	1
Bihari	57	..	..	..	..	51
Yerukala	53	..	..	3	..	..
Lamani/Lambadi	49	..	..	..	6	..
Nepali	48	..	2	..	..	4
Japanese	46	..	..	..	..	..
Paki	45	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese/Chini	42	..	..	..	..	..
Konkani	40	..	..	..	..	..

TO LANGUAGES (1961 CENSUS)

(TALUKS)							URBAN
<i>Rajah-mundry</i>	<i>Rampa-chodavaram</i>	<i>Yella-varam</i>	<i>Pedda-puram</i>	<i>Prathi-padu</i>	<i>Tuni</i>	<i>Pithapuram</i>	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
2,34,815	45,685	63,182	1,68,893	1,36,379	1,06,581	1,39,177	4,55,653
2,440	227	154	410	672	649	165	17,817
1	2,749	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	25	10	12	9	47	43	2,489
109	5	45	6	50	47	13	2,044
107	2	13	5	51	7	15	1,210
34	2	7	10	26	6	13	630
21	..	..	..	7	..	..	577
4	1	..	..	4	..	..	558
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	356
27	..	..	1	12	..	..	343
5	1	..	..	25	42	..	313
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	262
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	240
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236
..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40

<i>Language</i>		<i>Total Population</i>	<i>RURAL</i>				
			<i>Kakinada</i>	<i>Amala- puram</i>	<i>Razole</i>	<i>Kothapeta</i>	<i>Rama- chandra- puram</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Punjabi	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
Goudaprakrutha	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
Chenchu	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
Tulu	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Dommara	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Arabic/Arbi	..	7	..	..	..	..	5
Italian	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Kachchi	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Burmese	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
French	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Sanskrit	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Gorkhali	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Persian	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Assamese	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Dutch	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
German	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Malhar	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Savara	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

(TALUKS)							URBAN
Rajah-mundry	Rampa-chodavaram	Yella-varam	Pedda-puram	Preshi-padu	Tuni	Pithapuram	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
4	31
..	23
..	14	..	..	1
..	15
13
..	2	..	..	..	..
..	6
..	6
..	3
..	1	..	..	2
..	3
..	-
1	1	..	..	..
..
..
..	1	..	..	..
..	1
..	1
..

ANNEXURE 13

LINGUISTIC PROPORTION FOR EVERY 1,000 OF POPULATION
(1931-61)

Language	1931	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Telugu ..	954	968	983
Urdu ..	11	9	11
Koya ..	29	19	1
Oriya ..	2	1	1
Tamil ..	1	1	1
Hindi ..	1	..	1

Figures are not available for 1941

ANNEXURE 14

SCHEDULED TRIBES (1961 CENSUS)

Name of the Scheduled Tribe	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Konda Reddis ..	15,163	15,543	30,706
Koyas ..	11,731	11,599	23,330
Konda Kapus ..	6,386	6,215	12,601
Kammaras ..	5,972	6,001	11,973
Konda Dhoras ..	3,986	4,044	8,030
Yerukalas ..	3,784	3,704	7,488
Valmiki ..	1,287	1,195	2,482
Yenadis ..	845	769	1,614
Manna Dhoras ..	705	652	1,357
Gadabas ..	113	138	251
Savaras ..	102	76	178
Chenchus ..	72	57	129
Sugalis (Lambadis) ..	41	32	73
Goudus (Goud) ..	25	28	53
Mukha Dhoras ..	1	20	21
Porjas ..	..	21	21
Bagatas ..	9	5	14
Kulias ..	8	..	8
Nayaks ..	5	3	8
Jatapus ..	2	..	2
Kondhs ..	..	1	1
Scheduled Tribes not specified ..	3	..	3
All Scheduled Tribes ..	50,240	50,103	1,00,343

ANNEXURE 15
LAND UTILISATION (1967-68)

Name of the taluk/sub-taluk	(In hectares)									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		Total geographical area	Forests	Barren and un-cultivable land	Land put to agricultural uses	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	Miscellaneous crops	Cultivable waste	Other fallow lands	Current Net area sown fallows
Rajahmundry	..	97,902 (9.04)	4,195 (1.99)	3,981 (5.20)	10,140 (12.45)	2,070 (4.89)	1,057 (5.42)	13,119 (8.24)	1,683 (7.32)	9,870 (19.69)
Peddapuram	..	97,642 (9.02)	24,264 (11.54)	2,752 (3.60)	5,695 (6.92)	7,795 (18.46)	604 (3.12)	7,540 (4.73)	2,376 (10.33)	8,320 (7.62)
Ramachandrapuram	..	74,851 (6.92)	..	446 (0.58)	9,807 (11.96)	1,309 (3.19)	927 (4.77)	2,068 (1.31)	2,023 (8.82)	4,272 (8.56)
Kakinada	..	99,455 (9.19)	28,448 (13.52)	2,894 (3.79)	7,346 (8.93)	2,508 (5.94)	2,036 (10.44)	4,136 (2.63)	2,260 (9.86)	930 (1.85)
Analapuram	..	91,427 (8.45)	8,517 (4.04)	8,180 (10.68)	10,910 (13.27)	663 (1.60)	1,321 (6.80)	4,047 (2.54)	740 (3.22)	3,216 (6.41)
Razole	..	45,584 (4.22)	..	855 (1.11)	3,661 (4.55)	328 (0.81)	536 (2.74)	6,578 (4.13)	1,066 (4.63)	6,384 (12.77)
Kothapeta	..	29,785 (2.76)	..	..	4,648 (5.65)	438 (1.03)	10 (0.05)	333 (0.21)	64 (0.27)	947 (1.88)
Pithapuram	..	35,742 (3.31)	..	..	4,012 (4.88)	2,087 (4.94)	803 (4.11)	1,296 (0.81)	673 (2.92)	1,328 (2.64)
Tuni	..	47,397 (4.39)	4,004 (1.90)	3,660 (4.79)	5,624 (6.84)	1,609 (3.81)	1,985 (10.19)	1,227 (0.77)	1,351 (5.88)	1,178 (2.35)
Prathipadu	..	1,83,889 (16.99)	61,808 (29.37)	31,540 (41.21)	6,909 (8.40)	8,742 (20.70)	2,089 (10.72)	24,667 (15.49)	4,800 (20.89)	14,007 (27.94)
Yellavaram	..	2,20,149 (20.32)	77,240 (36.71)	11,138 (14.55)	12,576 (15.29)	12,346 (29.23)	334 (1.71)	78,410 (49.25)	3,663 (15.94)	3,706 (7.38)
Rampachodavaram	..	58,275 (5.39)	1,942 (0.92)	11,084 (14.49)	874 (1.16)	2,325 (5.50)	7,778 (39.93)	15,757 (9.89)	2,280 (9.92)	458 (0.91)
District total	..	10,82,098 (100.00)	2,10,418 (100.00)	76,530 (100.00)	82,202 (100.00)	42,221 (100.00)	19,480 (100.00)	1,59,198 (100.00)	22,979 (100.00)	50,116 (100.00)

ANNEXURE 16

PERCENTAGE PROPORTION OF LAND UTILISATION FROM 1958-59 to 1967-68

Year	Total geographical area (in hectares)	Forests	Barren and uncultivable land	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Cultivable waste	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	Miscellaneous tree crops	Current fallows	Other fallow lands	Net area sown
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1958-59	14,71,843	37.0	6.4	4.9	12.9	4.4	1.9	0.9	2.7	28.9
1959-60	10,82,308	19.7	8.3	6.4	16.7	5.9	2.0	0.8	3.1	37.1
1960-61	10,82,308	19.4	8.3	7.1	17.0	4.6	2.0	2.0	3.0	36.6
1961-62	10,82,098	19.4	8.3	7.6	16.1	4.8	2.1	1.4	2.1	38.2
1962-63	10,82,098	19.4	7.8	7.6	15.1	4.2	2.0	1.8	2.4	39.7
1963-64	10,82,098	19.4	7.8	7.6	15.2	4.1	2.0	3.4	2.5	38.0
1964-65	10,82,098	19.4	7.7	7.8	15.4	4.0	1.9	3.5	2.6	37.7
1965-66	10,82,098	19.4	7.7	7.9	15.4	4.0	2.1	4.9	3.5	35.1
1966-67	10,82,875	19.4	7.3	7.9	15.2	4.0	1.9	4.8	2.2	37.3
1967-68	10,82,098	19.4	7.1	7.6	14.7	3.9	1.8	4.6	2.2	38.7

ANNEXURE 17

STATEMENT OF SOURCES OF IRRIGATION DURING 1967-68

Name of the taluk	Govern- ment canals	Private canals	Tube wells	Wells used for irrigation purposes only			No. of wells not in use	No. of tanks with ayacut of			No. of oil-engines
				Government	Private			41 hectares or more	Less than 41 hectares	Total	
					Total						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rajahmundry ..	..	17	53	133	431	564	35	72	474	546	186
Peddapuram ..	..	..	51	..	216	216	26	44	382	426	302
Ramachandrapuram ..	105	..	77	..	..	..	169	2	83	85	618
Kakinada ..	112	7	22	..	37	37	15	18	69	87	145
Amalapuram ..	2	..	..	6	1	7	80	..	..	..	202
Razole ..	106	..	20	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	202
Kothapeta ..	31	..	100	..	39	39	52	..	..	..	540
Pithapuram ..	97	28	19	156	134	290	23	..	..	..	55
Tuni ..	28	2	10	76	128	204	17	70	225	295	129
Prathipadu ..	19	1	24	50	300	350	13	55	180	235	58
Yellavaram ..	..	..	1	31	8	39	8	38	54	92	15
Rampachodavaram ..	1	39	..	..	4	4	6	2	59	61	9
District total ..	518	78	377	452	1,298	1,750	644	301	1,526	1,827	2,461

ANNEXURE 18

NET AREA IRRIGATED ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT SOURCES OF IRRIGATION DURING 1967-68

(In hectares)

Name of the taluk	Canals		Tanks	Tube- wells	Other wells	Oth- source	Total	Percentage of area irrigated by each source to net irrigated area						
	Govern- ment	Private						2 to 8	3 to 8	4 to 8	5 to 8	6 to 8	7 to 8	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
Rajahmundry	4,292	..	10,203	4,304	369	1,974	21,142	20.30	..	48.26	20.36	1.74	9.83
Peddapuram	9,557	..	9,300	788	343	7	19,995	47.79	..	46.51	3.94	1.72	0.03
Ramachandrapuram	49,961	..	81	235	..	28	50,305	99.31	..	0.16	0.46	..	0.05
Kakinada	44,983	..	451	93	..	229	45,756	98.30	..	0.98	0.20	..	0.50
Amalapuram	38,561	..	..	84	..	..	38,645	99.79	..	..	0.21	..	..
Razole	15,392	..	6	375	..	26	15,799	97.41	..	0.02	2.43	..	0.16
Kothapeta	14,084	..	..	777	3	..	14,864	94.75	..	..	5.22	0.02	..
Pithapuram	15,081	..	2,849	149	9	..	18,088	83.37	..	15.74	0.82	0.05	..
Tuni	1,295	..	9,285	470	334	601	11,985	10.80	..	77.47	3.92	2.78	5.01
Prathipadu	3,156	..	7,037	857	519	197	11,766	26.82	..	59.79	7.29	4.40	1.67
Yellavaram	186	60	2,263	24	18	425	2,976	6.22	2.02	76.04	0.81	0.61	14.27
Rampachodavaram	17	571	1	1	837	1,427	..	1.16	40.03	0.05	0.03	58.76
District total	1,96,548	77	42,046	8,157	1,596	4,324	2,52,748	77.76	..	16.62	3.22	0.63	1.70

ANNEXURE 19

TALUK-BY-TALUK PROPORTION OF NET AREA CULTIVATED AND IRRIGATED DURING 1967-68

(In hectares)

Name of the taluk	Total geo- graphical area	(2)	(3)	Net irri- gated area	Area cul- tivated more than once	Area irri- gated more than once	Percentage of column number						
							3 to 2	4 to 2	4 to 3	5 to 2	6 to 2	6 to 4	
(1)				(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Rajahmundry	97,902	51,787	21,143	8,516	3,798	52.90	21.59	40.83	8.69	3.88	17.96	
Peddapuram	97,642	42,792	19,996	6,581	392	43.83	20.47	46.72	6.74	0.40	1.96	
Ramachandrapuram	74,851	54,001	50,306	37,558	29,476	72.14	67.20	93.15	49.80	39.36	58.57	
Kakinada	99,455	48,877	45,756	16,423	13,563	49.14	46.00	93.59	16.51	13.63	29.63	
Amalapuram	91,427	53,832	38,642	26,430	22,703	58.88	42.26	71.77	28.90	24.83	58.75	
Razole	45,584	26,177	15,800	8,478	7,008	57.42	34.66	60.34	18.59	15.37	44.34	
Kothapeta	29,785	23,346	14,864	13,315	9,199	78.38	49.90	63.66	44.70	30.88	61.88	
Pithapuram	35,742	25,544	18,089	6,072	526	71.47	50.61	70.81	16.99	1.47	2.90	
Tuni	47,397	26,758	11,985	3,905	134	56.45	25.28	44.79	8.24	0.28	1.12	
Prathipadu	1,83,889	29,327	11,766	3,929	200	15.94	6.39	40.12	2.13	0.10	1.69	
Yellavaram	2,20,149	20,737	2,976	5,653	24	9.42	1.35	14.35	2.57	0.01	0.81	
Rampachodavaram	58,275	15,776	1,425	2,175	15	27.07	2.44	9.03	3.73	0.02	1.02	
District total	10,82,098	4,18,954	2,52,748	1,39,035	87,038	38.71	23.35	60.32	12.84	8.04	34.43	

ANNEXURE 20

LIST OF IRRIGATION TANKS WITH AN AYACUT OF OVER
202 HECTARES

Sl. No.	Name of the tank and village	Taluk	Ayacut (hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Paruri tank of Koti	Rajahmundry	233
2	Kapavaram Raju tank	Do.	404
3	Isukapallevari tank of Thantckonda	Do.	241
4	Papedapatruni tank of Kothapalle	Do.	476
5	Konetivari tank of Gummalladoddi	Do.	338
6	Adusumalli Venkaiah tank of Nandarada	Do.	217
7	Lingala tank of Bikkavolu	Ramachandrapuram	202
8	Ava tank of Thimmapuram	Do.	809
9	Yerra tank of Veeravaram	Kakinada	202
10	Thimmajagapathi Maharayanamgari tank of Rayavaram	Peddapuram	662
11	Gopala tank of Dontamurru	Do.	202
12	Buchirayudu tank of Veldurthi	Do.	202
13	Dora tank of Seethampeta	Do.	281
14	Nallatammayya tank of Yerravaram	Do.	233
15	Papidoddi tank of Fakeeruddinpalam	Pithapuram	206
16	Thammayya tank of Kumarapuram	Do.	317
17	Jaggayya tank of Pithapuram	Do.	376
18	Kothalankalavari tank of Chebrolu	Do.	232
19	Ura tank of Raparathi	Do.	202
20	Badava tank of Isukapalle	Do.	564
21	Kasu tank of Madhavapuram	Do.	628

ANNEXURE 29—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
22.	Ura tank of Komaragiri Pithapuram		631
23.	Pantacheruvu of Kothapalle Do.		306
24.	Narasimharayanamgari tank of Endupalle.. .. Do.		345
25.	Peddintamma tank of Kondevaram Do.		372
26.	R.R.B. Tank of Mallavaram Do.		3,195
27.	Pedda tank of Chendurthi Do.		406
28.	Rambhadraraju tank of Dharmavaram Do.		206
29.	Gowrilingam tank of D. Polavaram Do.		203
30.	Neeladriyanamgari tank of Alavilli Venkatanagaram	Tuni	420
31.	Chinna tank of Alavilli Venkatanagaram Do.		506
32.	Pedda tank of Alavilli Venkatanagaram Do.		324
33.	Uppu tank of Thondangi Do.		567
34.	Krishnaiah tank alias Kotha tank of Thondangi	Do.	327
35.	Ura and Gobuvari tank of Krishnavaram	Do.	249
36.	H.M.R. Tank of Hamsavaram.. .. Do.		245
37.	Chavati tank of Pydikonda Do.		249
38.	Nookanna tank of Thondangi Do.		240
39.	Papayya tank of Thondangi Do.		241
40.	Chutta tank of Srungaruksham Do.		647
41.	Thimmaraju tank of Lingamparthi Do.		2,224
42.	Venkannadora tank of Pedasankarlapudi	Do.	256
43.	Pedabapannadora tank of Sankhavaram Do.		1,052

DETAILS OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Name of the project	Location	Year of completion	Proposed ayacut (hectares)	Irrigated ayacut (hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Koringa island project ..	.. Tallarevu	1954	4,715	3,035
Vemagiri pumping scheme ..	... Vemagiri	1959	1,457	647
Madhavapatnam scheme ..	.. Venkatakrishnapuram	1959	486	486
Torrigadda pumping scheme	.. Purushothapatnam	1958	6,232	6,232
Tatapudi pumping scheme ..	.. Tatapudi	..	2,428	2,428
Ramanayyapeta channel scheme	.. Venkatakrishnapuram	1965	1,626	954



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE 22

TALUK-BY-TALUK DETAILS OF ACTUAL AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS DURING 1967-68 (In hectares)

Name of the taluk	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Samai	Korra	Varagu	Total millets	Horse-gram
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rajahmundry	..	29,600	981	37	602	5	1	3	2,027	2,543
Peddapuram	22,342	1,996	26	1,217	..	..	10	3,459	2,765
Ramachandrapuram	..	77,305	..	130	109	16	19	1	785	330
Kakinada	58,415	3	3	58	..	5	9	130	67
Amalapuram	..	58,033	..	28	48	82	36	30	635	486
Razole	21,400	..	25	18	25	19	2	338	245
Kothapeta	17,870	4	93	1	171	152	..	1,366	410
Pithapuram	17,729	717	150	51	17	2	..	1,040	88
Tuni	11,851	3,862	1	1,406	130	56	14	6,378	2,070
Prathipadu	13,116	3,962	63	773	215	494	18	7,911	2,104
Yellavaram	7,083	4,810	339	987	491	194	200	9,501	4,859
Rampachodavaram	..	3,469	2,189	591	1,110	495	110	45	7,321	1,768
District total	..	3,38,213	18,524	1,486	6,380	1,647	1,088	350	40,891	17,735

(Contd.)

Name of the taluk	Green-gram	Black-gram	Redgram	Bengal-gram	Other pulses	Total pulses	Total food crops	Chillies	Coriander	Turmeric
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Rajahmundry ..	342	767	709	55	66	4,482	36,118	265	102	2
Poddaparam ..	352	1,622	1,552	644	176	7,111	32,960	626	346	..
Ramachandrapuram ..	1,299	3,362	225	2	50	5,268	83,360	295	10	18
Kakinada ..	1,024	446	83	7	24	1,651	60,197	141	14	..
Amalapuram ..	144	267	7	2	24	930	59,596	200	77	30
Razole ..	42	27	6	..	10	330	22,068	237	..	..
Elathapeta ..	211	463	370	2	7	1,463	20,669	811	26	721
Pithapuram ..	2,953	1,797	414	53	114	5,419	24,131	1,256	18	9
Tuni ..	387	315	549	18	206	3,545	21,774	529	..	..
Prathipadu ..	484	297	900	30	544	4,359	25,386	725	261	..
Yellavaram ..	278	381	439	31	151	6,139	22,724	250	7	34
Rampachodavaram ..	531	615	444	5	212	3,575	14,365	399	3	6
District total	8,047	10,359	5,698	849	1,584	44,272	4,23,378	5,734	864	820

('pnoo)

Name of the taluk	Tamarind	Sugarcane	Mangoes	Oranges	Plantains	Total fruits	Total vegetables	Total foodcrops	Total cotton	Total sunthemp
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Rajahmundry	1,540	4,089	931	531	9,084	535	47,835	4	40
Peddapuram	3,754	1,766	107	111	1,327	41,265	28	57
Ramachandrapuram	2	1,712	389	12	687	518	86,940	3	22
Kakinada	683	1,132	4	30	1,626	190	62,753	13
Amalapuram	7	705	268	22	2,465	177	63,475	1	61
Razole	5	476	278	2	227	73	23,619	..	..
Kothapeta	6	862	291	16	1,594	477	25,263	..	189
Pithapuram	2	1,156	733	7	238	814	29,459	316	17
Tuni	1,397	2	28	2,638	231	25,736	7
Prathipada	4	577	984	9	355	1,431	28,818	125	11
Yellavaram	181	54	159	53	20	307	23,872	64	17
Rampachodavaram	472	2	403	137	44	610	16,112	1	40
District total	..	680	11,521	11,389	1,302	6,330	5,229	4,75,147	674	474

Name of the taluk	Ground-nut	Gingelly	Coconut	Total oil-seeds	Total tobacco	Total drugs	Total fodder crops	Total green manure crops	Total non-food crops	Total food crops
	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)
Rajamundry ..	1,664	2,303	69	4,058	7,102	7,107	875	111	12,468	47,835
Peddaparam ..	5,650	1,965	86	7,703	71	71	241	2	8,109	41,265
Ramachandrapuram ..	137	942	185	1,347	809	817	1,534	603	4,340	86,940
Kakinada ..	883	380	148	1,410	6	6	134	797	2,548	62,753
Amalapuram ..	493	2,017	10,305	12,823	594	594	1,146	1,489	16,787	63,475
Razole ..	538	542	6,879	7,979	42	42	811	155	11,035	23,619
Kothapeta ..	54	2,105	2,889	5,117	1,063	1,063	3,386	1,617	11,398	25,263
Pithapuram ..	1,148	20	83	1,252	7	7	267	16	2,436	29,459
Tuni ..	2,738	1,747	80	4,566	99	102	6	..	4,927	25,736
Prathipadu ..	2,637	1,193	177	4,010	83	83	148	..	4,438	28,818
Yellavaram ..	964	1,269	3	2,278	128	128	11	19	2,518	23,872
Rampachodavaram ..	35	738	..	808	870	924	36	23	1,838	16,112
District area ..	16,941	15,221	20,904	53,331	10,874	10,944	8,595	4,832	82,842	4,75,147

ANNEXURE 23

TALUKWISE DETAILS OF PERCENTAGE UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS DURING 1967-68

Name of the taluk	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Samai	Korra	Varagu	Total millets	Horsegram
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rajahmundry ..	8.75	3.17	5.29	2.47	9.44	0.32	0.11	0.81	4.95	14.33
Peddapuram ..	6.60	1.66	10.77	1.71	19.09	..	..	2.89	8.45	15.58
Rameschandrapuram ..	22.85	4.46	..	8.77	1.71	0.93	1.71	5.44	1.91	1.86
Kakinada ..	17.27	0.45	..	0.18	0.90	..	0.44	2.43	0.31	0.37
Amalapuram ..	17.15	3.62	..	1.85	0.74	4.99	3.34	8.57	1.54	2.73
Bazole ..	6.32	2.17	..	1.70	0.28	1.52	1.71	0.58	0.83	1.38
Kothapeta ..	5.28	8.41	..	6.24	0.01	10.34	13.94	0.11	3.34	2.31
Pithapuram ..	5.24	0.51	3.87	10.11	0.79	1.00	0.22	..	2.54	0.49
Tuni ..	3.50	8.29	20.85	0.10	21.94	7.91	5.17	3.94	15.59	11.67
Prathipadu ..	3.87	20.80	21.39	4.25	12.12	13.07	45.37	5.21	19.38	11.86
Yellavaram ..	2.09	22.26	25.95	22.08	15.49	29.82	17.81	57.24	23.36	27.40
Rampachodavaram ..	1.02	24.16	11.81	39.83	17.43	30.07	10.15	12.74	18.00	9.95
District area ..	3,38,213	11,002	18,524	1,486	6,30	1,647	1,088	350	40,891	17,735

(Contd.)

Name of the taluk	Tamarind	Sugarcane	Mangoes	Oranges	Plantains	Total fruits	Total vegetables
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Rajahmundry ..	0.11	13.36	34.38	71.50	8.38	35.01	10.24
Peddapuram ..	..	32.58	14.85	8.20	1.75	10.59	25.37
Ramachandrapuram ..	0.24	14.86	3.26	0.90	10.84	4.31	9.89
Kakinada ..	..	5.92	9.52	0.27	0.47	6.26	3.63
Amalapuram ..	1.00	6.12	2.25	1.67	38.92	10.23	3.37
Razole ..	0.71	4.13	2.34	0.15	3.57	3.66	1.39
Kothapeta ..	0.94	7.48	2.46	1.21	25.16	6.26	9.12
Pithapuram ..	0.35	10.03	6.16	0.52	3.75	4.41	15.56
Tuni ..	..	..	11.74	0.18	0.44	10.17	4.42
Prathipadu ..	0.53	5.00	8.27	0.65	5.60	5.51	8.15
Yellavaram ..	26.71	0.47	1.34	4.09	0.31	1.18	5.58
Rampachodavaram ..	69.36	0.01	3.39	10.59	0.70	2.35	3.23
District area ..	680	11,521	11,889	1,302	6,330	25,939	5,229

(Contd.)

Name of the taluk	Total food crops	Total cotton	Total sun-hemp	Groundnut	Gingelly	Coconut	Total oilseeds
	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Rajahmundry ..	10.06	0.93	8.52	10.33	21.74	0.33	7.60
Peddapuram ..	8.68	6.38	11.93	35.08	18.55	0.41	16.43
Ramachandrapuram ..	18.29	0.66	4.68	0.85	8.89	0.88	2.52
Kakinada ..	13.20	3.00	2.81	5.48	3.58	0.70	2.64
Amalapuram ..	13.35	0.18	12.78	3.05	19.04	49.29	24.03
Razole ..	4.97	0.09	..	3.33	5.12	32.90	14.95
Kothapeta ..	5.31	0.09	39.81	0.33	17.05	13.82	9.59
Pithapuram ..	6.19	16.90	3.58	7.12	0.19	0.39	2.34
Tuni ..	5.41	27.69	1.44	17.00	16.49	0.38	8.55
Prathipadu ..	6.06	28.92	2.38	16.37	11.26	0.84	7.51
Yellavaram ..	5.02	14.84	3.67	5.98	11.97	0.01	4.27
Rampachodavaram ..	3.39	0.18	8.35	0.21	6.96	..	1.51
District area ..	4,75,147	674	474	16,941	15,221	20,904	53,331

Name of the taluk	Total tobacco	Total drugs	Total fodder crops	Sunhemp	Pillipesara	Total green manure crops	Total non-food crops	Total food crops
	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
Rajahmundry ..	65.29	64.92	10.18	2.61	3.19	2.28	15.04	10.06
Peddapuram ..	0.65	0.65	2.80	..	..	0.03	9.78	8.68
Ramachandrapuram ..	7.43	7.46	17.84	10.55	22.01	12.48	5.23	18.29
Kakinada ..	0.05	0.05	1.55	3.48	13.59	16.49	3.07	13.20
Amalapuram ..	5.46	5.42	13.33	30.13	26.37	30.80	20.16	13.36
Razole ..	0.38	0.38	9.44	5.68	0.12	3.21	13.32	4.90
Kothapeta ..	9.77	9.70	39.39	46.67	32.81	33.47	13.75	5.31
Pithapuram ..	0.06	0.06	3.10	0.34	0.52	0.33	2.94	6.19
Tuni ..	0.91	0.93	0.06	..	..	..	5.94	5.41
Prathipadu ..	0.76	0.75	1.71	..	..	..	5.34	6.06
Yellavaram ..	1.17	1.17	0.13	0.24	..	0.40	3.03	5.02
Rampachodavaram ..	8.00	8.44	0.42	0.26	0.23	0.47	2.21	3.39
District area ..	10,874	10,944	8,595	2,212	1,644	4,832	82,842	4,75,147

ANNEXURE 24

TOTAL OUT-TURN OF PRINCIPAL CROPS
(In tonnes)

Year	Paddy	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Korra	Varagu	Samai	Other cereals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1958-59	.. 4,36,993	22,485	3,668	19,508	2,113	528	406	630	1,209
1959-60	.. 4,82,055	5,537	7,468	356	3,648	762	213	447	650
1960-61	.. 4,23,664	7,446	4,578	569	5,737	660	325	813	996
1961-62	.. 5,50,191	4,328	17,476	1,016	7,468	965	752	1,463	132
1962-63	.. 5,08,533	4,257	13,737	701	6,889	996	671	965	213
1963-64	.. 4,73,804	6,736	13,544	1,077	8,606	1,290	457	1,128	325
1964-65	.. 5,50,083	4,629	10,333	1,359	8,716	698	412	1,339	266
1965-66	.. 5,01,110	5,673	7,026	701	6,077	724	322	591	130
1966-67	.. 5,04,274	5,558	13,104	878	6,901	668	155	945	263
1967-68	.. 5,33,921	5,148	8,978	1,712	1,077	651	160	917	177

Year	Total millets	Total cereals and millets	Bengal- gram	Redgram	Black- gram	Green- gram	Horse- gram	Other pulses	Total pulses	
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
1958-59	..	32,991	4,69,994	488	1,087	2,632	3,008	3,221	234	10,669
1959-60	..	19,081	5,01,411	183	1,057	2,672	2,804	3,150	254	10,120
1960-61	..	21,124	4,44,788	447	1,697	2,367	2,510	3,109	193	10,323
1961-62	..	33,621	5,83,812	254	1,443	2,550	2,855	4,227	447	11,776
1962-63	..	28,429	5,36,972	549	732	2,784	2,266	4,379	224	10,933
1963-64	..	33,164	5,06,968	274	955	2,825	2,418	4,267	234	10,973
1964-65	..	27,752	5,77,836	266	2,076	2,423	1,965	3,627	333	10,691
1965-66	..	21,245	5,22,354	409	1,471	1,681	1,351	4,214	196	9,322
1966-67	..	28,472	5,32,746	336	2,221	2,534	1,896	2,654	199	9,840
1967-68	..	19,366	5,54,303	265	3,167	2,584	1,975	3,188	240	11,419

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total food- grains</i>	<i>Sugar- cane</i>	<i>Onions</i>	<i>Chillies</i>	<i>Ground- nut</i>	<i>Gingelly</i>	<i>Tobacco</i>	<i>Cotton</i>
	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
1958-59	..	4,80,663	6,08,675	3,841	3,577	2,764	6,686	8,840
1959-60	..	5,11,530	7,54,773	3,119	2,794	2,845	4,796	6,625
1960-61	..	4,55,111	7,43,902	3,800	4,085	5,314	4,582	6,106
1961-62	..	5,95,588	10,04,251	2,713	3,231	3,282	8,057	7,143
1962-63	..	5,98,707	1,08,575	2,733	2,814	3,810	9,185	6,452
1963-64	..	5,17,942	11,64,830	3,739	3,698	5,771	4,562	11,827
1964-65	..	5,88,527	11,23,075	4,127	2,803	6,673	5,834	8,466
1965-66	..	5,31,677	1,19,532	3,244	1,945	10,019	5,174	10,650
1966-67	..	5,42,586	7,26,397	3,883	2,611	11,060	6,954	11,752
1967-68	..	5,64,706	10,30,120	6,902	2,965	10,290	3,232	9,989
								277

ANNEXURE 25
PERCENTAGE OF CHANGES OF AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

Year	Paddy	Jowar	Bajra	Ragi	Maize	Korra	Varagu	Total pulses	Sugarcane	Onions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1958-59	59.1	5.2	2.9	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.9	1.6	0.1
1959-60	63.5	2.0	3.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	..	8.3	1.9	0.1
1960-61	60.6	3.1	3.6	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	8.2	2.3	0.1
1961-62	60.6	1.5	3.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.8	2.2	—
1962-63	60.5	1.6	3.9	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.0	2.1	—
1963-64	58.5	2.3	3.9	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	8.2	2.6	0.1
1964-65	60.3	1.8	3.6	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	8.3	2.7	0.1
1965-66	58.6	2.6	3.1	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	7.8	2.9	0.1
1966-67	59.1	2.0	3.3	1.5	0.2	0.2	..	8.7	2.0	0.1
1967-68	60.6	2.0	3.3	1.1	0.2	..	..	7.9	2.1	0.1

(Contd.)

Year	Chillies	Groundnut	Gingelly	Coconut	Tobacco	Cotton	Mangoes	Topioca	Tamarind	Total crop- ped area (hectares)
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1958-59	1.0	0.5	3.9	4.2	2.4	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.1	5,44,606
1959-60	0.9	0.6	0.5	4.3	2.0	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	5,02,263
1960-61	1.3	1.1	3.4	4.3	1.9	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.1	4,89,904
1961-62	0.9	0.9	4.0	4.0	1.7	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.2	5,48,829
1962-63	0.7	0.9	4.5	4.1	1.6	0.1	2.6	0.1	..	5,59,255
1963-64	1.0	1.1	3.8	3.9	2.0	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	5,38,876
1964-65	0.8	1.4	3.6	3.6	1.5	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.1	5,54,224
1965-66	0.8	2.3	3.7	3.8	1.7	0.1	2.6	0.2	0.3	5,28,549
1966-67	1.0	2.5	4.0	3.8	1.8	0.1	2.2	0.2	0.1	5,47,670
1967-68	1.0	3.0	3.8	3.8	1.7	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.1	5,57,989

ANNEXURE 26

LIST OF CO-OPERATIVE COLLECTIVE FARMING, JOINT FARMING, LAND COLONISATION AND LIFT IRRIGATION SOCIETIES AT THE END OF 1968

Sl. No.	Name and nature of the society	Location	Year of inception or registration	Member-ship	Share capital Rs.	Area assigned in hectares
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Ramaraju Co-operative Collective Farming Society	Goganamatham	25- 5-1961	75	750	..
2	Lakshmi Ganapathi Co-operative Collective Farming Society	S. Yanam	2- 8-1961	127	635	..
3	Sri Pallamambika Co-operative Collective Farming Society	Guttenadeevi	5- 4-1962	51	800	..
4	Sri Rajarajeswari Co-operative Collective Farming Society	Guttenadeevi	5- 4-1962	66	750	..
5	Burrilanka Co-operative Collective Farming Society	Burrilanka	17- 2-1966	97	485	..
6	Dowlaiswaram Co-operative Collective Farming Society	Dowlaiswaram	1- 3-1966	145	725	49
7	Pandalapaka Co-operative Collective Farming Society	Pandalapaka	1- 6-1966	17	510	..
8	Mulasthanam Co-operative Collective Farming Society	Mulasthanam	14-12-1966	130	650	..
9	Venkateswaram Co-operative Collective Farming Society	Mulakallanka	16- 2-1968	91	600	..

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Master Plan Area : <i>Konaseema</i> :						
10	Anknapalem Co-operative Farming Society	Anknapalem	21- 1-1966	79	2,000	30
1	Narkidimilli Co-operative Farming Society	Narkidimilli	6- 1-1966	65	2,100	29
12	Podagatlapalli Co-operative Farming Society	Podagatlapalle	29- 1-1966	21	1,952	28
13	Gopalapuram Co-operative Farming Society	Gopalapuram	29- 1-1966	57	2,040	37
14	Udumudi Co-operative Farming Society	Udumoodi	25- 1-1966	87	2,644	55
15	Sri Venkateswara Co-operative Collective Farming Society	Yerramsettivaripalem	22- 7-1966	94	376	53
16	Sri Ramakrishna Co-operative Collective Farming Society	Vanapalle	25- 1-1966	18	2,000	21
17	Mandapalli Co-operative Farming Society	Mandapalle	17- 1-1966	57	2,000	70
18	Vedireswaram Co-operative Farming Society	Vedireswaram	6- 1-1966	48	2,004	28
19	Sri Rama Co-operative Farming Society	Ravulapalem	17- 1-1966	95	2,000	48
20	Ravulapalem Co-operative Farming Society	Ravulapalem	17- 1-1966	58	1,992	29

21	Sastriji Co-operative Collective Farm- ing Society	Ubalanka	6- 1-1966	35	2,156	48
22	Patel Co-operative Collective Farming Society	Ubalanka	17-1-1966	42	1,996	43
23	Jawahar Co-operative Collective Farm- ing Society	Ubalanka	17- 1-1966	39	2,004	81
24	Mahatma Gandhi Co-operative Collec- tive Farming Society	Ubalanka	17- 1-1966	35	1,570	40
25	Lolla Co-operative Collective Farming Society	Lolla	29- 1-1966	39	1,904	35
26	Sri Venkateswara Co-operative Collec- tive Farming Society	L. Vadapalle	29- 1-1966	26	1,700	49
27	Sri Venugopala Co-operative Collective Farming Society	Peravaram	25- 1-1966	85	2,340	105
28	Peravaram Co-operative Collective Farm- ing Society	Peravaram	17- 1-1966	29	2,028	30
29	Rajavaram Co-operative Collective Farm- ing Society	Rajavaram	17- 1-1966	57	2,052	52
30	Sri Rama Co-operative Collective Farm- ing Society	Velicheru	29- 1-1966	23	2,072	42
31	Sri Murthy Co-operative Collective Farm- ing Society	Vaddiparru	17- 1-1966	118	2,362	129
32	Sri Sanjeevayya Co-operative Collective Farming Society	Velicheru	25- 1-1966	147	2,248	97
33	Pulidindi Co-operative Collective Farm- ing Society	Pulidindi	12- 4-1966	65	2,210	10



	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
34	Balaji Co-operative Society.	Collective Farming				
35	Venugopala	Do.	Pulidindi	12- 4-1966	76	10
36	Kattunga	Do.	Vaddiparru	9- 3-1966	1,882	80
37	Jaganmohini	Do.	Kattunga	17- 1-1966	2,160	21
38	Ryali	Do.	Ryali	6- 1-1966	2,156	23
39	Karuvaka	Do.	Ryali	6- 1-1966	2,188	42
40	Netaji	Do.	Karuvaka	1-2-1966	2,024	7
41	Kala Venkatarao	Do.	Nagullanka	6-1-1966	2,106	15
42	Andhra Kesari	Do.	Nagullanka	1-2-1966	1,830	44
43	Sitarama	Do.	Nagullanka	29-1-1966	1,992	30
44	Bapuji	Do.	Bellampudi	29-7-1966	212	26
45	T. Ramaswamy	Do.	Manepalle	6-1-1966	2,092	21
46	Nehru	Do.	Vadrevupalli	18-3-1966	2,092	21
47	Bharatratna	Do.	Yenugupalle	25-1-1966	2,232	75
48	Sri Rama	Do.	Yenugupalle	25-1-1966	2,034	131
49	Sri Krishna	Do.	Pedapatnamlanka	6-1-1966	3,182	54
50	Kommulavaripalem	Do.	Pedapatnamlanka	6-1-1966	2,022	36
			Kommulavaripalem	25-1-1966	2,178	38

51 Ganeswara	Co-operative Collective Farming Society.	Pedapatnamlanka	12-6-1966	88	1,760	42
52 T. R. Swamy	Do.	Pedapatnam	11-2-1966	55	2,020	20
53 Sivaji	Do.	Katragada	6-1-1966	73	2,024	18
54 Srinivasa	Do.	Lankalaganavaram	29-1-1966	47	2,076	82
55 B. S. Murthy	Do.	Lankalaganavaram	1-2-1966	45	2,080	21
56 Sitharama	Do.	Vainateeya Kothapalle	1-1-1966	92	958	
57 Venkateswara	Do.	Vainateeya Kothapalle	15-2-1966	57	958	12
58 Sri Rama	Do.	Jonnallanka	6-1-1966	50	2,000	7
59 Narasimharaopeta	Do.	Narasimharaopeta	6-1-1966	61	2,450	27
60 Subrahmanyeswara	Do.	Mondepulanka	22-1-1966	97	2,450	43
61 Bharat	Do.	Mondepulanka	26-1-1966	83	2,112	50
62 Katarulanka	Do.	Katharulanka	6-1-1966	63	2,112	31
63 Pasarlapudilanka	Do.	Pasarlapudilanka	6-1-1966	57	310	26
64 Pasarlapudi	Do.	Pasarlapudi	25-1-1966	25	2,040	13
65 Ganeswara	Do.	Pasarlapudilanka	16-1-1966	31	2,076	25
66 Gogannamatham	Do.	Gogannamatham	6-1-1966	30	2,052	76
67 Venkateswara	Do.	Gogannamatham	6-1-1966	44	2,276	42
68 B. Doddavaram ..	Do.	Botlakurudoddavaram	6-1-1966	79	2,076	13
69 Moripolam	Do.	Moripolam	6-1-1966	40	2,104	45
70 Appanapalli	Do.	Appanapalle	6-1-1966	45	2,104	23
71 Nehru	Do.	Magatapalle	29-1-1966	76	2,034	41
72 Ramakrishna	Do.	Lutukuru	6-1-1966	97	1,988	40
73 B. S. Murthy	Do.	Sakhinetipalle	25-1-1968	92	2,092	65

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
74	Sakhinetipalle Co-operative Collective Farming Society.	Sakhinetipalle	25-1-1966	178	2,024	62
75	Bapuji	Do.	6-1-1966	52	2,004	25
76	Nehru	Do.	6-1-1966	135	2,040	87
77	Rama	Do.	6-1-1966	61	2,044	27
78	Antarvedigondi	Do.	6-1-1966	146	2,000	63
79	Antarvedikaspā	Do.	6-1-1966	150	2,204	27
80	Antarvedikara	Do.	6-1-1966	80	2,020	68
81	Muthyalu Memorial	Do.	16-6-1966	267	1,068	227
82	Satyanarayana	Do.	6-1-1966	85	2,048	33
83	G. Rameswaram	Do.	12-1-1966	62	2,048	32
84	Srungavarapupadu	Do.	1-12-1966	28	2,012	30
85	Razole West	Do.	6-1-1966	114	2,064	32
86	Razole East	Do.	6-1-1966	125	2,048	32
87	Andhra Kesari	Do.	6-1-1966	67	2,070	32
88	Sivakodupalem	Do.	6-1-1966	115	2,076	42
89	Sivakodu	Do.	6-1-1966	95	2,112	41
90	Medicherlapalem	Do.	6-1-1966	140	2,184	26
91	Ramarajulanka	Do.	6-1-1966	186	2,064	32
92	Kala	Do.	6-1-1966	98	2,034	48

93	Venkateswara Co-operative Collective Farming Society, g	Do.	Sivakodupalem	12-12-1966	57	228	..
94	Gollapalem	Do.	Gollapalem]	6- 1-1966	36	2,024	42
95	Kesanapalle East Pacim	Do.	Kesanapalle East Palem	5- 1-1966	256	2,024	..
96	Kesanapalle West Palem	Do.	Kesanapalli West Palem	22- 2-1966	181	2,324	..
97	Markandeya	Do.	Kesanapalli East Palem	12- 6-1966	39	468	..
98	Sankaraguptam	Do.	Sankaraguptam	1- 2-1966	188	2,056	..
99	Kala Venkatarao	Do.	Razole	6- 1-1966	68	2,116	28
100	Venkateswara	Do.	Pallavaripalem	6- 1-1966	80	2,000	41
101	Gedellanka	Do.	Gedellanka	15- 2-1966	34	2,036	22
102	T. Ramaswamy	Do.	Komanapalli	11- 1-1966	46	2,084	21
103	Gopalarao	Do.	Pasuvullanka	12- 1-1966	233	2,436	105
104	Pasuvullanka	Do.	Pasuvullanka	5- 2-1966	63	590	44
105	T. Ramaswamy	Do.	Thanelanka	9- 3-1966	14	1,164	21
106	Suryanarayana	Do.	Komaragiri	6- 1-1966	42	2,084	28
107	Yedurlanka	Do.	Yedurlanka	17- 1-1966	76	2,012	40
108	Kothalanka	Do.	Kothalanka	6- 1-1966	136	2,194	63
109	Ramaswamy	Do.	Kothalanka	12-6-1966	41	1,754	31
110	P.P.Varagallanka	Do.	P.P.Varagallanka	16-7-1966	12	240	34
111	Kesanakurru Pedalanka	Do.	Kesanakurru Pedalanka	29-1-1966	46	2,084	33
112	Venkateswara	Do.	Mulapolam	1-1-1966	61	2,074	13
113	Chinnapeta	Do.	Chinnapeta	1-1-1966	36	2,024	21
114	Krishna	Do.	Yelakallanka	1-1-1966	79	2,054	44

(Contd.)

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
115	Satyanarayana Co-operative Farming Society	Collective Konkuduru	1-1-1966	71	2,000	29
116	Venkateswara	Do.	6-1-1966	135	1,918	77
117	Satyanarayana	Do.	6-1-1966	30	2,010	49
118	Satyanarayana	Do.	21-1-1966	74	2,068	66
119	T. Ramaswamy	Do.	9-3-1966	49	2,099	26
120	Manikyalammapeta	Do.	17-1-1966	40	2,084	30
121	Pottitippa	Do.	6-1-1966	46	2,204	38
122	Saladivaripalem	Do.	19-1-1966	40	2,060	36
123	T. Gopal Rao	Do.	15-3-1966	34	2,044	20
124	T. Ramaswamy	Do.	15-3-1966	49	2,088	25
125	Pallamkurru	Do.	3-2-1966	55	2,120	42
126	T. Ramaswamy	Do.	9-3-1966	23	2,076	..
127	Gowthami	Do.	6-1-1966	115	2,060	32
128	Gowthami	Do.	5-2-1966	16	2,164	45
129	Veeravallipalem	Do.	1-2-1966	78	2,012	34
130	Rajarajeswarai	Do.	1-1-1966	67	2,024	49
131	Sanapallelankagaruvu	Do.	1-1-1966	90	2,010	12
132	Gelavalapalle	Do.	22-2-1966	84	2,066	6
133	Kodavativaripedalanka	Do.	29-1-1966	48	2,092	21

134	Thondavaram	Do.	Thondavaram	17-1-1966	32	2,000	29
135	Peruru	Do.	Peruru	17-1-1966	80	2,096	14
136	Venkateswara	Do.	Vakalagaruvu	15-3-1966	41	2,060	28
137	Bodasakurru	Do.	Bodasakurru	20-1-1966	50	2,000	15
138	Nehru	Do.	Lutukurutippa	17-1-1966	67	2,010	16
139	Gandhi	Do.	Lutukurutippa	6-1-1966	56	2,000	29
140	Allavaram Pedagaruvu	Do.	Allavaram	20-1-1966	76	2,090	30
141	Sirigatlappalle	Do.	Sirigatlappalle	6-1-1966	26	2,028	32
142	Bendamurlanka	Do.	Bendamurlanka	29-1-1966	21	2,000	5
143	Ramachandrarao	Do.	Gopyalanka	11-1-1966	63	1,890	21
144	Godi	Do.	Godi	6-1-1966	74	2,116	65
145	Challapalle	Do.	Challapalle	15-1-1966	77	1,698	40
<i>Co-operative Joint Farming Societies :</i>							
146	Rajvommangi Co-operative Joint Farming Society		Rajavommangi	6-5-1966	34	3,800	59
<i>Co-operative Land Colonisation Societies:</i>							
147	The Komaragiriapatnam Land Colonisation Society		Komaragiriapatnam	23-6-1946	116	5,800	192
148	The Aminabad Land Colonisation Society		Aminbada	15-3-1955	44	1,305	809
<i>Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies :</i>							
149	Thulyabhaga Lift Irrigation Co-operative Society		Rayavaram	12-4-1953	540	6,353	506
150	Biccavole Lingala Tank	Do.	Bikkavolu	12-1-1953	410	7,169	202

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
151	Nadurubada Lift Irrigation Co-operative Society	Vedurupaka	23-2-1961	124	1,713	202
152	Chodavaram Do.	Chodavaram	5-8-1954	55	55	227
153	Arekarevula Do.	Arikirevula	14-4-1966	59	1,000	202
154	Kesavaram Do.	Kesavaram	14-4-1966	58	1,040	96
155	Venugopalaswamy Do.	Panangipalle	22-6-1962	116	1,781	124
156	Kadium Ava Do.	Kadium	18-1-1958	326	10,145	121
157	Anaparthi Filter Point Tube Wells Society	Anaparthi	26-11-1954	31	1,550	129
158	Someswaram Do.	Someswaram	26-11-1954	15	150	89
159	Pulugurtha	Pulugurtha	26-11-1954	41	410	324
160	Chelluru Do.	Chelluru	26-11-1954	35	350	-
161	Subbaraya Lift Irrigation Co-operative Society	Kattamuru	16-12-1957	226	28,668	-
162	Gopalakrishna Do.	Somavaram	15-3-1958	197	11,780	-
163	Annapurnadevi Do.	P. Brahmadevam	9-10-1960	159	18,810	-
164	Polunadu Tube Wells Irrigation Co-operative Society	Kirlampudi	10-3-1953	484	10,554	-
165	Prathipadu Do.	Prathipadu	16-3-1966	94	10,800	-

ANNEXURE 27

TALUK-BY-TALUK LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY POPULATION AND THE DENSITIES (1961)

Name of the taluk	Area in sq. miles	Cattle				Buffaloes							
		Numbers	Density	Males	Density	Females	Density	Numbers	Density	Males	Density	Females	Density
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Kakinada ..	384	52,682	137.19	28,718	74.79	23,964	62.40	58,719	152.91	27,564	71.78	31,155	81.13
Amalapuram ..	353	60,999	172.80	32,775	92.84	28,224	79.95	48,293	136.80	19,732	55.89	28,561	80.90
Razole ..	176	33,312	189.27	18,462	104.89	14,850	84.37	31,935	181.44	12,275	69.74	19,660	111.70
Kothapeta ..	115	23,277	202.40	13,202	114.80	10,075	87.60	20,671	179.74	3,662	31.84	17,009	147.90
Ramachandrapuram	289	32,953	114.02	17,755	61.43	15,198	52.58	60,803	210.39	23,763	82.22	43,040	148.92
Rajahmundry ..	378	74,172	196.22	41,387	109.48	32,785	86.73	27,529	72.83	7,362	19.47	20,167	53.35
Peddapuram ..	377	56,786	150.62	31,290	82.99	25,496	67.62	30,550	81.03	7,958	21.10	22,592	59.92
Prathipadu ..	225	47,171	209.64	25,614	113.84	21,557	95.80	19,300	85.78	6,560	29.16	12,740	56.62
Pithapuram ..	138	22,610	163.84	14,680	106.37	7,930	57.46	24,152	175.0	7,032	50.95	17,120	124.04
Tuni ..	183	36,586	199.92	19,061	104.15	17,525	95.76	23,025	125.81	6,858	37.47	16,167	88.34
Rampachodavaram	710	65,437	92.16	36,442	51.32	28,995	40.83	1,257	1.77	375	0.53	8,82	1.24
Yellavaram ..	850	44,214	52.01	23,942	28.16	20,272	23.85	2,420	2.84	940	1.10	1,480	1.74
District Total	4,178	5,50,199	131.68	3,03,328	72.60	2,46,871	59.08	3,54,654	84.88	1,24,081	29.69	2,30,573	55.18

(Contd.)

Name of the taluk	Area in Sq. miles	Sheep		Goats		Horses & Ponies		Donkeys		Pigs		Fowls	
		Numbers	Density	Numbers	Density	Numbers	Density	Numbers	Density	Numbers	Density	Numbers	Density
		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Kakinada ..	384 ..	2,337	6.08	6,330	16.49	54	0.14	68	0.17	3,145	8.19	1,05,399	274.47
Amalapuram	353 ..	3,829	10.84	6,297	17.83	601	1.70	..	..	2,930	8.30	1,13,269	320.87
Razole ..	176 ..	2,478	14.07	2,480	14.09	203	1.15	2	0.01	1,954	11.10	74,758	424.76
Kothapeta ..	115 ..	1,395	12.13	2,718	23.63	168	1.46	17	0.14	2,081	18.09	48,577	422.40
Ramachandrapuram	289 ..	2,525	8.73	5,416	18.74	351	1.21	24	0.08	5,235	18.11	1,01,867	352.48
Rajahmundry]	378 ..	6,439	17.03	110,699	28.30	298	0.78	4	0.01	7,925	20.97	99,433	263.05
Pithapuram	377 ..	7,407	19.64	9,893	26.24	285	0.75	33	0.09	5,335	14.15	72,795	193.08
Prathipadu	225 ..	8,130	36.13	24,812	110.27	111	0.49	3	0.01	6,484	28.82	73,666	327.40
Tuni ..	138 ..	9,346	51.07	10,693	58.43	556	3.03	..	..	5,015	27.40	41,558	227.09
Rampachodavaram	183 ..	509	3.68	9,557	69.25	125	0.95	..	..	1,119	8.10	45,051	326.45
Pithapuram	710 ..	11,800	2.53	5,795	8.16	290	0.41	..	..	2,825	3.97	61,305	86.34
Yelavaram	850 ..	997	1.17	11,823	13.91	67	0.07	..	..	1,182	1.38	41,471	48.78
District total	.. 4,178 ..	47,192	11.29	1,06,513	25.48	3,209	0.76	153	0.03	45,930	10.98	8,79,509	210.50

ANNEXURE 28

LIST OF VETERINARY HOSPITALS, PRIMARY VETERINARY AND RURAL
VETERINARY DISPENSARIES AS ON 1-1-1969

<i>Location of the veterinary hospital</i>	<i>Location of the primary veterinary dispensary</i>	<i>Location of the rural veterinary dispensary</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Amalapuram	Ramachandrapuram	Machavaram
Kakinada	G. Medapadu	Allavaram
Rajahmundry	Paina	Bheemanapalle
Samalkot	Komaragiri patnam	Ravulapalem
Peddapuram	Vetlapalem	P. Gannavaram
Pithapuram	Gopalapuram	Pulletikurru
Tuni	Mori	Polavaram
Podapudi	Kadali	Kotipalle
Kothapeta	Lakkavaram	Karapa
Razole	Mamidikuduru	Kattamuru
Sakhinetipalle	Mummidivaram	Rayabhupalapatnam
Yedida	Kesanakurru	Divili
Draksharama	Cheyyeru	Gollaprolu
Jaggampeta	Kapileswarapuram	Annavaram
Blkkavolu	Penikeru	Prathipadu
	Vakatippa	Kotananduru
	Gollapalem	Machavaram
	Duggudurru	Rajanagaram
	Kirlampudi	Seethanagaram
	Veeravaram	Rangampeta
	Yerravaram	Molleru
	Sankhavaram	
	Anaparthi	
	Gokavaram	
	Addathigala	
	Rampachodavaram	
	Yeleswaram	
	Kotikeswaram	

ANNEXURE 29

IMPORTANT FISHING CENTRES

<i>Inland</i>	<i>Estuarine</i>	<i>Marine</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Devipatnam	Antarvedi	Addaripeta
Seethanagaram	Razole	Yellaiahpetta
Bhurugulanka	Goganamatham	Yerraihpeta
Katheru	Bodasakurru	Kothapeta
Rajahmundry	Rameswaram	Danaiahpetta
Dowlaiswaram	Vadalaivu	Gollamusalaiahpetta
Alamuru	N. Kothapalle	Narasipeta
Kapileswarapuram	Pandi-Pallam	Thatiyakulapalem
Kedranilanka	Pora	Panpathipeta
Korumilli	Masanitippa	Ugampeta
Addankivarilanka, hamlet of Korumilli	Kothapalem	Ramaraopeta
Thammalahpalem	Malletimoga	Uppada
Kotipalle	Bhyravapalem	Konapapapeta
Mukteswaram	Balusuthippa	Moolapeta
Neelapalle	Chirrayanam	Yetimoga
Ravulapalem	Guthindevi	Parralopeta
Ubalanka	Muramaila	Dummulapeta
Bobbarilanka	Kesanapalle	
	Gannavaram	

ANNEXURE 30

FLOOD DAMAGES IN THE GODAVARI CENTRAL AND EASTERN DELTAS
BETWEEN 1953 AND 1964

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area inundated (in hectares)</i>	<i>Damage to crops (area in hectares)</i>	<i>Damage to the public utilities (in lakhs of rupees)</i>	<i>Total damage (in lakhs of rupees)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1953	1,61,874	71,269	36.291	577.061
1955	13,481	3,979	4.000	33.615
1956	10,158	4,750	0.200	34.032
1957	12,141	6,114	..	43.644
1958	21,290	10,668	..	78.170
1959	80,808	30,832	34.170	267.815
1962	10,522	4,972	..	34.760
Total	3,10,274	1,32,584	74.661	1,069.097

Note: Statistics for 1954, 1960, 1961, 1963 and 1964 are not furnished.

ANNEXURE 31

PARTICULARS OF TRANSFORMERS FUNCTIONING AS ON 31-3-1967

PARTICULARS OF TRANSFORMERS FUNCTIONING AS ON 31-3-1967																		(In KVA)
Voltage ratios	Total Nos.																	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11 KV/400 V	234	183	372	..	..	190	..	33 KV/400 V-92 KVA-3	982	
33 KV/400 V	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	33 KV/400 V-55 KVA-1	6	
																Total ..	988	

ANNEXURE 32

PARTICULARS OF NUMBER OF SERVICES AND UNITS SOLD DURING 1966-67

<i>Units sold to low tension services</i>								
<i>Domestic supply</i>	<i>Domestic bulk supply</i>	<i>Non-domestic (Commercial supply)</i>	<i>Public lighting</i>	<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Cottage industries</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>	<i>Water-works</i>	<i>Total power sold to L.T. services</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
7,626,185	142,951	6,125,246	1,821,555	6,795,733	18,128	16,415,123	661,058	39,605,979
<i>(Contd.)</i>								

<i>Units sold to high tension services</i>							
<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Agri-cultural</i>	<i>Water-works</i>	<i>Government departments</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total power sold to H.T. services</i>	<i>Power sold to temporary services L. T. and H. T.</i>	<i>Total power sold to L.T. and H. T. services</i>
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11,614,700	2,953,228	601,803	2,326,069	487,833	17,983,633	..	57,589,612

ANNEXURE 33

INDUSTRIES WITH SELF-GENERATING SETS AS ON 31-3-1967

<i>Name of the industry</i>	<i>Location</i>
(1)	(2)
Deccan Sugar & Abkari Co., Ltd. .. ..	.. Samalkot
National Tobacco Co., of India .. ..	.. Bikkavolu
Kirlampudi Sugar Mills (P) Ltd. .. ..	.. Kirlampudi
Sri S. V. V. S. Devasthanam .. ..	.. A. Annavaram
Sarvaraya Sugar (P) Ltd. .. ..	.. Chelluru
I. L. T. D. Co., (P) Ltd. .. ..	.. Anaparthi

ANNEXURE 34

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FACTORIES (TALUK-WISE) FUNCTIONING AT THE BEGINNING OF 1968

Sl. No.	Category	Tuni	Yella- varam	Pedda- puram	Kaki- nada	Pitha- puram	Rama- chandra- puram	Kotha- peta	Amala- puram	Razole	Rajah- mundry	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Rice Mills	..	..	23	43	9	64	6	19	23	8	199
2.	Rice and Flour Mills	1	..	4	10	1	7	..	5	2	..	30
3.	Rice and Oil Mills	2	..	..	5	1	3	2	3	1	..	17
4.	Rice, Flour & Oil Mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
5.	Rice and Saw Mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
6.	Oil Mills	1	..	1	4	..	5	..	3	..	..	14
7.	Ginning & Oil Mills	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
8.	Khandsar & Sugar Mills	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	9
9.	Jute Industry	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
10.	Rice Mills and Tile Works	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
11.	Ginning & Rice Mills	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
12.	Tobacco and Cigar Works	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	6	10
13.	Sago Manufacturing	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
14.	Salt Industry	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
15.	Cashew Nut Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
16.	Fruit Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
17.	Fibre Works	..	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	13
18.	Silk Manufacturing	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
19.	Saw Mills	1	1	4	11	3	13	2	7	5	13	60
20.	Engineering Works	..	..	..	11	1	7	..	2	..	21	42
21.	Electrical Works	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
22.	Furniture Works	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
23.	Cement Pipe & Allied Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
24.	Bone Meal Industry	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
25.	Biscuits and Confectionery	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
26.	Brass Works	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	12
27.	Book-binding Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
28.	Brick Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
29.	Automobile and Motor Transport	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	12

**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS EMPLOYED UNDER
THE MINIMUM WAGES ACT OF 1948 DURING 1967**

<i>Scheduled employment</i>	<i>No. of establish- ments</i>	<i>No. of estab- lishments from whom returns received</i>	<i>No. of wor- kers in the establish- ments in Col. 3</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rice, flour and dhal mills	284	239	1,997
Tobacco including beedi making	132	102	1,353
Oil-mills	14	4	37
Local authority	34	1	38
Public motor transport	111	101	1,027
Tanneries and leather manufactory	1	1	4
Cinemas	53	28	357
Wooden furniture	33	27	78
Hotels, restaurants and eating-houses	383	254	1,579

ANNEXURE 36

PARTICULARS OF THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS COVERED BY THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

<i>Name of the industry</i>	<i>No. of subscribers</i>	<i>No. of industries</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Electrical, mechanical and general engineering products ..	649	43
Textiles	170	13
Sugars	1,625	8
Tiles	262	16
Heavy and fine chemicals	164	5
Paper	565	1
Biscuits making	12	1
Voluntary	504	3
Road motor transport	235	9
Automobile repairing and servicing	32	4
Rice mills	180	62
Hotels	128	15
Cinemas	152	20
Electricity including generation, transmission and distribution	335	3
Tobacco	2,736	9
General trading and commercial establishment	182	19
Stoneware pipes	65	1
Cashew-nut industry	12	6
Starch industry	2	1
Wood industry	29	2
Sawmills	10	1
Fruits and vegetables preservation	15	1
Aerate l water	67	2
Bone crushing	4	1
Banking;	193	4
Total	8,328	250

ANNEXURE 37

LIST OF BANKS

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Year of establishment</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	State Bank of India ..	.. Kakinada ..	.. 1864
2	Do.	.. Rajahmundry	.. 1921
3	Andhra Bank Ltd., ..	.. Kakinada ..	.. 1929
4	Do.	.. Samalkot ..	.. 1933
5	Do.	.. Rajahmundry	.. 1934
6	Central Bank of India (Pay-office) ..	Do.	.. 1943
7	Indian Bank ..	.. Do.	.. 1943
8	Andhra Bank Ltd., ..	.. Tuni ..	.. 1945
9	Do.	.. Ramaraopet (Kakinada) ..	1945
10	Do. ..	.. Pithapuram ..	.. 1945
11	Do.	.. Amalapuram	.. 1946
12	Do.	.. Peddapuram ..	.. 1946
13	Central Bank of India (Pay-office) ..	.. Kakinada ..	.. 1946
14	Indian Bank ..	.. Do.	.. 1947
15	Andhra Bank Ltd., ..	.. Gollaprolu ..	.. 1948
16	Do.	.. Mandapeta ..	.. 1955
17	State Bank of India ..	.. Amalapuram	.. 1956
18	Do.	.. Ramachandrapuram	.. 1956
19	Do.	.. Tuni ..	.. 1958
20	Andhra Bank Ltd., ..	.. Ramachandrapuram	.. 1958
21	Syndicate Bank ..	.. Kakinada ..	.. 1959
22	State Bank of India ¹ ..	.. Peddapuram	.. 1959

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
23	Bank of Baroda ..	.. Kakinada ..	1960
24	Syndicate Bank ..	.. Rajahmundry ..	1960
25	State Bank of India ..	.. Razole ..	1960
26	State Bank of India (Pay-office)	.. Gollalamamidada ..	1961
27	Indian Overseas Bank ..	.. Kakinada ..	1962
28	Do.	.. Rajahmundry ..	1963
29	Andhra Bank Ltd., ..	.. Razole ..	1964
30	Do.	.. Velangi ..	1964
31	Do.	.. Suryaraopet (Kakinada)	1964
32	Do.	.. Madhavnagar (Kakinada)	1964
33	Do.	.. Kothapeta ..	1964
34	State Bank of India ..	.. Kirlampudi ..	1965
35	Do.	.. Mandapeta ..	1965
36	State Bank of India ..	.. Samalkot ..	1965
37	Canara Bank ..	.. Kakinada ..	1966
38	Andhra Bank Ltd., ..	.. Kirlampudi ..	1966
39	State Bank of India ..	.. Pithapuram ..	1966
40	State Bank of India (Pay-office)	.. Annavaram ..	1967
41	Do.	.. Ambajipeta ..	1967
42	Do.	.. Mummidavaram ..	1967
43	Andhra Bank Ltd., ..	.. Danawaipet ..	1968
44	Do.	.. Bikkavolu ..	1968
45	State Bank of India (Pay-office)	.. Yanam ..	1968
46	Do.	.. Draksharama ..	1968

ANNEXURE 38

PARTICULARS OF COLLECTIONS MADE UNDER NATIONAL SAVINGS SCHEME
FROM 1963-64 TO 1967-68

Sl. No.	Particulars	YEAR									
		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	National Savings Certificates (1st issue) Bank Scheme...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
2	National Savings Certificates (1st issue)	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,000	60,000	5,000	4,000
3	National Defence Certificates	32,14,000	(-) 4,000	14,77,000	5,31,000	10,56,000	(-) 3,60,000	15,11,000	5,31,000	12,54,000	7,47,000
4	Defence Deposit Certificates	..	3,31,000	59,000	(-) 33,000	22,000	22,000	10,000	10,000	..	(-) 20,000
5	Annuity Certificates	..	(-) 8,000	..	(-) 4,000	4,000	(-) 4,000	..	(-) 5,000	..	(-) 6,000
6	Cumulative Time Deposits	..	4,35,000	2,75,000	1,33,000	4,43,000	1,98,000	5,92,000	3,67,000	9,15,000	(-) 1,43,000
7	Post Office Savings Bank Certificates	..	90,63,000	8,73,000	63,39,000	4,39,000	1,41,40,000	25,63,000	1,23,00,000	(-) 2,08,000	1,25,53,000
	Total	..	1,30,43,000	15,90,000	81,50,000	10,66,000	1,56,65,000	24,19,000	1,44,73,000	7,55,000	1,47,28,000
											(-) 4,70,000

ANNEXURE 39

**PARTICULARS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FUNCTIONING
AS ON 31-3-1968**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Names of the societies</i>	<i>No. of societies</i>	<i>Member-ship</i>	<i>Share capital (In rupees)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	District Co-operative Central Banks	.. 4	1,873	77,50,000
2	Primary Land Mortgage Banks	11	19,391	27,54,000
3	Agricultural Credit Societies	} .. 712	1,92,658	50,68,212
4	Multipurpose Co-operative Societies			
5	Large-sized Co-operative Societies .. ..	.. 25	17,297	7,20,267
6	Rural Banks .. ..	.. 9	21,422	9,24,447
7	Urban Banks .. ..	.. 12	13,791	4,98,882
8	District Co-operative Marketing Society .. ..	.. 1	428	3,39,024
9	Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies .. ..	.. 30	42,846	21,16,573
10	Co-operative Central Stores	2	10,213	3,99,110
11	Consumers Stores:	} .. 90	13,284	3,84,291
	(i) Employees			
	(ii) Students			
	(iii) Workers	}		
12	Grain Banks * .. ..	.. 2	..	..
13	Geetha Parishramika Societies	..	..	..
14	Employees' Credit Societies	49	7,630	1,71,684
15	Thrift and Saving Societies	.. 2	..	..
16	Milk Supply Societies	.. 51	2,886	53,185
17	Housing Societies	.. 30	23,208	18,61,736

ANNEXURE 39—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
18	Labour Contract Societies ..	37	1,847	24,172
19	Forest Coupe Society ..	1	..	..
20	Weavers Societies ..	107	..	..
21	Fishermen Societies ..	48	10,425	1,40,949
22	Poultry Farming Society *	1	..	..
23	Palm, Jaggery and Neera Societies	154	12,111	55,343
24	Fruits & Vegetable Societies ..	2	331	26,900
25	Washermen Societies ..	3	..	..
26	Rickshaw Pullers' Society ..	1	125	4,685
27	Joint Farming Societies ..	2	34	1,900
28	Collective Farming Societies ..	148	30,782	6,28,529
29	Land Colonisation Societies ..	2	160	39,251
30	Field Labour Co-operative Farming Societies ..	414	N. A.	N. A.
31	Milk Supply Unions ..	2	34	3,845
32	Training Institute ..	1	N.A.	N.A.
33	Irrigation Societies ..	21	1,145	1,305
34	Sugarcane Growers' Co-operative Societies ..	6	2,685	1,31,142
35	Cattle Breeding Society ..	1	34	426
36	Motor Transport Society ..	1	86	16,700
37	Taxi Drivers' Society ..	1	20	40,000
38	Co-operative Sugar Factory ..	1	2,131	14,84,975

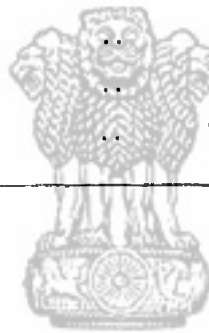
N.A.: Not available

*Dormant

ANNEXURE 40

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS FROM 1963-64 TO 1967-68

<i>Year</i>		<i>Number of policies issued</i>	<i>Sum assured (Rupees in crores)</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
1963-64	9,637	3.87
1964-65	8,747	3.91
1965-66	9,080	4.34
1966-67	8,667	4.29
1967-68	7,829	4.01



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ANNEXURE 41

LIST OF ROADS MAINTAINED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS (ROADS AND BUILDINGS) DEPARTMENT

Name of the road	Length of the road in Km.	Mileage according to type of surfacing			
		C.C.	B.T.	W.B.M.	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. National Highway No. 5 : Madras-Calcutta Road	.. 137.08	..	137.08	..	..
II. State Highways :					
Chodavaram-Devipatnam Road	.. 26.22	..	26.22	..	..
Sithapalle-Addathigala Road	.. 30.78	..	..	30.78	..
Rajahmundry-Maredumilli Road	.. 78.13	..	78.13	..	..
Jaddangi-Rajavommangi Road	.. 15.09	..	15.09	..	..
Rajahmundry-Kakinada Road	.. 4.08	3.14	0.94	..	..
Rajahmundry-Kakinada Road	.. 61.40	44.70	16.70	..	..
Rajavommangi-Kakarapadu Road	.. 12.47	..	12.27	0.20	..
Papampeta-Cherukumpalem Road	.. 14.28	..	..	14.28	..
Rajanagaram-Burugupudi Road	.. 10.46	..	10.46	..	..
Someswaram-Rajanagaram Road	.. 17.10	..	17.10	..	..
Someswaram-Rajanagaram Road	.. 12.67	..	12.67	..	..
G.N.T. Road	.. 4.89	..	4.89	..	..
Hukumpeta Road	.. 1.81	..	1.81	..	..
Rajahmundry-Kesavaram Road	.. 11.87	..	9.66	2.21	..
Rajahmundry-Chinakondepudi Road	.. 21.93	..	21.93	..	..
Samalkot-Gokavaram Road	.. 47.67	1.22	46.45	..	..
Rajanagaram-Peddapuram Road	.. 23.15	..	23.15	..	..
Yerravaram-J. Annavaram Road	.. 11.47	..	11.47	..	..
Cross Road No. 2 at Samalkot	.. 1.55	..	1.55	..	..
Loop Road at Samalkot	.. 1.07	..	0.67	0.40	..
Cross Road No. 1	.. 0.30	..	0.30	..	..
Katravulapalle-Bikkavolu Road	.. 22.15	..	4.04	18.11	..
Samalkot-Prathipadu Road	.. 20.52	..	18.71	1.81	..
Narsipatnam-Tuni Road	.. 18.97	..	18.97	..	..
Tuni-Pentakota Road	.. 2.01	..	2.01	..	..
Folkspeta-Kothapalle Road	.. 5.83	..	..	5.83	..
Gangavaram-Nellipudi Road	.. 3.62	..	..	3.62	..
Timmapuram-Addathigala-Ramavaram Road	.. 16.90	..	16.90	..	..
Annavaram-Jaddangi Road	.. 11.67	..	11.67	..	..
Addathigala-Ramavaram Road	.. 23.94	..	7.04	16.90	..
Maredumilli-Chinturu Road	.. 24.14	..	..	24.14	..
Kothapalle-Gangavaram Road	.. 12.47	..	..	12.47	..
Kathipudi-Narsapuram Ferry Road	.. 136.47	1.69	121.27	13.51	..
Samalkot-Pithapuram Road	.. 12.53	2.82	7.84	1.87	..
Pithapuram-Uppada Road	.. 11.12	..	11.12	..	..
Kakinada-Yanam Road	.. 25.61	..	25.61	..	..

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Yanam-Draksharama Road ..	17.65	17.65	..	..	..
Bikkavolu-Narsapurapupeta Road..	12.87	..	7.84	5.03	..
Penuguduru Bridge to Narsapurapupeta Road ..	15.15	..	15.15	..	..
Kadiam-Alamuru Road ..	19.37	..	9.25	10.12	..
Dwarapudi-Unduru Road ..	27.16	..	27.16	..	..
Mandapeta-Alamuru Road ..	13.28	..	13.28	..	..
Gangavaram-Angara Road ..	15.57	..	15.57	..	..
Mandapeta-Kapileswarapuram Road	16.29	..	16.29	..	..
Ramachandrapuram-Draksharama Road	5.06	..	5.06	..	..
Narsapurapupeta-Ramachandrapuram Road ..	5.49	4.49	1.00	..	..
Mandapeta Canal to Koringa Canal	3.97	..	3.97	..	..
Valluru-Subhadrapuram Road ..	5.07	..	5.07	..	..
Kaleru-Subhadrapuram Road ..	1.85	..	..	1.85	..
Teki-Forumilli Road ..	6.70	..	..	6.70	..
Mandapeta-Dulla Road ..	7.52	..	..	7.52	..
Errapothayaram-Draksharama Road	1.82	..	..	1.82	..
Kothuru-Vedurumudi Road ..	4.42	..	4.42	..	..
Amalapuram-Yedurlanka Road ..	26.93	..	19.86	7.07	..
Anantavaram-Pallamkurru Road ..	19.31	..	4.42	14.89	..
Amalapuram-Bendamurlanka Road ..	14.74	..	14.74	..	..
Amalapuram-Gannavaram Road ..	13.85	..	13.85	..	..
Podlada-Gannavaram Road ..	11.31	..	11.26	0.05	..
Sivakodu-Manopalle Road ..	16.70	..	11.87	4.83	..
Amalapuram - Challapalle Road ..	12.47	..	5.23	7.24	..
Tekisothipalem-Antharvedi Road ..	13.01	..	11.67	1.34	..
Nagaram-Pedapatnam-Lanka Road	2.41	..	..	2.41	..
Bobbarlanka-Kothapeta Road ..	28.83	..	28.83	..	..
Amalapuram-Gandi Kothapeta Road ..	21.64	..	21.35	0.29	..
Gannavaram-Rajavaram Road ..	47.15	..	21.93	25.22	..
Ubalanka-Ryali Road ..	3.49	..	3.49	..	..
Kothapeta Bridge to Mukteswaram Bridge ..	17.57	..	..	..	17.57
Kothapeta Bridge to Kapileswarapuram Ferry Road ..	2.52	..	..	2.52	..
Loop Road to Pithapuram Road ..	1.10	..	1.10	..	..
Chelluru-Venturu Road ..	1.56	..	..	1.56	..
Chelluru-Achutapuram Road ..	4.02	..	..	..	4.02
Link Road from Kakinada-Yanam Road ..	1.81	..	..	1.81	..
Link Road to Kakinada-Yanam Road ..	7.44	..	1.61	5.83	..
Teki-Subhadrapuram Road ..	1.46	..	..	1.46	..
Alamuru-Jonnada Road ..	2.56	..	..	2.56	..
Alamuru-Kotipalle Road ..	22.90	..	..	22.90	..

ANNEXURE 41 (Contd.)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
III. Major District Roads:						
Palivela-Palipalem Road	7.00	..	..	..	..	..
Mamidikuduru-Goganamatham Road	7.78	..	..	7.78	..	..
Mulikipalle-Goganamatham Road	7.36	..	..	7.36	..	..
Chintalapalle Bridge-Malikipuram Road	7.11	..	4.83	2.28	..	..
Sompalle-Manepalle Road	16.26	..	..	16.26	..	..
Donthikurru-Pandi Road	5.53	..	..	5.53	..	..
Kathipudi -Mallavaram Road ..	13.61	..	..	13.61	..	..
Annaram-Danavaipeta Road ..	13.11	..	3.22	9.89	..	..
Kathipudi-Kotananduru Road ..	40.11	..	9.30	24.24	6.57	..
Gollaprolu-Rayavaram Road ..	8.33	..	..	..	..	..
4/7 of P.U. Road to meet KNF Road	9.22	..	..	..	..	..
Divil-Virawada Road	6.48	..	..	..	..	..
Virawada Village Road	2.29	..	..	..	..	..
Yendapalle-Nagulapalle Road ..	5.08	..	..	..	..	..
Yendapalle Village Road	1.81	..	..	..	..	..
Rachapalle-Vommangi Road.. ..	1.46	..	..	..	..	..
Chandrapalem-Perentala Temple Road	11.47	..	..	11.47	..	..
Madhavapatnam-KNF Road	4.28	..	..	4.28	..	..
Gandredu-Kummarapremu Road ..	5.63	..	..	5.63	..	..

B.T : Black Top

W.B.M: Water Bound Macadam

C.C: Concrete Cement

ANNEXURE 42

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD FROM 1956-57 TO 1967-68

<i>Year</i>		<i>Stage carriages</i>	<i>Goods vehicles</i>	<i>Cars</i>	<i>Motor cycles</i>	<i>Taxis</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1956-57	..	238	284	1,000	406	4	191	2,123
1957-58	..	233	338	1,023	447	13	237	2,291
1958-59	..	255	394	1,068	495	14	277	2,503
1959-60	..	228	400	1,137	548	16	321	2,650
1960-61	..	234	426	506	235	7	40	1,448
1961-62	..	228	475	511	299	7	28	1,548
1962-63	..	260	440	468	333	53	51	1,605
1963-64	..	272	457	620	482	47	88	1,966
1964-65	..	280	528	791	714	43	57	2,413
1965-66	..	291	560	964	879	66	52	2,812
1966-67	..	338	590	1,154	1,554	75	171	3,885
1967-68	..	226	634	649	2,402	112	73	4,096

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TALUK-BY-TALUK DISTRIBUTION OF RAILWAY STATIONS IN 1970

<i>Taluk</i>		<i>Railway station</i>
(1)		(2)
I Waltair—Vijayawada—Gudur (B.G.)		
Tuni	..	Tuni N;V;S;bk;*W.
Do.	..	Hamsavaram
Do.	..	Annaram S;bk;*W.
Do.	..	Ravikampadu
Pithapuram	..	Durgada Gate H.
Do.	..	Mallavaram
Do.	..	Gollaprolu S.
Do.	..	Pithapuram S.
Kakinada	..	Chandrapalem
Do.	..	Samalkot Jn;T;*V;*W;*S;bk;W.
Do.	..	Gudaparthi H.
Do.	..	Medapadu ..
Do.	..	Peda Brahmadevam H. ..
Ramachandrapuram	..	Bikkavolu ..
Do.	..	Balabhadrapuram ..
Do.	..	Anaparthi
Do.	..	Dwarapudi
Do.	..	Kesavaram H.
Rajahmundry	..	Kadiam
Do.	..	Dowlaiswaram H.
Do.	..	Rajahmundry T;*V;@ ;W;S;bk;*W;*N
Do.	..	Godavari W;S;bk
II Samalkot—Kakinada (B.G.)		
Kakinada	..	Venkatakrishnarayapuram H.
Do.	..	Sarpavaram H.
Do.	..	Kakinada town W;bk;S.
Do.	..	Kakinada port W;S;T;*W.

- S:** Tea, coffee or light refreshments (Contractor)
***S:** Tea, coffee or light refreshments (Departmental)
bk: Book-stall
V: Vegetarian refreshment-room (Contractor)
W: Waiting-room
H: Halt
V*:@ Vegetarian refreshment-room (Departmental)
Jn: Junction
***N:** Non-vegetarian refreshment-room (Departmental)
N: Non-Vegetarian refreshment-room (Contractor)
***W:** Water-coolers
T: Train lighting staff available
BG: Broad gauge

ANNEXURE 44

**VOLUME AND VALUE OF GOODS CONVEYED IN GODAVARI CANALS
OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN DELTA AND THE REVENUE REALISED
FROM NAVIGATION**

<i>Year</i>		<i>Volume of goods trans- ported (in lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Value of the goods trans- ported (in crores of rupees)</i>	<i>Revenue from navigation (in rupees)</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1962-63	..	2.27	26.71	21,508
1963-64	..	2.31	29.60	39,953
1964-65	..	2.65	32.68	39,863
1965-66	..	2.80	32.72	32,673
1966-67	..	2.87	35.88	32,780
1967-68	..	4.20	48.22	84,502

ANNEXURE 45

PARTICULARS OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS, INSPECTION BUNGALOWS, REST HOUSES AND GUEST HOUSES

<i>Location</i>	<i>Nearest railway station and distance</i>	<i>Accommodation</i>	<i>Rent charges</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
UNDER MUNICIPALITIES AND PANCHAYATS			
Kakinada (Kakinada taluk)	.. Kakinada	1.61 km. 6 suites (E)	Main block Rs. 3, New blocks Rs. 2 (reservation fee Re. 0.50)
amalkot (Kakinada taluk)	.. Samalkot	3.22 km. 2 suites (E)	Single Rs. 1.50, Family Rs. 2.25
Rajahmundry (Rajahmundry taluk)	.. Godavari R.S.	0.40 km. 3 suites (E)	Rs. 2
Pithapuram (Pithapuram taluk)	.. Pithapuram	0.20 km. 2 suites (E)	Rs. 1.50
Ramachandrapuram (Ramachandra- puram taluk)	Dwarapudi	19 km. 2 suites (E)	Rs. 1.50 (reservation fee Re. 0.50)
Ramachandrapuram ..	.. Dwarapudi	19 km. 3 suites (E)	Rs. 1.50
Mandapeta (Ramachandrapuram taluk)	Dwarapudi	8 km. 2 suites (E)	Single Rs. 1.12, Family Rs. 1.50
UNDER PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT			
Chintapalle (Kakinada taluk)	.. Bikkavolu	8 km. 2 suites	N.A.
Jagannadthagiri (Kakinada taluk)	.. Kakinada	22.52 km. 2 suites	N.A.

Annappalle (Amalapuram taluk)	.. Rajahmundry	90.12 km.	1 suite	N.A.
Bendamurlanka (Amalapuram taluk)	.. Rajahmundry	90.12 km.	1 suite	N.A.
Gannavaram (Amalapuram taluk)	.. Rajahmundry		2 suites (E)	Rs. 1.50
G. Vemavaram ..	.. Pajahmundry	96.56 km.	1 suite	N.A.
Rangapuram (Amalapuram taluk)	.. Rajahmundry	73.03 km.	2 suites	N.A.
Sivakodu (Razole taluk)	.. Rajahmundry	86.90 km.	2 suites	N.A.
Mulikipalle (Razole taluk)	.. Rajahmundry	91.73 km.	2 suites	N.A.
Gannavaram (Razole taluk)	.. Rajahmundry	70.81 km.	2 suites	Re. 0.75
Lolla (Kothapeta taluk)	.. Rajahmundry	22.52 km.	1 suite	N.A.
Gannavaram (Kothapeta taluk)	.. Rajahmundry	67.59 km.	1 suite	N.A.
Kotipalle (Ramachandrapuram taluk)	.. Dwarapudi	38.62 km.	2 suites	N.A.
Alamuru (Ramachandrapuram taluk)	.. Dwarapudi	19.31 km.	2 suites	Single Re. 0.75, Family Re. 1.00
Dowlaiswaram (Rajahmundry taluk)	.. Rajahmundry	4.83 km.	2 suites (E)	Single Re. 0.50, Family Re. 0.75
Rampachodavaram (Rampachodavaram taluk)	.. Godavari	51.50 km.	2 suites (E)	Single Re. 0.87, Family Rs. 1.12
Folkspeta (Rampachodavaram taluk)	.. Godavari	59.54 km.	2 suites	Single Re. 0.50, Family Re. 0.75
Devipatnam (Rampachodavaram taluk)	Godavari	76.24 km.	1 suite	Single Re. 0.50, Family Re. 0.75
Geddada (Rampachodavaram taluk)	.. Rajahmundry	59.54 km.	1 suite	Single Re. 0.50, Family Re. 0.75

(Contd.)

Kathipudi (Prathipadu taluk)	.. Gollaprolu	12.87 km.	2 suites	Rs. 0.75
Yeleswaram (Prathipadu taluk)	.. Samalkot	40.23 km.	2 suites (E)	Rs. 0.75
Tuni (Tuni taluk)	.. Tuni	0.20 km.	2 suites (E)	Rs. 1.50 (reservation fee Rs. 0.50)
Uppada (Pithapuram taluk)	.. Pithapuram	12.87 km.	2 suites (E)	Rs. 1.50

UNDER FOREST DEPARTMENT

J. Annavaram (Yellavaram taluk)	.. Samalkot	78.28 km.	1 suite	N.A.
Lododdi (Yellavaram taluk)	.. Samalkot	83.70 km.	1 suite	Rs. 1.00
Kakinada .. ..	.. Kakinada	16.09 km.	1 suite	Rs. 1.00
Sudikonda (Rajahmundry taluk)	.. Rajahmundry	41.84 km.	1 suite	Rs. 1.00
Rampachodavaram (Rampachodavaram taluk)	.. Godavari	55.00 km.	2 suites	Rs. 0.75
Maredumilli (Rampachodavaram taluk)	.. Godavari	80.00 km.	2 suites	Rs. 2.50
Velagapalle (Rampachodavaram taluk)	.. Godavari	63.00 km.	1 suite	Rs. 0.50

UNDER AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Samalkot (Kakinada taluk)	.. Samalkot	1.61 km.	2 suites (E)	Single Rs. 1.00, Family Rs. 3.00
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UNDER RAILWAYS

Tuni (Tuni taluk)	.. Tuni	1.00 km.	2 suites	Rs. 5.00
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E: Electrified

N.A.: Not available

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES FUNCTIONING DURING 1969-70

<i>Location</i>		<i>Type</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Number of working connec- tions</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Kakinada	..	B.M.40.V.	840	895
Rajahmundry	..	C.B.M.	1,200	1,193
Ramachandrapuram	..	C.B.N.M.	95	92
Samalkot	..	C.B.N.M.	150	105
Tuni	..	C.B.N.M.	100	99
Anaparthi	..	C.B.N.M.	100	67
Amalapuram	..	C.B.N.M.	300	172
Alamuru	..	S.A.X.	50	24
Angara	..	S.A.X.	25	19
Annavaram	..	S.A.X.	25	14
Draksharama	..	S.A.X.	25	12
Dulla	..	S.A.X.	25	8
Gandepalle	..	S.A.X.	25	8
Gollaprolu (a)	..	S.A.X.	10	8
Gollaprolu (b)	..	S.A.X.	50	44
Jaggampeta	..	S.A.X.	25	17
Kirlampudi	..	S.A.X.50.V.	50	23
Kotipalle	..	S.A.X.50.V.	50	15
Mandapeta	..	C.B.N.M.	100	99
Pandalapaka	..	S.A.X.	50	17
Peddapuram	..	S.A.X.	100	79
Pithapuram	..	S.A.X.	100	52
Tallarevu	..	S.A.X.50.	25	10
Velangi	..	P.A.X.	25	18
Uppada	..	S.A.X.	10	7

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Velagathodu ..	S.A.X.	10	6
Vetlapalem ..	Do.	25	13
Yanam ..	Do.	25	17
Yeleswaram ..	Do.	50	28
Ambajipeta ..	Do.	100	58
Ananthavaram ..	Do.	50	19
Bikkavolu ..	Do.	100	58
Bendamurlanka ..	Do.	25	8
Delta Gannavaram ..	Do.	25	16
Kadium ..	Do.	50	17
Kothapeta ..	Do.	50	21
Kesanakurupalem ..	Do.	25	11
Kandikuppa ..	Do.	25	18
Korukonda ..	Do.	25	13
Katrenikona ..	Do.	25	12
Gokavaram ..	Do.	25	14
Gopalapuram ..	Do.	25	10
Mori ..	Do.	50	22
Mummidivaram ..	Do.	50	29
Muramalla ..	Do.	25	14
Mukteswaram ..	Do.	25	18
Mukkamala ..	Do.	25	9
Mirthipadu ..	Do.	25	12
Rayavaram ..	Do.	50	34
Razole ..	Do.	50	46
Raghudevapuram ..	Do.	25	12
Ravulapalem ..	Do.	100	52
Tatipaka ..	Do.	100	41
Dwarapudi ..	Do.	25	12

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO LIVELIHOOD CATEGORIES

<i>Livelihood categories</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
I Dependent on agricultural sources:	16,59,730	68.7
1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents	6,37,780	26.4
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents	2,30,302	9.5
3. Cultivating labourers and their dependents	7,17,814	29.7
4. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents	73,834	3.1
II Dependents on non-agricultural sources:	7,55,078	31.3
1. Production other than cultivation	2,76,038	11.4
2. Commerce	1,56,223	6.6
3. Transport	44,016	1.8
4. Other sources and miscellaneous sources	2,78,801	11.5
Total Population (I and II)	24,14,808	100

ANNEXURE 48

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION INTO SELF-SUPPORTING, EARNING
AND NON-EARNING DEPENDENTS (1951 CENSUS)

<i>Name of Category</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>		<i>Non-agricultural</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Self-supporting	3,73,365	75,767	1,81,927	25,405
Earning dependents	51,731	77,223	18,784	17,045
Non-earning dependents	4,02,466	6,79,178	1,78,210	3,33,707
Total	8,27,562	8,32,168	3,78,921	3,76,157

ANNEXURE 49

DISTRIBUTION OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS IN
NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (1951 CENSUS)

<i>Name of Category</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Employers	8,858	728	9,586
Employees ..	62,405	8,753	71,158
Independent workers ..	1,07,572	14,311	1,21,883
Total	1,78,835	23,792	2,02,627
Non-Productive activity	3,092	1,613	4,705
Grand Total ..	1,81,927	25,405	2,07,332

ANNEXURE 50

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION INTO WORKERS AND
NON-WORKERS (1961 CENSUS)

Industrial category	Males	Females	Total	Percentage of each category to the total population	
				East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I Workers :	8,22,054	4,01,271	12,23,325	46.89	51.9
1 As cultivators ..	2,33,032	60,857	2,93,889	11.29	20.8
2 As agricultural labourers ..	2,42,306	2,03,628	4,45,934	17.09	14.8
3 In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations and allied activities	47,775	4,505	52,280	2.00	1.6
4 In household industry ..	78,114	57,155	1,35,269	5.18	5.1
5 In manufacturing other than household industry ..	31,799	6,010	37,809	1.45	1.3
6 In construction ..	9,511	1,078	10,589	0.40	0.6
7 In transport, storage and communications	22,982	499	23,481	0.89	0.7
8 In trade and commerce ..	53,445	17,671	71,116	2.73	2.2
9 In other services	1,03,090	49,868	1,52,958	5.86	4.8
II Non-workers :	4,82,949	9,02,101	13,85,050	53.11	48.1
Total Population (I and II)	13,05,003	13,03,372	26,08,375	100.0	100.0

ANNEXURE 91

SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR INTEREST IN LAND

<i>Interest in land cultivating</i>	<i>Number of cultivating households</i>	
	<i>In the district</i>	<i>In rural areas</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Owned or held from the Government	26,327	24,912
Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	8,139	7,795
Partly held from the Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	7,809	7,545
Total ..	42,275	40,252



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ANNEXURE 52

PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

(In rupees per quintal)

Year	Rice II sort	Jowar		Bajra	Ragi	Horsegram	Salt
		Yellow	White				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1874-75	..	5.39	..	3.00	..	2.95	..
1880-81	..	5.90	..	3.14	..	3.02	..
1890-91	..	7.21	..	4.29	..	3.97	..
1900-01	..	10.72	..	7.10	..	6.51	..
1910-11	..	10.69	..	6.57	5.25	5.92	..
1920-21	..	20.15	..	14.69	12.76	13.97	..
1930-31	..	11.77	..	6.99	6.70	6.57	..
1940-41	..	13.91	..	8.33	7.32	8.17	..
1945-46	..	23.18	..	15.28	12.06	11.93	..
1950-51	..	37.06	..	27.47	24.12	27.12	..
1955-56	..	41.92	..	20.80	21.98	15.92	28.46
1960-61	..	60.33	..	38.32	35.83	34.81	42.18
1961-62	..	61.61	..	38.39	31.65	30.67	43.31
1962-63	..	58.70	42.13	44.76	31.25	34.67	52.25
1963-64	..	64.91	44.33	45.71	39.91	39.73	45.60
1964-65	..	65.33	58.35	60.23	56.83	52.73	87.47
1965-66	..	65.78	64.28	68.40	59.91	61.06	71.95
1966-67	..	68.50	65.00	61.13	55.32	74.59	83.19
1967-68	..	85.50	64.00	67.50	69.50	63.00	88.17

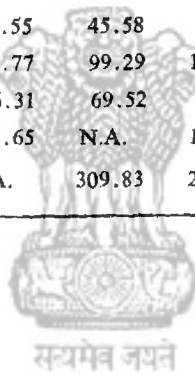
ANNEXURE 53

FARM HARVEST PRICES OF IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(In rupees per quintal)

Commodity	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Paddy ..	32.59	31.22	33.41	42.02	40.05	45.51	55.77
Jowar ..	32.00	27.75	35.50	52.85	51.86	60.89	60.16
Bajra ..	27.04	26.16	36.20	40.92	47.54	48.85	53.00
Ragi ..	29.40	26.09	36.66	40.21	49.90	52.00	50.79
Greengram ..	49.58	47.61	49.90	79.43	88.90	108.03	112.72
Redgram ..	36.50	38.00	61.01	84.44	58.75	72.88	107.72
Blackgram ..	46.50	50.67	59.97	68.48	79.58	108.52	94.82
Horsegram ..	32.32	34.55	45.58	50.61	62.88	66.10	65.87
Sesamum ..	85.63	77.77	99.29	121.48	153.14	149.50	132.20
Canejaggery ..	42.16	46.31	69.52	71.93	61.88	124.91	198.29
Chillies ..	159.99	141.65	N.A.	182.01	353.75	369.04	202.77
Tobacco ..	213.94	N.A.	309.83	256.83	344.50	313.87	371.93

N.A. :—Not available.



AVERAGE DAILY WAGES PAID TO SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR DURING 1967-68

Year/Month	SKILLED LABOUR			FIELD LABOUR		HERDSMEN		OTHER AGRICULTURAL LABOUR	
	Carpenters	Blacksmiths	Cobblers	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1967 July ..	3.25	3.17	2.75	3.08	2.00	1.75	..	3.17	2.17
August ..	3.25	3.17	2.75	2.75	2.00	1.75	..	2.83	2.17
September ..	3.25	3.17	2.75	2.58	1.92	1.75	..	2.67	1.92
October ..	3.25	3.17	2.75	2.50	1.75	1.50	..	2.58	1.75
November ..	3.25	3.17	2.75	4.08	3.25	1.75	..	4.17	3.25
December ..	3.25	3.17	2.88	4.08	3.25	2.00	..	4.17	3.25
1968 January ..	3.58	3.50	3.00	3.08	2.25	2.00	..	3.17	2.25
February ..	3.75	3.67	3.25	3.58	2.75	3.00	..	3.67	2.75
March ..	3.25	3.17	3.00	2.75	2.08	2.50	1.50	2.83	2.08
April ..	3.58	3.50	3.25	3.25	2.42	2.50	1.50	3.33	2.42
May ..	3.58	3.50	3.25	3.75	2.58	3.00	..	3.50	2.42
June ..	4.17	4.00	3.25	3.08	2.25	3.00	..	2.83	2.08

ANNEXURE 55

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED DAILY IN ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER THE OPERATION OF FACTORIES ACT OF 1948 (1967)

<i>Category</i>		<i>Number of establishments</i>	<i>Workers</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
Process allied to agriculture	.. ..	6	122
Food except beverages	.. ..	235	4,339
Textiles	.. ..	12	844
Footwear (other than wearing apparel made of textile goods)	.. ..	1	2
Wood and cork except furniture	.. ..	46	368
Furniture and fixtures	.. ..	3	626
Printing, publishing and allied industries	.. ..	12	150
Leather and leather products except footwear	.. ..	1	4
Chemicals and chemical products	.. ..	7	160
Non-metallic mineral products (except products of petroleum and coal)	.. ..	50	981
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	.. ..	42	859
Machinery (except electrical machinery)	.. ..	56	932
Electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies	.. ..	2	19
Transport equipment	.. ..	17	1,138
Miscellaneous industries	.. ..	18	279
Electricity, gas and steam	.. ..	1	34
Beverages	.. ..	2	46
Tobacco	.. ..	6	6,642
Paper and paper products	.. ..	3	976
Total		520	18,521

ANNEXURE 56

CATEGORY-BY-CATEGORY DETAILS OF EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC
AND PRIVATE SECTORS

<i>Industrial category</i>	<i>Number employed at the close of 30th September 1969</i>	
	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Private sector</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Agriculture, livestock, forestry, etc. ..	679	..
Mining and quarrying ..	..	59
Manufacture ..	666	10,770
Construction ..	3,497	1,843
Electricity, gas, water, etc ..	791	..
Trade and commerce ..	737	1,134
Transport, storage and communications ..	1,579	765
Services ..	26,076	3,430
Total ..	34,025	18,001

ANNEXURE 57

NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS, PLACEMENTS AND THE NUMBER ON
LIVE REGISTER AT THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE. KAKINADA
FROM 1957-58 TO 1967-68

<i>Year</i>		<i>Registrations</i>	<i>Placements</i>	<i>Number on live register</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1957-58	.. ..	8,240	654	5,527
1958-59	.. ..	8,865	707	6,004
1959-60	.. ..	8,902	836	6,148
1960-61	.. ..	9,933	796	6,089
1961-62	.. ..	9,973	865	7,868
1962-63	.. ..	11,382	1,260	9,502
1963-64	.. ..	12,547	994	8,077
1964-65	.. ..	11,513	1,123	7,375
1965-66	.. ..	10,761	1,128	5,879
1966-67	.. ..	8,588	868	8,164
1967-68	.. ..	9,816	806	8,624

ANNEXURE 58

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS (1961 CENSUS)

Occupation	East Godavari		Andhra Pradesh	
	Total number of workers	Per 10,000 workers	Total number of workers	Per 10,000 workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Professional, technical and related workers ..	21,191	438	2,60,054	445
Administrative, executive and managerial workers ..	13,448	278	1,58,702	272
Clerical workers	19,948	412	2,38,623	409
Sales workers	64,041	1,324	7,45,708	1,277
Farmers, fishermen, hunters and related workers ..	67,751	1,401	9,12,987	1,563
Miners, quarrymen and related workers ..	4,904	101	69,753	119
Workers in transport and communication occupations	17,649	365	1,61,572	277
Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified. ..	2,13,170	4,409	25,05,470	4,290
Services, sport and recreation workers ..	60,682	1,255	7,79,838	1,335
Workers not classified by occupation	718	15	7,022	12

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ANNEXURE 59

NAMES OF FIRKAS IN EACH TALUK

<i>Name of the taluk / sub-taluk</i>	<i>Names of Firkas</i>
(1)	(2)
Kakinada	.. 1. Kakinada 2. Thimmapuram, 3. Samalkot 4. Karapa 5. Kajuluru 6. Tallarevu 7. Sampara.
Pithapuram Independent Sub-taluk	.. 1. Pithapuram. 2. Gollaprolu 3. Kothapalle.
Rajahmundry	.. 1. Rajahmundry 2. Rajanagaram 3. Korukonda 4. Raghudevapuram 5. Burugupudi 6. Kadium
Ramachandrapuram	.. 1. Ramachandrapuram 2. Anaparthi 3. Someswararam 4. Venkatayapalem 5. Pamarru
Rampachodavaram Independent Sub-taluk	.. 1. Rampachodavaram 2. Devipatnam
Alamuru Independent Sub-taluk	.. 1. Alamuru 2. Mandapeta and 3. Kapileswarapuram

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)
Peddapuram	.. 1. Peddapuram 2. Jaggampeta 3. Rangampeta 4. Gandepalle
Prathipadu	.. 1. Prathipadu 2. Yeleswaram 3. Vommangi 4. Sankhavaram 5. Rowthulapudi
Tuni Independent Sub-taluk	.. 1. Tuni 2. Kotananduru 3. Thondangi
Yellavaram Independent Sub-taluk	.. 1. Addathigala 2. Pidathamamidi 3. Jaddangi
Amalapuram	.. 1. Amalapuram 2. Uppalaguptam 3. Devagupatam 4. Tottaramudi
Razole	.. 1. Razole 2. Kadali 3. Manepalle 4. Antervedipalem
Kothapeta	.. 1. Kothapeta 2. Pathagannavaram 3. Atreyapuram and 4. Narendrapuram
Mummidivaram Independent sub-taluk	.. 1. Mummidivaram 2. Cheyyeru and 3. I. Polavaram

ANNEXURE 60

MAXIMUM MONEY RATES INTRODUCED BY VARIOUS SETTLEMENTS

<i>Initial settlement</i>		<i>I Resettlement</i>		<i>II Resettlement</i>	
<i>Wet</i>	<i>Dry</i>	<i>Wet</i>	<i>Dry</i>	<i>Wet</i>	<i>Dry</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
10.0	20.0	12.0	11.0	14.4	13.0
8.0	12.0	10.0	9.0	13.8	10.10
7.0	5.0	9.0	7.0	11.14	8.4
6.8	4.8	8.0	5.0	10.10	5.15
6.0	4.0	7.0	4.0	10.1	5.1
5.8	3.8	6.0	3.0	9.8	4.12
5.0	3.0	5.0	2.8	9.3	3.10
4.8	2.8	4.8	2.0	8.4	3.8
4.0	2.4	4.0	1.8	7.11	3.1
3.8	2.0	3.8 जयते	1.4	7.2	3.0
3.0	1.12	3.0	1.0	6.13	2.13
2.8	1.8	2.8	0.12	6.4	2.8
2.4	1.4	..	0.8	5.15	2.6
2.0	1.0	..	0.4	5.4	2.0
..	..	..	..	4.12	1.14
..	0.2	..	..	4.7	1.11
..	0.8	..	..	4.2	1.6
..	0.6	..	..	3.14	1.2
..	0.4	..	..	3.8	0.14
..	..	..	..	3.0	0.12
..	..	..	..	2.11	0.9
..	..	..	..	2.6	0.5
..	..	..	..	1.15	..

ANNEXURE 61

DEMAND AND COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE INCLUDING
CESSES FROM 1924-25 TO 1968-69

<i>Year</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Collection</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1924-25	52,23,886	51,89,307
1925-26	52,37,680	52,01,234
1926-27	54,86,975	54,57,280
1927-28	52,75,126	52,72,449
1928-29	55,25,528	55,10,202
1929-30	54,10,546	53,94,958
1930-31	53,92,679	51,93,254
1931-32	57,00,331	55,91,752
1932-33	60,60,919	57,81,971
1933-34	59,50,887	53,67,024
1934-35	62,25,728	56,78,251
1935-36	62,42,808	56,97,875
1936-37	62,78,683	57,38,310
1937-38	62,23,824	55,78,363
1938-39	64,87,979	56,86,230
1939-40	66,68,587	55,24,659
1940-41	65,19,308	53,81,472
1941-42	64,16,427	55,39,126
1942-43	65,38,562	58,91,171
1943-44	66,99,560	65,10,527
1944-45	71,15,941	67,67,400
1945-46	77,78,537	72,69,894

ANNEXURE 61—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
1946-47	81,64,569	76,38,841
1947-48	84,98,156	74,34,027
1948-49	85,35,136	71,37,823
1949-50	77,99,848	64,24,585
1950-51	83,20,643	70,79,376
1951-52	81,55,904	71,24,516
1952-53	75,43,843	65,26,357
1953-54	77,43,943	58,51,420
1954-55	74,59,543	61,91,461
1955-56	77,01,124	62,38,563
1956-57	1,01,38,151	73,11,913
1957-58	1,09,07,519	87,34,457
1958-59	1,08,84,044	84,03,669
1959-60	1,35,71,336	1,10,45,896
1960-61	1,31,39,411	1,02,58,568
1961-62	1,47,02,457	1,21,69,453
1962-63	2,16,49,769	1,55,65,156
1963-64	2,05,91,930	1,64,98,551
1964-65	2,14,67,653	1,89,84,557
1965-66	1,95,54,007	1,76,06,927
1966-67	1,76,09,797	75,74,543
1967-68	2,12,71,110	1,70,57,048
1968-69	1,98,86,480	1,20,31,792

ANNEXURE 62

NUMBER OF CASES FILED AND DISPOSED OF UNDER VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH
(ANDHRA AREA) TENANCY ACT, 1956

Year	Fixation of fair rent under section 6(1) of the Act		Remission of rent under section 8 of the Act		Delivery of possession of land under section 10(3)		Termination of lease under section 13		Adjudication of disputes under section 16(1)		Appeals before Revenue Divisional Officer		
	Total No. for disposal	No. disposed of	Total No. for disposal	No. disposed of	Total No. for disposal	No. disposed of	Total No. for disposal	No. disposed of	Total No. for disposal	No. disposed of	Total No. for disposal	No. disposed of	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1964-65	..	16	7	43	11	14	11	631	410	704	439	138	114
1965-66	..	28	11	76	61	6	2	617	385	727	459	140	82
1966-67	..	41	22	32	15	10		617	344	700	385	133	97
1967-68	..	64	48	76	67	7	4	640	492	787	611	156	92
1968-69	..	77	69	176	141	6	2	498	399	757	611	310	190

ANNEXURE 63

SCHEDULE OF MINIMUM WAGES

Category of workers		Wage	
(1)		(2)	
		Rs. P.	
I	<i>Farm servants or attached workers :</i>	..	..
	(a) Adults	..	500.00
	(b) Children	..	250.00
			} <i>Per annum</i>
II	<i>Casual labour :</i>		
	(a) Ploughing (with plough team)	..	4.50 <i>Per day</i>
	Ploughing (without plough team)	..	2.00 Do.
	(b) Transplanting or sowing	..	1.25 Do.
	(c) Weeding (men)	..	1.37 Do.
	Weeding (women)	..	1.00 Do.
	(d) Harvesting (men)	..	1.62 Do.
	Harvesting (women)	..	1.25 Do.
	(e) Any other operations (men)	..	1.37 Do.
	Any other operations (women)	..	1.00 Do.

ANNEXURE 64

REVENUE REALISED FROM STATE AND CENTRAL TAXES
FROM 1964-65 TO 1968-69*(Rupees in lakhs)*

<i>Details</i>	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
General Sales Tax ..	177.83	169.37	213.77	} Not available	
Central Sales Tax ..	6.80	8.29	8.63		
Motor Spirit Tax ..	..	..	..
Entertainment Tax ..	15.19	21.22	26.38		
Motor Vehicles Tax ..	41.98	48.53	53.87	63.73	90.34
Stamp Duties ..	34.53	58.58	49.95	46.90	48.05
Registration Fees ..	12.68	14.61	15.51	18.58	17.05
State Excise	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Income-Tax ..	87.66	104.67	138.75	142.05	174.48
Central Excise Duties ..	118.22	109.95	151.35	151.54	251.41

N,A: Not available

ANNEXURE 65

STATISTICS OF GRAVE CRIMES

<i>Year</i>	<i>Murders</i>	<i>Dacoities</i>	<i>Robberies</i>	<i>House-breakings</i>	<i>Thefts</i>	<i>Cattle thefts</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1925	30	8	27	351	1,194	76
1935	35	5	9	200	791	62
1945	33	3	5	229	787	64
1955	56	1	2	302	1,099	76
1965-66	38	..	1	226	486	29
1966-67	49	1	1	238	599	33
1967-68	63	1	3	425	1,133	43


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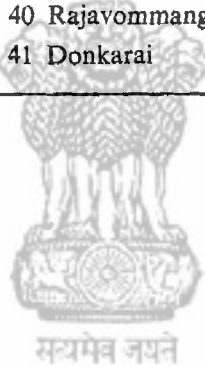
ANNEXURE 66

LIST OF CIRCLES, POLICE-STATIONS AND OUT-POSTS

<i>Name of circle</i>	<i>Police-station</i>	<i>Out-post</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Kakinada ..	1 Kakinada Town I	
	2 Kakinada Town II	
	3 Sarpavaram	
	4 Koringa	
	5 Gollapalem	
Ramachandrapuram .	6 Ramachandrapuram	
	7 Angara	
	8 Alamuru	
	9 Mandapeta	
	10 Draksharama	
Pithapuram ..	11 Pithapuram	.. 1 Yeleswaram
	12 Prathipadu	
	13 Annavaram	
	14 Tuni	
Peddapuram ..	15 Peddapuram	
	16 Jaggampeta	
	17 Samalkot	
	18 Bikkavolu	
Rajahmundry Town	19 Rajahmundry Town I	.. 2 Prakashnagar
	20 Rajahmundry Town II	
	21 Rajahmundry Town III	
Rajahmundry Taluk	22 Dowlaiswaram	
	23 Rajanagaram	
	24 Anaparthi	
	25 Gokavaram	
Amalapuram ..	26 Amalapuram Town	
	27 Amalapuram Taluk	
	28 Mummidivaram	
	29 Ambajipeta	
	30 Katrenikonda	

ANNEXURE 66—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
Razole	.. 31 Razole 32 Nagaram 33 Malikipuram 34 Ponnamanda 35 Kothapeta 36 Ravulapalem	
Rampachodavaram	.. 37 Rampachodavaram 38 Addathigala 39 Devipatnam 40 Rajavommangi 41 Donkarai	



ANNEXURE 67

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN JAILS
FROM 1965 TO 1969

Name of the jail	Number confined				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Central jail, Rajahmundry	6,421	5,260	5,832	6,552	6,739
State jail for women, Rajahmundry ..	111	86	69	N.A.	N. A.
Sub-jail, Alamuru @ ..	10	..	..	..	..
Sub-jail, Amalapuram ..	432	414	455	387	236
Sub-jail, Kakinada ..	1,737	1,223	914	847	752
Sub-jail, Kothapeta ..	172	156	159	240	174
Sub-jail, Peddapuram ..	469	389	305	500	571
Sub-jail, Pithapuram ..	78	276	193	277	181
Sub-jail, Prathipadu * ..	8	..	..	..	..
Sub-jail, Rajahmundry ..	1,509	1,694	1,457	1,465	1,373
Sub-jail, Ramachandrapuram	430	587	411	382	402
Sub-jail, Razole ..	97	121	71	87	94
Sub-jail, Tuni ..	605	527	305	405	375

@ No committal since 1966

* No committal since 26-3-1965

N. A. Not available :

ANNEXURE 68

NATURE AND VOLUME OF PROBATION WORK TURNED
OUT FROM 1965 TO 1969

<i>Items of probation work</i>	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Miscellaneous ..	9	12	15	35	34
Pre-sentence reports on offenders ..	272	263	235	183	197
Supervision cases <i>i.e.</i> , persons released on probation ..	124	66	99	68	54
Visists paid ..	787	729	1,032	861	803
Reports submitted ..	880	934	1,052	838	910
Premature release of prisoners ..	46	42	46	36	41
Release of prisoners on furlough ..	36	27	..	..	..
Release of prisoners on parole ..	16	16	23	25	7

**STATISTICS OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES FILED AND DISPOSED OF IN VARIOUS COURTS
FROM 1967 TO 1969**

<i>Name of the court</i>	<i>Number filed</i>				<i>Number disposed of</i>		
	1967	1968	1969		1967	1968	1969
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
CIVIL							
District Court, Rajahmundry ..	361	327	411	426	130	298	
Subordinate Judge's Court, Amalapuram ..	465	775	857	410	629	735	
Principal Subordinate Judge's Court, Kakinada ..	1,454	1,435	1,607	1,121	573	1,134	
First Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Kakinada* ..	..	20	144	..	685	152	
Second Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Kakinada** ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Subordinate Judge's Court, Rajahmundry ..	658	728	759	622	704	734	
Principal District Munsiff's Court, Amalapuram ..	1,845	2,119	1,975	1,506	2,168	1,788	
Principal District Munsiff's Court, Kakinada ..	1,175	1,873	1,728	937	1,107	1,018	
First Additional District Munsiff's Court, Kakinada* ..	..	..	173	..	1,005	808	
District Munsiff's Court, Kothapeta ..	813	668	600	774	739	623	
District Munsiff's Court, Peddapuram ..	1,120	1,083	1,116	1,025	1,145	1,094	
District Munsiff's Court, Pithapuram ..	525	593	527	494	672	615	
Principal District Munsiff's Court, Rajahmundry ..	1,815	1,284	1,258	961	278	302	
First Additional District Munsiff's Court, Rajahmundry ..	..	718	800	861	1,613	1,794	

Second Additional District Munsiff's Court, Rajahmundry@	106	..	..	101	18	..
Third Additional District Munsiff's Court, Rajahmundry@	47	..	..	103	..	..
Principal District Munsiff's Court, Ramachandrapuram ..	1,792	1,103	1,801	1,282	1,157	1,830
Additional District Munsiff's Court, Ramachandrapuram*	..	..	..	..	..	4
District Munsiff's Court, Razole ..	902	829	919	850	956	902
District Munsiff's Court, Tuni ..	461	457	498	546	484	508
CRIMINAL						
Sessions Court, Rajahmundry ..	286	319	357	266	244	284
Principal Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court, Amalapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court, Amalapuram ..	1,386	1,569	1,699	1,243	1,440	1,463
First Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court, Kakinada ..	1,485	596	484	1,518	642	405
Second Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court, Kakinada ..	747	1,266	1,655	655	1,218	1,130
Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court, Kothapeta ..	707	694	820	690	720	111
Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court, Pithapuram ..	854	722	848	785	749	873
Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court, Peddapuram ..	774	1,279	1,160	99	1,259	111
Principal Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court, Rajahmundry ..	84	..	..	107	..	..
Second Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court, Rajahmundry ..	1,287	1,541	1,204	1,155	1,340	1,402
Third Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court, Rajahmundry ..	1,338	1,325	1,359	1,257	1,322	1,340

ANNEXURE 69—(Contd.)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Principal Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court, Ramachandrapuram	861	..	1	861	..	3
Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court, Ramachandrapuram	1,847	2,645	3,194	7,638	2,543	3,104
Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court, Razole	498	642	418	470	628	61
Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court, Tuni	N.A.	958	897	N.A.	967	844
First Class Bench Magistrate's Court, Kakinada .. .. .	..	1,880	1,217	..	1,862	1,295
First Class Bench Magistrate's Court, Peddapuram .. .. .	..	1,073	1,334	..	1,086	1,325
First Class Bench Magistrate's Court, Rajahmundry .. .. .	..	1,829	1,447	..	1,772	1,449
Second Class Bench Magistrate's Court, Amalapuram .. .. .	..	1,214	822	..	1,214	810
Second Class Bench Magistrate's Court, Kakinada .. .. .	..	4,545	2,312	..	4,585	2,323
Second Class Bench Magistrate's Court, Rajahmundry .. .. .	..	7,395	5,409	..	7,420	5,406
Honorary Railway First Class Magistrate's Court, Rajahmundry .. .. .	..	5,971	5,231	..	5,969	5,232

* Established in 1968

** Established in 1969

@ Abolished in 1969

@@ Abolished in August 1967

PARTICULARS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS

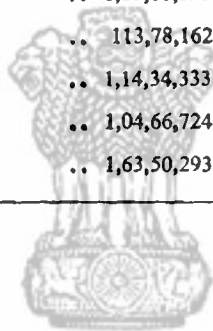
Sl. No.	Name of the department	Designation of Officer	Jurisdiction	Functions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Bureau of Economics and Statistics	District Statistical Officer, Kakinada	Entire district	.. Attends to the collection and compilation of the statistical information and co-ordinates statistical activities of several departments.
2	Civil Supplies	.. District Supply Officer, Kakinada	Do.	.. Implements Andhra Pradesh Rice (Minimum Price Control) Order, 1964 and attends to the requisition and procurement of paddy, movement of rice and distribution of controlled commodities.
3	Commercial/Taxes	.. 1 Deputy Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, Kakinada .. 2 Commercial Tax Officer, Kakinada .. 3 Commercial Tax Officer, Rajahmundry .. 4 Commercial Tax Officer, Ramachandrapuram .. 5 Commercial Tax Officer, Amalapuram .. District Educational Officer, Kakinada	East Godavari and West Godavari districts Pithapuram, Tuni taluks and parts of Kakinada, Peddapuram and Prathipadu taluks Rajahmundry and Rampachodavaram taluks Ramachandrapuram taluk and parts of Kakinada, Prathipadu and Peddapuram taluks Amalapuram, Kothapeta and Razolu taluks Entire district	Looks after the assessment and collection of sales tax and enforces the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, Andhra Pradesh Entertainment Tax Act and Andhra Pradesh Sale of Motor Spirit Taxation Act in their respective jurisdiction.
4	Education	.. District Educational Officer, Kakinada	Entire district	.. Supervises educational administration at the district level assisted by a team of Gazetted Inspectors attached to his office and Deputy Inspectors and Extension Officers at the Block level.
5	Electricity	.. 1 Divisional Electrical Engineer, Operation, Kakinada .. 2 Divisional Electrical Engineer, Operation, Rajahmundry .. 3 Deputy Chief Accountant, Electricity Revenue Office, Kakinada. .. 4 Deputy Chief Accountant, Electricity Revenue Office, Rajahmundry	Do. Do. Do.	.. Looks after the operation, distribution and maintenance of the electric lines. In charge of electricity assessment of all consumers, proper collections and remittances.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6	Employment and Training	District Employment Officer, Kakinada	Entire district	.. Attends to the work of selection and deputation of candidates seeking employment in private and public sector establishments.
7	Endowments	.. 1 Deputy Commissioner of Endowments, Kakinada	East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts	Looks after the administration of temples having income up to Rs. 1,00,000 and supervises the work of the Assistant Commissioners of Endowments.
8	Excise and Prohibition	2 Assistant Commissioner of Endowments, Rajahmundry	Entire district	.. Looks after the administration of temples having income up to Rs. 2,000.
9	Fisheries	.. 1 Assistant Director of Fisheries, Kakinada	Do.	.. Enforces the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act of 1968.
		2 Assistant Director of Fisheries, Rajahmundry	Kakinada, Peddapuram, Pithapuram, Rampachodavaram, Prathipadu and part of Ramachandrapuram taluk	.. Attends to the development and disposal of fishery sources.
		2 Assistant Director of Fisheries, Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry, Razole, Kothapeta, Amalapuram and part of Ramachandrapuram taluk	Do.
10	Information and Public Relations	1 District Public Relations Officer, Kakinada	Entire district	Attends to Plan Publicity Programmes through film shows, Burrakathas, exhibitions and press releases.
		2 Assistant Radio Engineer, Kakinada	East Godavari district except Rajahmundry, Rampachodavaram and Ramachandrapuram taluks	Attends to the installation and maintenance of community radio sets and audio-visual equipment.
		3 Assistant Radio Engineer, Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry, Rampachodavaram and Ramachandrapuram taluks and parts of West Godavari district	Do.
11	(a) Labour	.. Labour Officer, Rajahmundry	Entire district	.. Acts as conciliator on officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, enforces the payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and exercises general supervision over the Labour Welfare Centres.
	(b) Shops and Establishments (Labour)	District Inspector of Labour, Kakinada	Do.	.. Enforces Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, Payment of Minimum Wages to Agricultural Labour and Motor Transport Workers Act and Rules.
	(c) Factories (Labour)	.. Inspector of Factories, Kakinada	Do.	.. Enforces the provisions of the Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act and Maternity Benefit Act in the factories.

(d) Boilers (Labour)			..	Inspector of Boilers, Kakinada	..	East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts.	Attends to the inspection and certification of boilers, the heating surface of which is below 1,000 feet.
12	Medical and Public Health	District Medical and Health Officer, Kakinada	..	Entire district	..	..	..
13	Department of Public Libraries	Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, Kakinada	..	Do.	..	..	..
14	Registration and Stamps	1 District Registrar, Kakinada	1	Entire district and part of Visakhapatnam district	..	..	..
		2 Regional Inspecting Officer (Stamps), Kakinada	2	East Godavari, West Godavari, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Krishna districts	..	..	..
15	Survey and Settlement	Assistant Director of Survey and Records, Kakinada	..	Entire district	..	..	..
16	Social Welfare	.. 1 District Social Welfare Officer, Kakinada	..	Do.	..	..	..
		2 Additional District Social Welfare Officer, Kakinada	2	Do.	..	..	..
17	Treasuries and Accounts	1 District Treasury Officer, Kakinada	1	Do.	..	..	..
		2, Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Kakinada	2	Do.	..	..	..
18	Transport ..	.. 1 Deputy Transport Commissioner, Kakinada	..	East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts	..	..	..
		2 Regional Transport Officer, Kakinada	2	Entire district	..	..	..
19	Women's Welfare	.. 1 District Women's Welfare Officer, Kakinada	..	Do.	..	..	..
		2 Superintendent, K. V. State After-Care Home, Rajahmundry	2	East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts	..	..	..

Financial Position of the Zilla Parishad from 1960-61 to 1968-69

Year	Cash Receipts (in Rupees)		Cash Expenditure (in Rupees)	
	Ordinary	Capital	Ordinary	Capital
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1960-61	88,28,227	22,76,334	78,49,663	28,53,913
1961-62	88,28,489	15,62,599	82,54,564	19,45,679
1962-63	1,01,58,316	27,18,535	78,59,766	22,28,895
1963-64	1,17,75,455	31,63,197	98,50,124	33,53,381
1964-65	1,13,81,595	23,54,461	94,43,143	22,70,336
1965-66	1,13,78,162	26,72,131	1,04,70,074	31,97,485
1966-67	1,14,34,333	35,35,917	1,41,02,609	36,87,568
1967-68	1,04,66,724	27,59,127	1,16,74,125	26,61,417
1968-69	1,63,50,293	35,44,455	1,51,14,130	30,51,352



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE 72

PANCHAYAT SAMITHI BLOCKS WITH THEIR JURISDICTION

<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>Name of the Block</i>	<i>Name of the revenue firkas or circles comprised in the Block</i>	<i>Name of the revenue villages in Firkas/circles included in the Block</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kakinada	1 Samalkot	1 Samalkot firka (full) (excluding Samalkot Municipal Town)	
		2 Thimmapuram firka (full)	
		3 Kakinada firka (full) (excluding Kakinada Municipal Town)	
	2 Tallarevu	1 Kurapa firka (full)	
		2 Kajaluru firka (full)	
		3 Tallarevu firka (full)	
Pithapuram	3 Pithapuram	1 Pithapuram firka (full) (except Pithapuram Municipal town)	
		2 Gollaprolu firka (full)	
		3 Kottapalle firka (full)	
Amalapuram	4 Amalapuram	1 Amalapuram firka (full) (except Amalapuram Municipal town)	
		2 Uppalagupam firka (full)	
		3 Devagupam firka (full)	
		4 Ananthavaram and Gunnapalle villages of Cheyyeru firka	
		5 Migam and A. Vemavaram villages of Tottaramudi firka	
	5 Mummidivaram	1 Polavaram firka (full)	
		2 Cheyyeru firka (full) (except Ananthavaram and Gunnapalle villages)	
		3 Tottaramudi firka (except Migam and A. Vemavaram villages)	
		4 Arreyapuram firka (full)	P. Gannavaram firka (part):
		5 Kothapeta firka (full)	1 Gopalapuram
Kothapeta	6 Kothapeta	3 P. Gannavaram firka (part)	2 Mummidivarappadu
		4 Narendrapuram firka (part)	3 Ganti
			4 G. Pedapudi
			5 Udumoodi
			Narendrapuram firka (part):
Kothapeta Razole	7 P. Gannavaram	1 Manepalle firka (full)	1 Vanapalle
		2 Kadali firka (part)	2 Khandrika
		3 P. Gannavaram firka (part)	3 Billakurru
			Kadali firka (part):
			1 Mogalikuduru
			2 Geddada
			3 Idarada

ANNEXURE 72—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		4 Narendrapuram firka (full) except the following three villages : (1) Vanapalle (2) Khandria (3) Biliakurru	4 Makanapalem 5 Komarada 6 Adurru 7 Magatapalle 8 Gaganamatham 9 Ponnamanda <i>P. Gannavaram firka (part):</i> 1 Bellampudi 2 P. Gannavaram 3 Karupallipadu 4 Mungandapalem 5 Munjavaram 6 Katharlanka 7 V. Kothapalle 8 Yenugupalle <i>Kadali firka (part):</i> 1 Kadali 2 Katrenipadu 3 Malikipuram 4 Kunavaram 5 Kesanapalle <i>Mandapeta firka (part):</i> 1 Arthamuru 2 China Dwarapudi 3 Dwarapudi 4 Appanapadu 5 Kesavaram 6 Z. Medapadu 7 Mernipadu 8 Palathodu 9 Thapeswaram 10 Velagathodu 11 Vemulapalle <i>Someswaram firka (part):</i> 1 Chelluru 2 Venturu 3 Kurakallapalle 4 Kurmapuram
Razole	8 Razole	1 Razole firka (full) 2 Antarvedipalem firka (full) 3 Kadali firka (part)	
Ramchandra- puram	9 Rayavaram	1 Anaparthi firka (full) 2 Ramachandrapuram firka (full) excluding Ramachandrapuram and Draksharama towns 3 Someswaram firka (full) except Chelluru, Venturu, Kurakallapalle, Kurmapuram villages 4 Mandapeta firka (part)	
	10 Kapileswarapuram	1 Vanur firka (full) 2 Pamarru firka (full) 3 Venkatayapalem firka 4 Someswaram firka (part)	
Rajahmundry	11 Rajanagaram	1 Rajanagaram firka (full) 2 Rajahmundry firka (full) except Rajahmundry Municipal town 3 Kadium firka (full)	
	12 Korukondakonda	1 Raghudevendrapuram firka (full) 2 Burugupudi firka (full) 3 Gokavaram firka (full)	

ANNEXURE 72—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
Rampachoda- varam 13	Rampa- chodavaram	1 Beerampalle 2 Gothugudem 3 Usirikadonalu 4 Penkilapadu 5 Bolangonda 6 Chopparipalem 7 Cheruvuru 8 Nimmalapalem 9 Chodavaram 10 Sirigindalapadu 11 Folkspeta 12 Yerrampalem 13 Ramannapalem 14 Uthla 15 Dirisinapalle 16 Narasapuram 17 Devarathigudem 18: Marrivada 19 Peddakonda 20 Bhimavaram 21 Darimadugulu 22 Polavaram 23 Sitapalle 24 Illapalle 25 Jagarampalle 26 Pandiriveedhi 27 Rampa 28 Bandamamidi 29 Pandirimamidi 30 Cheedipalem 31 Cheruvupalem 32 Velagalaveedhi 33 Kunjamveedhi 34 Thativada 35 Burugubanda 36 Gogumille 37 B. Velamelakota 38 Nallagonda 39 Jagam:tlapalem 40 Mulachidugulu 41 Bandapalle 42 Mulapadu 43 Korumilli 44 Gajjivelagalu	




ANNEXURE 72—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rampachoda- varam— (Contd.)	13 Rampachoda- varam— (Contd.)	45 Musurumilli 46 Chinan Barangi 47 Peda Barangi 48 Ginnepalle 49 Bornagudem 50 Thamarapalle 51 Kannavaram 52 Gopavaram 53 Kannaram 54 Burugubanda 55 Manepalle 56 Devipatnam 57 Mulapadu 58 Agraharam 59 Yenugulagudem 60 Teyyeru 61 Ganugulagondi 62 Pudipalle 63 Paragasani padu 64 Gonduru 65 Ingaluru 66 Nelakota 67 Ramannapalem 68 Lakshmipuram 69 Gumpenapalle 70 Velagapalle 71 Damanapalle 72 Rayavaram 73 Ramanayyapeta 74 Sitaram 75 Gubbalam padu 76 Veeravaram 77 Veeravaramlanka 78 Nagallapalle 79 Dongalaravilanka 80 Bodigudem 81 Koyalaveeravaram 82 Gannepalem 83 Dandangi 84 Indukuru 85 Lothupalem 86 Ravilanka 87 Chaparallapalle 88 Godratimanda	



ANNEXURE 72—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rampachoda- varam— (Conid.)	13 Rampachoda- varam—(Conid.)	89 China Bhimpalle 90 Pedda Bhimpalle 91 Pedda Ramanayyapeta 92 Devaram 93 Chinnarigandi 94 Musullakunta 95 Pothavaram 96 Indukurupeta 97 Pothukonda 98 Sarabhavaram 99 Kambalampalem 100 Uppayyapalem 101 Ramannapalem 102 Manturu 103 Madipalle 104 Penkilapadu	1 Chatlavada 2 Vokkaluru 3 Nukaletivada 4 Egavalasa 5 Boduluru 6 Potlavada 7 Chavadikota 8 Bodlanka 9 Chekkavada 10 Barua 11 Akumamidikota 12 Dorachintalapalen 13 Sripuram 14 Narasapuram 15 Daravada 16 Pedduru 17 Maredumilli 18 Pujaripakalu 19 Modduluru 20 Kuduru 21 Musuru 22 Pullangi 23 Addarivalasa 24 Kitchalavada 25 Pesadamarri 26 Pamulamamidi 27 Gumpenagandi 28 Gunderthu
14 Maredu- milla			

ANNEXURE 72—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rampachoda-	14 Maredu-		29 Pusivada
varam—	mili—		30 Gudisa
(Contd.)	(Contd.)		31 Pedda Geddada
			32 Bhupatipalem
			33 Gandhinagaram
			34 Chinna Geddada
			35 Dokulapadu
			36 Peddapalle
			37 Cheruvupalem
			38 Thadepalle
			39 Maddiveedu
			40 Puttagondilanka
			41 Mallavaram
			42 Doramamidi
			43 Vetukuru
			44 Pandirimamidikota
			45 Ivampalle
			46 Bhimavaram
			47 Arjunalova
			48 D. Velamalkota
			49 Goramamidi
			50 Denduluru
			51 Vaidipudi
			52 Gujjumamidivalasa
			53 P. Madduluru
			54 Uttaluru
			55 Kakarlova
			56 Ijjaluru
			57 Nelluru
			58 Gondivada
			59 Valamuru
			60 Kundada
			61 Turumamidi
			62 Kadumuru
			63 Manjamamidi
			64 Pamuleru
			65 Kondavada
			66 Kakurru
			67 Mutchilivada
			68 Kutravaca
			69 Goguvalasa
			70 Tenkuruvalasa
			71 Sunnampadu
			72 Devarapalle



ANNEXURE 72—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(£)
Rampachoda- varam —(Contd.)	14 Maredu- milli —(Contd.)	73 Nurupudi 74 Thurruru 75 Ramannavalasa 76 Peddamallu 77 Vemulakonda 78 Sokulagudem 79 Daragudem 80 Surlavada 81 Vettichelakalu 82 Dabbavalasa 83 Chelakavecdhi 84 Akuru 85 Chintalagudem 86 Koyyalagudem 87 Kintukuru 88 Verlamamidi 89 Lankapakalu 90 Ithapalle 91 Kondamodalu 92 Thalluru 93 Theliperu 94 Nadipudi 95 Samarlapadu 96 Kokkeragudem 97 Nettagudem 98 Thativada 99 Musirivada 97 Nettag dem 98 Thativada 99 Musirivada 100 Peddannagudem 101 Kathenapalle 102 Tunnuru 103 Katchuluru 104 Gonduru 105 Mamidivasalsa 106 Choppakonda 107 Maddirathigudem 108 Kudakarayi 109 Peddanuthulu 110 Brramatla 111 Lingavaram 112 Palem 113 Mulagalagudem	



ANNEXURE 72—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		114 Kothagudem	
		115 Pedduru	
		116 Pamugandi	
		117 Thativada	
		118 Donalanka	
		119 Gangavaram	
		120 Vadapalle	
		121 Komat palem	
		122 Isukapatla	
		123 Kothaveedhi	
		124 Busigudem	
		125 Chilakamamidi	
		126 Kothapakalu	
		127 Madicherla	
		128 Immidivaram	
		129 Ganjigudem	
Peddapuram, Prathipadu 15	Rangampeta	1 Rangampta firka (full)	<i>Jaggampeta firka (part):</i> 1. Yerripaka
		2 Gandepalle firka (full)	2 Mamidada
		3 Jaggampeta firka (Part)	3 Navipaka
		4 Narendrapa'nam of Yeleswaram firka.	4 Somavaram
		5 Peddapuram firka (Part)	5 Krishnavaram
			<i>Peddapuram firka (Part):</i> 1 Rayabhupalapatnam 2 V. Thimmapuram 3 Veerampalem 4 China Brahmadevam 5 Katravulapalle
		1 Peddapiram firka (Part)	<i>Peddapuram firka (Part)</i> 1 Peddapuram (Rural)
		2 Jaggampeta firka (full) except the following five villages :	2 J. Thimmapuram
			3 Kandrakota
			4 Kattamuru
			5 Sirivida
		i) erripaka	6 Gudivada
		(ii) Mamidada	7 Ulimeswaram

ANNEXURE 72—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		iii) Marripaka	8 A. Tirupathi
		iv) Somavaram	9 Marlava
		v) Krishnavaram	10 Pulimeru
		3 Prathipadu firka (part)	11 Divili 12 Chandramampalle
		4 Yerravaram and Peddanapalle of Yeleswaram firka	13 Thatiparthi 14 Gorinta 15 Vadlamuru 16 G. Rangampeta
			<i>Prathipadu firka (part)</i>
			1 Velanka
			2 Jagapathinagaram
			3 Chillangi
			4 Kirlampududi
			5 Ramakrishnapuram
Prathipadu.	17 Sankhavaram	1 Sankhavaram firka (full)	<i>Prathipadu firka (Part) :</i> 1 Prathipadu
		2 Rowthulapudi firka (full)	2 P. Jagannadhapuram
		3 Vommangi firka (full)	3 Lampakalova
		4 Yeleswaran firka except the following villages	4 Uttarakanchi
		i) Narendrapatnam	5 Vemluapalem
		ii) Yerravaram	6 Gokavaram 7 Mettuchinta
		iii) Peddanapale	8 Sinanuru
		5 Parathipadu firka (Part)	9 Thotakurapalem 10 Girijanapuram 11 G. Vanthada 12 Pedddipalem
Tuni	18 Annavaram	1 Tuni firka (full) except Tuni Municipal town.	
		2. Kotanandur firka (full)	
		3 Thondangiu firka (full)	
Yellavaram	19 Addathigala	1 Pidathamamidi firka (full)	<i>Addathigala firka (Part) :</i>
		2 Addiathigala firka (Part)	1 Addathigala 2 Anigeru

ANNEXURE 72—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Yellavaram — (Contd.)	19 Addathigala — (Contd.)	2 Addathigala firka (part) — (Contd.)	3 Dokkapalem 4 Bandakonda 5 Paidiputtapadu 6 Mitlapalem 7 Panudur athipalem 8 Jayachintapalem 9 Vetamamidi 10 Thungamadugulu 11 Dupputlapalem 12 Peda Munakanagadda 13 Panasalaladdipalem 14 Ratnampalem 15 Rayapalle 16 Vedullagondi 17 Vangalamadugu 18 China Vadisikana 19 Peda Vadisikana 20 Dhanyampalem 21 Ravigudem 22 Jalluru 23 China Munakanagadda 24 Ravulapalem 25 Chaparathipalem 26 Thiyyanamidi 27 Veeravaram 28 Makaram 29 Chakirevulu 30 Dabbapalem 31 Chikkapugedda 32 Sitaram 33 Kothapallepadu 34 Penikelapadu 35 Bhimavaram 36 Nukarayi 37 Kovilapalem 38 Mamidipalem 39 Nimmalapalem 40 Mallavarapupadu 41 Chinnampadu 42 Pathapadu 43 Duscharthi 44 Chodavaram 45 Rollagedda 46 Polavarapupadu



ANNEXURE 72—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Yellavaram —(Contd.)	19 Addathigala —(Contd.)	2 Addathigala firka (part) — (Contd.)	47 Somannapalem 48 Regulapadu 49 Ulilogula 50 Kalimamidi 51 Cherukumallapadu 52 Duggampadu 53 Darisinuthula 54 D. Ramavaram 55 Kothavuru 56 Ammapeta 57 Vuttiapalem 58 Anukulapalem 59 Verampalem 60 Thallapalempadu 61 Choppanagedda 62 Bhimudipakalu 63 China Addathigala 64 Pinjarikonda 65 Kothapalem 66 Kothajaderu 67 Kothabandi Chippalamamidi 68 Singarapupadu 69 Dakodu 70 Pothuluru 71 Jajipalem 72 Thirumalavada 73 Bandamamillu 74 M. Bhimavaram 75 Kanusulamattapadu 76 Bandipalempadu 77 .Gottelapadu 78 .Nadimpalem 79 Vedullakota 80 Pegalakota 81 Marakota 82 Gubbalipanukulu 83 Jalagalagadda 84 Annampalempadu 85 Nellikota 86 Karatalabanda 87 Kanivada 88 Jalagalova 89 Vootlabanda



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			90 Pinaleva
			91 Panasaleova
			92 Vejivada
			93 Goppalatotamamidi
			94 Jajivalasa
			95 Thatilova
			96 Bodlanka
			97 Gurthedu
			98 Vattigadda
			99 Sundarakota
			100 Yedidalagonda
			101 Kadarikota
			102 Sondalova
			103 Ravadikota
			104 Palagondi
			105 Garisibilli
			106 Allurigedda
			107 Parisivalasa
			108 Tarnivada
			109 Daragedda
			110 Polova
			111 Lingavaram
			112 Babbilova
			113 Polamanugondi
			114 Karamatagondi
			115 Nelapalem
			116 Yarlavada
			117 Buradavalasa
			118 Buskota
			119 Dumpavalasa
			120 Boddagondi
			121 Kosalavada
			122 Palagadda
			123 Sondalova
			124 Boddamamidi
			125 Illarthi
			126 Kangalithi
			127 Donkarayi
			128 Gangavada
			129 Thiyyamamidi
			130 Antilova
			131 Vemulachaparayi
			132 Cheruvuru



ANNEXURE 72—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Yellavarm —(Contd.)	Addathigala —(Contd.)	Addathigala firka (part) (Contd.)	133 Ganganuru 134 Desapulova 135 Batsaluru 136 Marriguda 137 Mangampadu 138 Tiruskuru 139 Pidatharagondi 140 Verlagadda 141 Isukapadu 142 Gellavada 143 Tiruskuru 144 Nagalova 145 Gandikota 146 Adupulimetta 147 Lakkonda 148 Nagalova 149 Kallepugondi 150 Duchela 151 Titarayi 152 Gellavada 153 Kurupulova 154 Mamiditota 155 Yerragoppula 156 Rakota 157 Pusivada 158 Pathakota 159 Dulagondi 160 Doragondi 161 Karlova 162 Singanukota 163 Palagondi 164 Tittaragondi 165 Thungalova 166 Ambatigondi 167 Vatticheruvugondi 168 Dounuru 169 Addapodaragondi 170 Madugukota 171 Srimallagondi 172 Babbiloya 173 Nelapalem 174 Dippulagondi 175 Thummachelu 176 Erramamialanka



ANNEXURE 72—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Yellavaram (Contd.)	Addathigala —(Contd.)	A dathigala firka (part) —(Contd.)	177 Kuyyanuru 178 Thangudukota 179 Gandanuru 180 Koppulakota 181 Rakkasigondi 182 Cheekatigondi 183 Kothapakalu 184 Dandulagondi 185 Nandagami 186 Gummuluru 187 Chirubalakota 188 Chamtipakalu 189 Pulimetta 190 Gokalagondi 191 Sanaganuru 192 Chilakovidhulanka 193 Karnikota 194 Nerellagondikota 195 Bodlova 196 Kontipalle 197 Lankamiriyapukota 198 Parsivalasa 199 Thimmapuram 200 D. Krishnavaram 201 Gangampalem 202 Yellavaram 203 Naidupakalu 204 Bongadalapadu 205 Mallampadu or Matlapadu 206 Chodavaram 207 Daravada 208 Lankamiriyapukota 209 Papampeta 210 Gondolu 211 Rajanagaram 212 Sarampeta 213 Chenupakalu 214 Gondolu 215 Bodlanka 216 Atchlyyapeta 217 Lothavaripakalu 218 Venkatanagaram 219 Metlapadu 220 Badisalova



ANNEXURE 72—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
.. 20. Raja-vommangi	1 Addathigala firka (part): 2 Jaddangi firka (full)	<i>Addathigala firka (part)</i>	1 Konalova 2 Veerabhadrapuram 3 Gavarayyapalem 4 Kottampalem 5 Kinaparthi 6 Languparthi 7 Doramamidi 8 Gontivanipalem 9 Kothur 10 Puligogulapadu 11 Kothurupadu 12 Kimmuru 13 Dodddivaka 14 Sarampetapadu 15 Venkatanagarampadu 16 Vasalapurayi



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE 73

VILLAGES IN WHICH THE VILLAGE HOUSING PROJECT SCHEME
WAS INTRODUCED

<i>Name of the Panchayat Samithi</i>		<i>Names of the villages</i>	
(1)		(2)	
Rajanagaram ..	..	1	Rajanagaram
		2	Kanavaram
		3	Velugubanda
		4	Venkatapuram.
Kothapeta ..	..	1	Ravulapalem
		2	Velicheru
		3	Podagatlapalle
		4	Juthigapadu
		5	Lolla.
Kapileswarapuram ..	..	1	Pamarru.
		2	Anjuru
		3	Panangipalle
		4	Koolla
		5	Endagandi
Tallarevu ..	..	1	Pillanka
		2	Sunkarapalem
		3	Pallipalem
		4	Kolanka.
		5	Uppumilli
		6	Nadimipalem

DECENNIAL TABLE OF LITERACY

<i>Year</i>	<i>Literates</i>			<i>Percentage</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1901	50,778	4,798	55,576	7.66	0.70	4.14
1911	78,208	11,793	90,001	9.63	1.40	5.44
1921	95,954	20,543	1,16,497	11.69	2.41	6.96
1931	1,21,418	25,942	1,47,360	12.79	2.66	7.67
1951	3,02,670	1,28,647	4,31,317	25.09	10.65	17.86
1961	4,35,878	2,42,346	6,78,224	33.40	18.59	26.00

Statistics for 1941 are not available

सत्यमेव जयते

DECENNIAL TABLE OF TALUK-BY-TALUK LITERACY

Name of the taluk	1901			1911			
	Number of literates			Number of literates			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Amalapuram	..	11,877	691	12,568	10,516	871	11,387
Percentage	..	8.79	0.48	4.53	10.10	0.78	5.28
Kakinada	..	10,870	1,343	12,213	15,356	2,947	18,303
Percentage	..	10.33	1.24	5.71	13.74	2.53	8.01
Peddapuram	..	4,208	292	4,500	7,078	924	8,002
Percentage	..	5.09	0.34	2.69	7.62	0.96	4.24
Pithapuram	..	2,870	255	3,125	4,739	761	5,500
Percentage	..	6.99	0.59	3.71	9.87	1.55	5.68
Rajahmundry	..	8,445	1,197	9,642	11,962	2,467	14,429
Percentage	..	10.50	1.48	5.98	12.67	2.60	7.62
Ramachandrapuram	..	8,231	608	8,839	11,579	1,472	13,051
Percentage	..	7.58	0.54	4.01	9.85	1.21	5.46
Tuni	..	1,801	137	1,938	2,560	248	2,808
Percentage	..	6.28	0.45	3.29	7.35	0.69	3.97
Bhadrachalam	..	1,011	172	1,183	1,126	218	1,344
Percentage	..	4.05	0.72	2.43	3.98	0.78	2.40
Chodavaram/Rampachodavaram	..	193	18	211	354	41	395
Percentage	..	1.63	1.16	0.90	2.46	0.28	1.38
Polavaram	..	1,108	75	1,183	1,748	196	1,944
Percentage	..	3.75	0.26	2.03	5.25	0.60	2.95
Yellavaram	..	164	10	174	396	40	436
Percentage	..	1.09	0.06	0.58	2.12	0.22	1.19
Razole	10,463	1,586	12,049
Percentage	10.03	1.39	5.53
Nugur	331	22	353
Percentage	3.31	0.22	1.77
Kothapeta
Percentage
Prathipadu
Percentage

Name of the taluk			1921			1931		
			Number of literates			Number of literates		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
			(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Amalauram</i>	..	..	15,205	2,909	18,114	18,132	3,062	21,194
Percentage	..	..	13.90	2.48	7.99	14.38	2.30	8.18
<i>Kakinada</i>	..	..	17,312	4,581	21,893	22,560	5,356	27,916
Percentage	..	..	15.40	3.92	9.55	17.18	4.05	10.59
<i>Peddapuram</i>	..	..	6,960	1,133	8,093	9,702	1,956	11,658
Percentage	..	..	7.78	1.22	4.44	9.09	1.83	5.45
<i>Pithapuram</i>	..	..	4,935	1,157	6,092	5,674	1,109	6,783
Percentage	..	..	10.86	2.45	6.58	10.60	2.05	6.31
<i>Rajahmundry</i>	..	..	14,558	3,679	18,237	19,037	5,113	24,150
Percentage	..	..	15.77	3.94	9.82	17.39	4.68	11.04
<i>Ramachandrapuram</i>	..	..	14,975	2,908	17,883	19,508	4,549	24,057
Percentage	..	..	11.78	2.25	6.97	14.24	3.24	8.67
<i>Tuni</i>	..	..	3,075	496	3,571	3,477	673	4,150
Percentage	..	..	8.82	1.36	5.00	8.52	1.62	5.03
<i>Bhadrachalam</i>	..	..	1,290	395	1,685	1,463	495	1,958
Percentage	..	..	5.15	1.58	3.36	4.67	1.57	3.11
<i>Chodavaram/Rampachodavaram</i>	..	..	334	68	402	390	54	444
Percentage	..	..	2.38	0.48	1.43	2.39	0.33	1.36
<i>Polavaram</i>	..	..	2,114	389	2,503	2,730	527	3,257
Percentage	..	..	6.31	1.16	3.73	7.16	1.40	4.30
<i>Yellavaram</i>	..	..	402	64	466	394	22	416
Percentage	..	..	2.09	0.34	1.22	1.77	0.10	0.94
<i>Razole</i>	..	..	14,395	2,717	17,112	17,824	2,941	20,765
Percentage	..	..	13.33	2.29	7.54	14.40	2.19	8.05
<i>Nugur</i>	..	..	399	47	446	527	85	612
Percentage	..	..	3.96	0.47	2.22	4.12	0.67	2.41
<i>Kothapeta</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Prathipadu</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Name of the taluk			1951			1961		
			Number of literates			Number of literates		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)			(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
<i>Amalapuram</i>	..	..	54,627	18,054	72,681	68,268	34,594	1,02,862
Percentage	..	..	34.40	11.42	22.94	38.21	19.44	28.84
<i>Kakinada</i>	..	..	54,824	27,533	82,357	78,311	45,837	1,24,148
Percentage	..	..	30.90	15.45	23.16	38.60	22.89	30.80
<i>Peddapuram</i>	..	..	23,839	10,330	34,169	24,507	14,165	38,672
Percentage	..	..	16.60	7.16	11.88	25.33	14.62	19.97
<i>Pithapuram</i>	..	..	17,041	6,953	23,994	23,901	11,999	35,900
Percentage	..	..	23.34	9.38	16.31	28.53	14.36	21.45
<i>Rajahmundry</i>	..	..	43,286	23,347	66,633	73,064	44,009	1,17,073
Percentage	..	..	26.88	14.50	20.69	37.99	23.15	30.62
<i>Ramachandrapuram</i>	..	..	40,028	20,870	60,898	64,514	39,977	1,04,491
Percentage	..	..	23.19	12.03	17.60	34.26	21.06	27.63
<i>Tuni</i>	..	..	6,738	2,273	9,011	15,068	6,046	21,114
Percentage	..	..	11.45	3.90	7.70	23.08	9.38	16.27
<i>Bhadrachalam</i>	..	..	4,664	1,807	6,471	..	..	..
Percentage	..	..	11.95	4.68	8.33	..	..	..
<i>Chodavaram/Rampachodavaram</i>	..	..	1,679	449	2,128	3,095	1,298	4,393
Percentage	..	..	8.34	2.22	5.28	12.84	5.28	9.02
<i>Polavaram</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Yellavaram</i>	..	..	1,044	251	1,295	2,886	1,039	3,925
Percentage	..	..	3.78	0.93	2.37	9.04	3.29	6.18
<i>Razole</i>	..	..	53,171	16,336	69,507	38,913	20,117	59,030
Percentage	..	..	33.91	10.33	22.07	43.70	21.62	32.42
<i>Nugur</i>	..	..	1,729	444	2,173	..	..	..
Percentage	..	..	9.67	2.53	6.14	..	..	..
<i>Kothapeta</i>	..	..	..	..	..	28,406	16,202	44,608
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	34.14	19.62	26.91
<i>Prathipadu</i>	..	..	..	..	..	14,945	7,063	22,008
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	21.76	10.30	16.03

Note : Polavaram taluk was transferred to West Godavari district in 1942. Razole taluk was created in 1904, while Nugur, which was transferred from Central Provinces to the erstwhile Godavari district in 1909 was again transferred along with Bhadrachalam to Khammam district in 1959. Kothapeta and Prathipadu came into existence as independent sub-taluks in 1947 and 1959 respectively. For details refer Chapter I 'General' of the Gazetteer.

Statistics for 1941 are not available

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS ACCORDING TO THE VARIOUS AGE-GROUPS

Age-group	Population		Literates (without educational level)		Educational levels				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Primary or junior basic		Matriculation and above		
					Males	Females	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
All ages	..	1,305,003	1,303,372	233,704	155,920	160,568	81,664	41,606	4,762
	17.90	11.96	12.30	6.26	3.18	0.36	0.36
0-4	..	173,213	174,394	..	..	..	..	..	..

5-9	..	175,054	178,064	35,258	26,291	1,635	1,153	..	..
	20.14	14.76	0.93	0.64	..	..	..
10-14	..	155,734	140,559	36,305	34,596	38,982	19,863	346	148
	23.31	24.61	25.03	14.13	0.22	0.10	0.10
15-19	..	113,773	114,033	20,918	20,429	26,906	19,500	8,708	1,867
	18.38	17.91	23.65	17.09	7.65	1.64	1.64

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
20-24	99,872	114,293	19,843	17,745	18,759	12,246	10,392	1,225
			19.87	15.52	18.78	10.71	10.40	1.07
25-29	..	114,161	23,126	16,397	16,964	9,505	6,456	609
			21.51	14.36	15.78	8.32	6.00	0.53
30-34	..	96,850	21,791	12,201	14,978	6,651	4,239	351
			22.08	12.59	15.18	6.87	4.29	0.36
35-44	..	151,019	34,915	14,792	22,069	7,804	5,345	333
			21.67	9.79	13.70	5.17	3.32	0.22
45-59	..	139,436	28,681	9,692	15,198	3,894	4,473	179
			19.60	6.95	10.38	2.79	3.06	0.12
60 +	..	80,472	12,828	3,772	5,060	1,045	1,639	50
			17.42	4.69	6.87	1.30	2.23	0.06
Age not stated	..	91	39	5	17	3	8	..
			26.71	5.49	11.64	3.29	5.48	..

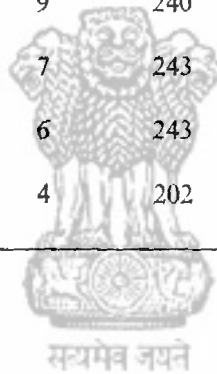
ANNEXURE 77
NUMBER AND STRENGTH OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Year	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS UNDER						STRENGTH			
	Government	Local Board District Board/ Panchayat Samithis	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1916-17	..	64	428	28	627	1,310	57,367	6,997	64,364	
1926-27	..	179	896	94	1,013	2,260	98,819	11,961	1,10,780	
1936-37	..	48	1,200	83	1,214	2,571	1,27,560	22,510	1,50,070	
1946-47	..	134	883	69	891	1,978	1,36,077	29,868	1,65,945	
1956-57	2,323	..	..	2,30,412	
1966-67	..	74	2,084	219	184	2,569	1,69,921	1,49,761	3,19,682	
1969-70	..	51	2,106	221	182	2,576	1,68,145	1,51,267	3,19,412	

Details are not available for 1956-57.

NUMBER AND STRENGTH OF JUNIOR AND SENIOR BASIC SCHOOLS

Year	Number of schools			Strength			
	Junior	Senior	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1959-60	..	216	17	233	19,269	15,552	34,821
1960-61	..	233	8	241	19,362	16,282	35,644
1961-62	..	231	9	240	21,115	18,570	39,685
1962-63	..	236	7	243	21,947	19,144	41,091
1963-64	..	237	6	243	22,304	18,445	40,749
1964-65	..	198	4	202	19,943	17,337	37,280



ANNEXURE 79

NUMBER AND STRENGTH OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Year	Number of schools under					Strength			
	Govt.	Local Board / Zilla Parishad	Municipal Aided Board	Un-aided	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1916-17	..	5	1	8	5	21	8,196	..	8,196
1926-27	..	14	1	12	1	32	7,890	189	8,079
1936-37	..	13	1	14	1	32	10,729	312	11,041
1946-47	..	14	1	18	..	36	17,650	938	18,588
1956-57	80	..	..	41,826
1966-67	..	113	13	25	..	159	51,882	19,761	71,643
1969-70	..	115	13	25	3	166	49,500	20,857	70,357

Details are not available for 1956-57

ANNEXURE 80

PARTICULARS OF COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

<i>Name of the institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Year of establishment</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Government Arts College ..	.. Rajahmundry	.. 1854/1873
Pithapuram Raja's Government College ..	.. Kakinada	.. 1852/1884
Sree Konaseema Bhanoji Ramars College ..	.. Amalapuram	.. 1951
Annavamam Satyavathidevi Government College for Women	Kakinada	.. 1962
P. R. Government College (Evening Session)	Kakinada	.. 1965
V. S. M. College	.. Ramachandrapuram	.. 1966
S.R.V.B.S.J.B. Maha Ranee College	.. Peddapuram	.. 1967
Government Arts College (Evening Session)	Rajahmundry	.. 1967
Sri Konaseema Bhanoji Ramars College (Evening Session)	Amalapuram	.. 1968
Sri Kandukuri Rajyalakshmi College for Women	Rajahmundry	.. 1968
Government Arts and Science College	.. Razole	.. 1968
Government Junior College ..	.. Kothapeta	.. 1969
Government Junior College ..	.. Mandapeta (Ramachandrapuram)	.. 1969
Government Junior College ..	.. Ramachandrapuram	.. 1969
Government Junior College ..	.. Seethanagaram (Rajahmundry)	.. 1969
R. R. Bh. R. Government Junior College ..	.. Pithapuram	.. 1969
Government Junior College	.. Koti Kesavaram (Rajahmundry)	.. 1969
S. R. V. V. S. J. & V.S.J.R.B. Government Junior College	.. Tuni	.. 1969
M. G. Junior College ..	.. Atreyapuram (Kothapeta)	.. 1969
M. S. N. C. Junior College ..	.. Jagannaikpur (Kakinada)	.. 1969

PARTICULARS OF PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

<i>Name of the institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Year of establishment</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Rangaraya Medical College ..	.. Kakinada	.. 1958
Government Training College ..	.. Rajahmundry	.. 1883
Rakshanodaya Secondary Training School ..	Kakinada	.. 1901
Lutheran Senior Basic Training School ..	Rajahmundry	.. 1909*
Government Training School ..	.. Amalapuram	.. 1919
C.B.M. Jubilee Secondary and Training School for Women	Kakinada	.. 1927
Whittekarak Secondary and Training School for Women	Samalkot	.. 1948
Secondary Grade Training Section attached to S. V. High School	Peddapuram	.. 1961

*It has been proposed to close down with effect from June, 1970

PARTICULARS OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

<i>Name of the institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Year of establishment</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
College of Engineering ..	.. Kakinada	.. 1946
Andhra Polytechnic	.. Kakinada	.. 1946
Industrial Training Institute ..	.. Kakinada	.. 1947
Industrial Training Institute (attached to the Andhra Polytechnic)	Kakinada	.. 1948
Junior Technical School (attached to the Andhra Polytechnic)	Kakinada	.. 1960
Government Polytechnic for Women	.. Kakinada	.. 1961
Sree Konaseema Bose Babu Cottage Industrial School	Amalapuram	.. 1962
Kamala Nehru Memorial Cottage Industrial School for Women	Razole	.. 1962
Gandhiji Industrial School ..	.. Razole	.. 1962
Sarangadhara Industrial School for Women	Rajahmundry	.. 1963
Lakshmi Industrial Training School	.. Ramachandrapuram	.. 1963
Siddardha Industrial Training School	.. Ambajipeta (Amalapuram)	.. 1963
Sujata Industrial Training School	.. Rajahmundry	.. 1964
Kailasanadha Sarma Industrial School	.. Pulletikurru (Kothapeta)	.. 1965

(1)	(2)	(3)
Sree Venkamamba Cottage Industrial Training School	Katrenikona (Amalapuram)	.. 1965
Lilly Industrial Training School	.. Rajahmundry	.. 1965
Sri Raghava Industrial Training School	.. Korukonda (Rajahmundry)	.. 1965
Satyavathi Industrial Training School	.. Dowlaiswaram (Rajahmundry)	.. 1965
Subhodaya Industrial Training School	.. Atreyapuram (Kochapeta)	.. 1965
Vivekananda Industrial Training College	.. Kadiam (Rajahmundry)	1965
Gautami Industrial School	.. Ainavilli (Amalapuram)	1965
Sree Navabharata Cottage Industrial School	Malikapuram (Razole)	1965
Laxmi Memorial Cottage Industrial Training Centre	Penumantra	.. N.A.
S.R.V.V.L.N.R.R. Memorial Industrial School	Tuni	.. N.A.
Vikranti Cottage Industrial School	.. Rajahmundry	.. N.A.
Jai Prakash Cottage Industrial School	.. Sakshinetipalle (Razole)	.. N.A.
Dr. B. R. Cottage Industrial School	.. Mummidivaram (Amalapuram)	.. N.A.

N.A. : Not available.

PARTICULARS OF ORIENTAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

<i>Name of the institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Year of establishment</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Yuvathi Samskrita Kalasala	Rajahmundry	.. 1931
Sree Challapalli Rajeswari Sanskrit College	Modukurru (Kothapeta)	1954
Sree Goutami Vidyapeetham Oriental College	Rajahmundry	.. 1954
Andhra Yuvathi Samskrita Kalasala Secondary School	Rajahmundry	.. 1931*
S.V.V.S.S. Sanskrit Secondary School	A. Annavaram (Piathipadu)	.. 1956
Sree Goutami Vidyapeetham Oriental High School	Rajahmundry	.. 1956
Zilla Parishad Oriental Secondary School	Podagatlapalle (Kothapeta)	1965
Zilla Parishad Oriental Secondary School	Kakinada	.. 1965
Sanskrit Elementary School	Podagatlapalle (Kothapeta)	.. 1905
S.S.B.B.K. Sanskrit Elementary School	Narendrapuram (Kothapeta)	.. 1919
Sree Bezwada Venkataswamy Sanskrit Elementary School	Aryapuram (Rajahmundry)	1921
Sree Mahila Vidyalaya Sanskrit Elementary School	Kakinada	.. 1923
Andhra Yuvathi Samskrita Kalasala Elementary School	Rajahmundry	.. 1931

*The Advanced Section attached to the Andhra Yuvathi Samskrita Kalasala was converted into an Oriental High School in 1953.

MEN OF LETTERS AND THEIR WORKS

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Literary works</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Challa Kameswara Rao	.. (1) Purnahuti (2) Vasavadatta
2	Vissa Appa Rao	.. (1) Paramanusakti (2) Vyasavali.
3	Pulya Umamaheswara Sastry	.. (1) Sri Kamsa Samhara Mahakavya (2) Sri Vira Krishna Vijaya Mahakavya (3) Sri Ramalingesvara Stavarajam
4	Chinta Dikshitulu	.. (1) Ekadasi (2) Sabari (3) Manabharat
5	Duvvuri Jagannadha Sarma	.. (1) Bhava Kaumudi (2) Vizianagaram Gajapati Mahal
6	Mokkapati Narasimha Sastry	.. (1) Barrister Parvateesam (2) Telugulo Hasyam
7	Rallabandi Subba Rao	.. (1) Kalingadesa Charitra (Telugu) (2) History of the East Kadambas of Kalinga (English)
8	Varanasi Subrahmanya Sastry	.. (1) Astikatvamu (2) Karnotpatti Vimarsa Samiksha
9	Bandaru Thammayya	.. Palkurki Somanadha Kavi
10	Kavikondala Venkata Rao	(1) Vividha Kusumavali (2) Sumanohladini
11	Saripalle Viswanadha Sastry	(1) Nakavanam (2) Kamavilasam
12	Chavali Bangaramma	.. Kanchana Vipanchi
13	Volety Subba Rao "Sashanka"	(1) Collection of lyrical poems (2) Nayazamana (3) Ragavallari
14	Kunduri Eswara Dutt	.. (1) Sparks and Fumes (2) My Portrait Gallery

(1)	(2)	(3)
15 Samineni Muddukrishna	(1) Asokam (2) Anarkali	
16 Bhavaraju Venkata Krishna Rao	(1) Prachina Andhra Nauka Jeevana Chari- tram (2) A History of the Early Dynasties of Andhra- desa (English)	
17 Devulapalli Venkatakrishna Sastry	(1) Krishna Pakshamu (2) Kanniru	
18 Duvvuri Venkata Ramana Sastry	Kalabhashini	
19 Digavalli Venkata Siva Rao	(1) Kathalu-Gathalu (2) Sastra Paribhasha	
20 Gummididala Venkata Subba Rao	(1) Andhraratna Prasamsa (2) Life and Times of Sir K.V. Reddi Naidu (English)	
21 Vemparala Suryanarayana Sastry	(1) Munitraya Charitra (2) Madalasa Vilasamu	
22 Nanduri Bangariah	(1) Rajyalaxmi (2) Andhra Tejamu	
23 Krovvidi Linga Raju	Goppolla Nyayam	
24 Kakaraparti Krishna Sastry	(1) Chandrasah Vilasamu (2) Kusikabhyudayamu	
25 Kachiraju Sithapathi Rao	(1) Kathasumanjali (2) Kathanidhi	
26 Kaluri Vyasamurthy	(1) Tikkana Kala Samrajyam (2) Ramayanam-Visvamitru	
27 Chirantananda Swamy	(1) Srinamakrishna Bodhamritamu (2) Sri Vivekananda Jeevita Charitra	
28 Jatavallahula Purushottam	(1) Vedakalapustreelu (2) Hindumatamu	
29 Maremanda Rama Rao	(1) Kakatiya Samrajyam (2) Inscriptions of Andhra Dynasties (English)	

ANNEXURE 84—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
30	Vinjamuri Sivarama Rao	(1) Kalopasana (2) Vijayapataka
31	Sahadeva Suryaprakasa Rao	(1) Chaturika (2) Neti Natikalu
32	Burra Venkata Subrahmanyam	Jebu Rumala
33	Ramarau Venkatamahipati Gangadhara	(1) Swardhatyagamu (2) Chinukula Chindulu (3) Spiritual Thoughts of a Layman (English)
34	Palanki Venkata Ramachandra Murthy	(1) Vinta Biruvalu (2) Panduga Battalu
35	Bulusu Venkateswarlu	(1) Vivekanandaswamy Jivitamu (2) Hindumatam-Pradhanasandesamu
36	Khandavalli Balendu Sekharam	(1) Andhrula Charitra (2) Mustafa Kamal Pasha
37	Boyi Bhimanna	(1) Janapaduri Jabulu (2) Ragodayam
38	Mahidhara Jagan Mohanrao	(1) Viplava Sandesam (2) Jnanam-Vijnanam
39	Y. Kameswara Rao	(1) Indonesia (2) Jailu Rojulu
40	Khandavalli Lakshmi Ranjanam	(1) Tenugu Dukki (2) Andhrula Charitra - Samskriti
41	Kommuri Padmavati Devi	Pogada Danda
42	Chilukuri Papayya Sastry	(1) Padmavati (2) Vijaya Viharam
43	M.S. Prakasa Rao	(1) The Spirit of India (English) (2) Our Constitution and the Citizen
44	Gottumukkula Ramakrishna Sastry	(1) Kunti (2) Sravanam
45	Divakarla Venkatavadhani	(1) Rajasandarsanamu (2) Koumudi Mahotsavam

(1)	(2)	(3)
46	Kamarushi Vcera Venkata Satyanarayana Varma	Vijnana Yatra-Kutiraparisramalu
47	Neelamraju Srinivasa Rao	Gaju Kompalu
48	Kappaganthula Satyanarayana	(1) Runavimukti (2) Evariki Varena
49	Janamanchi Ramakrishna	(1) Ragadveshalu (2) Panniti Kanniru
50	Sripati Chandrasekhar	(1) India's Population-Fact and Policy (2) Indian Emigration to America
51	Rambhatla Krishna Murthy	(1) Gadhamala (2) Chitra Kalpa
52	Madhunapantula Satyanara- yana Sastry	(1) Andhra Rachayitalu (2) Swapna Vasavadatta
53	Avantsa Somasunder	(1) Banisala Desam (2) Angaratalpam
54	Randhi Somaraju	Ratanala Tandri
55	Chavali Suryanarayana Murthy	Samjhauta (Hindi)
56	Avasarala Surya Rao	(1) Nallabutlu. (2) Kalalalo Vastavikata
57	Puranapanda Suryaprakasa Dikshitulu	Raga Hridayam
58	Puranam Subrahmanya Sarma	(2) Jadakuppelu (2) Kathasagam
59	Darbha Venkatarama Sastry (Ramsha)	(1) Sahitya Drishti (1) Katha Sahitya Lakshanam
60	Anantatmakula Venkata Surya Rama Rao	(1) Sastra Vettalu. (2) Vinu Vidhi.
61	Tokala Bhaskara Rao	(1) Parinati (2) Matalatho Manthanalalu

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- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|--|
| 62 | Godavarti Bhaskara Rao | (1) Gudigantalu
(2) Chandravadana Chakachakyam |
| 63 | Vadrevu Patanjali | Vajrachehedika |
| 64 | Avasarala Ramakrishna Rao | Ramakrishna Kathalu |
| 65 | B. Ramalakshmi | (1) Vidadise Railuballu
(2) Avataligattu |
| 66 | Mullapudi Venkata Ramana | (1) Iddarammayilu-Muggurabbayilu
(2) Janata Express |
| 67 | Vadrevu Gavarraju | (1) Kakinada Gajadonga
(2) Mayaladi Pelli |
| 68 | Ravula Suryanarayana
Murthy | (1) Sahitya Samalochana
(2) Prema Bhiksha |
| 69 | Abburi Chayadevi | (1) Aparachita Lekha
(2) Anaga Anaga |
| 70 | Samavedam Janakirama
Sastry | (1) Vennela Metlu
(2) Pashani (Drama) |
| 71 | Somanchi Suryanarayana
Sarma | (1) Meghasandesam (Translation from
Sanskrit) |
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ANNEXURE 85

DETAILS OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Primary Health centre</i>	<i>Year of starting</i>	<i>Names of sub-centres</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Karapa	.. 1953-54	1 Kurada 2 Jagannadhagiri 3 Yendamuru
2	Mandapeta	.. 1953-54	1 Pinapalla 2 Yedida 3 Atchutapuram
3	Kandrakota	.. 1956	1 Burugupudi 2 Bhupalapatnam 3 Vadlamuru
4	Ubalanka	.. 1956	1 Narkadamilli 2 Vedireswaram 3 Velicheru
5	Kotikesavaram	.. 1957	1 Kotikesavaram 2 Bolleddupalem 3 Mulakallanka 4 Munikadali 5 Muggulla 6 Raghudevapuram 7 Seethanagaram 8 Chinakondepudi 9 Vangalapudi
6	Rajanagaram	.. 1959	1 Thokada 2 Vemagiri 3 Jegurupadu
7	Kotananduru	.. 1959	1 Billananduru 2 Dondavaka 3 K. E. Chinnayapalem
8	Ravikampadu	.. 1959	1 Ayyaparaju Kothapalle 2 Danayyapeta 3 Pydikonda

(Contd.)

9	Kunduru	.. 1959	1 Kunduru 2 Sivala 3 Pekeru 4 Kotipalle 5 Venturu
10	Vanapalle	.. 1959	1 Podagatlapalle 2 Veditreswaram 3 Ithakota
11	Korukonda	.. 1959	1 Srirangapatnam 2 Kapavaram 3 Burugupudi 4 Madhurapudi 5 Divancheruvu 6 Gadarada 7 Tirumalayapalem 8 Gummalladoddi 9 Rampayerrampalem 10 Gokavaram, Part-I 11 Gokavaram, Part-II 12 Thantikonda 13 Kothapalle 14 Kamarajupeta 15 Mallavaram
12	Panduru	1959	1 Atchampeta 2 Unduru 3 Chandrampalem 4 Sarpavaram
13	Anaparthi		1 Papeswaram 2 Pandalapaka 3 Arikirevula
14	Virava	.. 1959	1 Mulapeta 2 Chebrolu
15	Rachapalle	.. 1959	1 Kodavali 2 Endapalle 3 Mallavaram



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
16	Nagaram	.. 1961	1 Pasarlapudi 2 Vadrevupalle 3 Ponnamanda
17	Sankhavaram	.. 1961	1 Srungadhara Agraharam 2 Mulagapudi 3 Kathipudi
18	Pamaru	.. 1961	1 Pamaru 2 Angara 3 Teki
19	T. Kothapalle	.. 1961	1 Ainapuram 2 Thillakuppa 3 K. Jagannadhapuram 4 Annampalle
20	Dugguduru	.. 1961	1 Dugguduru 2 Manjeru 3 Mallavaram 4 Gurajanapalle
21	Indukurpeta	.. 1961	1 Narsapuram 2 Vendapalle 3 Musurumilli
22	Maredumilli	.. 1961	1 Geddada 2 Chatlawada 3 Kondamodalu
23	Rangampeta	.. 1963	1 Singampalle 2 Mallisala 3 G. Donthamuru
24	Yeleswaram	.. 1964	1 Marriveedu 2 Peda Sankarlapudi 3 Siripuram
25	Lakkavaram	.. 1964	1 Kesanapalle 2 Gudimellanka 3 Kesavadasupalem

(Contd.)

26	Bheemanapalle	.. 1964	1 Nimmakayala Kothapalle 2 Konavaram 3 Magam
27	Godilanka	.. 1967	1 Devaguptam 2 Gudala 3 Sakurru
28	Y. Ramavaram	.. 1968	1 Nellipudi 2 Yellavaram 3 Dustharthi 4 Y. Ramavaram



MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Sl. No.	Name of the hospital/dispensary	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)
A' General Hospitals		
1	Government General Hospital	.. Kakinada
2	Government District Headquarters Hospital	.. Rajahmundry
'B' Taluk Hospitals:		
3	Government Hospital	.. Amalapuram
4	Do.	.. Razole
5	Do.	.. Kothapeta
6	Do.	.. Tuni (for males)
7	Do.	.. Tuni (for females)
8	Do.	.. Kapileswarapuram
9	Do.	.. Pithapuram
10	Do.	.. Peddapuram
11	Do.	.. Ramachandrapuram
12	Do.	.. Addathigala
13	Do.	.. Rampachodavaram
14	A.P.S.P. Hospital	.. Kakinada
'C' Government Dispensaries :		
15	Central Jail Dispensary	.. Rajahmundry
16	Government Dispensary	.. Rajavommangi
17	Do.	.. Devipatnam
18	Do.	.. Zaddangi
19	Engineering College Dispensary	.. Kakinada
20	Government Dispensary	.. Pithapuram
21	Do.	.. Prathipadu
22	L.S. Project Dispensary	.. Donkarayi
'D' E.S.I. Dispensaries :		
23	E.S.I. Dispensary	.. Innispeta (Rajahmundry)
24	Do.	.. Sukanipeta (Rajahmundry)
25	Do.	.. Dowlaiswaram (Rajahmundry)
26	Do.	.. Kakinada

ANNEXURE 86—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
'E' Local Fund Dispensaries (Allopathic) :		
27	Local Fund Dispensary	.. Mori
28	Do.	.. Rameswaram
29	Do.	.. Geddanapalle
30	Do.	.. Kirlampudi
31	Do.	.. Veeravaram
32	Do.	.. Dowlaiswaram
33	Do.	.. Atreyapuram
34	Do.	.. Chopella
35	Do.	.. Vakath'ippa
36	Do.	.. Dangerru
37	Do.	.. Rayavaram
38	Do.	.. Bikkavolu
39	Do.	.. Kuthukuluru
40	Do.	.. Kesavaram
41	Do.	.. Kondukuru
'F' Local Fund Dispensary (Ayurvedic)		
42	Local Fund Dispensary	.. Narendrapuram
'G' Local Fund Dispensary (Homeo)		
43	Local Fund Dispensary	.. Kotipalle
'H' Primary Health Centres :		
44	Primary Health Centre	.. Mandapeta
45	Do.	.. Pamarru
46	Do.	.. Kunduru
47	Do.	.. Anaparthi
48	Do.	.. Duggudurru
49	Do.	.. Karapa
50	Do.	.. Bheemanapalle
51	Do.	.. Godilanka
52	Do.	.. T. Kothapalle
53	Do.	.. Nagaram

ANNEXURE 86—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
54	Primary Health Centre	.. Lakkavaram
55	Do.	.. Ubalanka
56	Do.	.. Vanapalle
57	Do.	.. Panduru
58	Do.	.. Virawa
59	Do.	.. Rachapalle
60	Do.	.. Ravikampadu
61	Do.	.. Kotananduru
62	Do.	.. Sankhavaram
63	Do.	.. Yeleswaram
64	Do.	.. Kandrakota
65	Do.	.. Rangampeta
66	Do.	.. Rajanagaram
67	Do.	.. Korukonda
68	Do.	.. Kotikesavaram
69	Do.	.. Indukurupeta
70	Do.	.. Maredumilli
71	Do.	.. Y. Ramavaram
'I' Rural Dispensaries (Allopathic):		
72	Rural Dispensary	.. Jaggampeta
73	Do.	.. Pro. Rayavaram
74	Do.	.. Yerravaram
75	Do.	.. Kannavaram
76	Do.	.. Dulla
77	Do.	.. Gopalapuram
78	Do.	.. Peravaram
79	Do.	.. Alamuru
80	Do.	.. Satyavadu
81	Do.	.. Kota
82	Do.	.. Tatapudi
83	Do.	.. Kurmapuram

ANNEXURE 86—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
84	Rural Dispensary	.. Achintapuram
85	Do.	.. Balabhadrapuram
86	Do.	.. Dwarapudi
87	Do.	.. Velagathodu
88	Do.	.. Pulletikurru
89	Do.	.. Appanapalle
90	Do.	.. Mutikipalle
91	Do.	.. Chebrolu
'J' Rural Dispensaries (Ayurvedic) :		
92	Rural Dispensary	.. Antarvedipalem
93	Do.	.. Kesanapalle
94	Do.	.. Kanavaram
95	Do.	.. Mohanapuram
96	Do.	.. A.V. Nagaram
97	Do.	.. Thondangi
98	Do.	.. Bh. Kota
99	Do.	.. K.O. Mallavaram
100	Do.	.. I. Polavaram
101	Do.	.. Balantaram
102	Do.	.. Chelluru.
103	Do.	.. Korumilli
104	Do.	.. Someswaram
105	Do.	.. Hasanbada
106	Do.	.. Vella
107	Do.	.. Pandalapaka
108	Do.	.. P. Gannavaram
109	Do.	.. Manepalle
110	Do.	.. Jagannadhagiri
111	Do.	.. Injaram
112	Do.	.. Gollapadu
113	Do.	.. Kajuluru
114	Do.	.. Nagulapalle
115	Do.	.. Talavarthi

ANNEXURE 86-- (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
'K' Municipal Dispensaries (Allopathic):		
116	Kasturiba Gandhi Municipal Dispensary	.. Kakinada
117	Municipal Dispensary	.. Rajahmundry
'L' Municipal Dispensaries (Ayurvedic) :		
118	Municipal Dispensary	.. Kakinada
119	Do.	.. Do.
120	Do.	.. Do.
121	Do.	.. Do.
122	Do.	.. Rajahmundry
123	Do.	.. Do.
124	Do.	.. Do.
125	Do.	.. Do.
126	Do.	.. Do.
127	Do.	.. Do.
128	Do.	.. Do.
129	Do.	.. Do.
130	Do.	.. Do.
131	Do.	.. Tuni
'M' Municipal Dispensaries (Unani) :		
132	Municipal Dispensary	.. Rajahmundry
'N' Municipal Dispensary (Homeo) :		
133	Municipal Dispensary	.. Rajahmundry
134	Do.	.. Do.
135	Do.	.. Amalapuram
'O' Institutions maintained by Private Bodies :		
136	Leprosy Home and Hospital	.. Ramachandrapuram
137	Christian Medical Centre	.. Pithapuram
138	Lutheran Hospital	.. Rajahmundry
139	Visrantipuram Tuberculosis Sanatorium	.. Do.
140	St. Joseph's Hospital	.. Prathipadu
'P' Railway Dispensaries:		
141	Railway Dispensary	.. Tuni
142	Railway Dispensary	.. Samalkot

ANNEXURE 87

VITAL STATISTICS

<i>Year</i>		<i>Birth rate</i>	<i>Death rate</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
1925	..	38.4	25.4
1926	..	35.1	23.7
1927	..	36.3	23.5
1928	..	45.6	29.3
1929	..	39.2	25.0
1930	..	42.08	23.03
1931	..	37.17	22.96
1932	..	32.62	21.99
1933	—	37.88 (P) 39.75 (A)	22.35 (P) 23.87 (A)
1934	—	36.46 (P) 38.94 (A)	24.34 (P) 27.74 (A)
1935	—	35.68 (P) 36.58 (A)	24.15 (P) 28.84 (A)
1936	—	40.16 (P) 38.68 (A)	21.83 (P) 24.68 (A)
1937	—	39.74 (P) 39.78 (A)	23.32 (P) 24.87 (A)
1938	—	38.02 (P) 38.75 (A)	26.73 (P) 28.33 (A)
1939	—	37.78 (P) 38.65 (A)	24.07 (P) 26.89 (A)
1940	—	37.40 (P) 40.14 (A)	24.91 (P) 27.35 (A)
1941	—	40.64 (P) 44.34 (A)	24.81 (P) 27.37 (A)

ANNEXURE 87—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
1944	.. 30.78 (P) 22.52 (A)	23.16 (P) 16.49 (A)
1945	.. 27.09 (P) 32.47 (A)	21.91 (P) 23.27 (A)
1946	.. 26.65 (P) 26.45 (A)	17.70 (P) 20.83 (A)
1947	.. 32.12 (P) 37.19 (A)	21.16 (P) 25.49 (A)
1948	.. 28.65 (P) 25.73 (A)	17.94 (P) 21.94 (A)
1949	.. 30.65 (P) 27.28 (A)	17.27 (P) 15.01 (A)
1950	.. 25.58 (P) 26.17 (A)	17.06 (P) 18.20 (A)
1951	.. 20.97 (P) 29.15 (A)	18.03 (P) 20.29 (A)
1952	.. 24.20 (P) 32.29 (A)	13.50 (P) 17.48 (A)
1953	.. 24.23 (P) 27.49 (A)	15.74 (P) 23.20 (A)
1954	.. 21.16 (P) 29.57 (A)	11.54 (P) 20.31 (A)
1955	.. 28.86 (P) 50.72 (A)	14.39 (P) 17.49 (A)
1956	.. 25.30 (P) 34.71 (A)	13.32 (P) 18.95 (A)
1957	.. 19.48 (P) 20.49 (A)	10.02 (P) 10.53 (A)
1958	.. 17.67 (P) 21.28 (A)	9.38 (P) 10.25 (A)
1959	.. 17.56 (P) 19.14 (A)	8.38 (P) 9.15 (A)

ANNEXURE 87—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
1960	..	16.29 (P) 7.34 (P) 25.36 (A) 15.21 (A)
1961	..	16.55 (P) 6.99 (P) 11.03 (A) 5.04 (A)
1962	..	15.43 (P) 7.21 (P) 11.93 (A) 4.42 (A)
1963	—	15.77 (P) 7.28 (P) 19.45 (A) 9.34 (A)
1964	—	15.63 (P) 6.90 (P) 16.01 (A) 6.83 (A)
1965	—	18.75 (P) 7.52 (P) 19.46 (A) 9.13 (A)
1966	—	19.57 (P) 8.09 (P) 19.98 (A) 8.22 (A)
1967	..	19.20 (P) 7.30 (P) 19.19 (A) 8.74 (A)
1968	..	20.57 (P) 6.80 (P) 18.53 (A) 8.07 (A)
1969	..	18.01 (P) 6.32 (P) 17.86 (A) 7.66 (A)

P ; Plains

A ; Agency

ANNEXURE 88
MORTALITY UNDER VARIOUS DISEASES

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cholera</i>	<i>Smallpox</i>	<i>Plague</i>	<i>Malaria</i>	<i>Fever</i>	<i>Respiratory diseases</i>	<i>Dysentery and diarrhoea</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1925 ..	..	2,001	..	..	16,979	2,777	1,244
1926 ..	2	323	..	..	15,551	1,325	3,103
1927 ..	67	296	..	..	18,790	1,502	3,493
1928 ..	3,081	423	..	..	22,353	3,980	1,877
1929 ..	2	173	..	..	10,862	3,676	1,229
1930 ..	57	235	..	..	17,340	3,506	1,186
1931 ..	405	76	..	..	20,203	4,413	1,949
1932 ..	7	7	..	..	18,813	4,827	2,246
1933 ..	948	56	..	..	18,230	4,550	1,852
1934 ..	158	289	..	..	19,417	6,101	2,584
1935 ..	515	174	..	..	20,542	4,607	2,019
1936 ..	490	361	..	..	17,622	4,007	1,833
1937 ..	27	18	..	..	18,367	5,083	2,172
1938 ..	1,112	7	..	..	20,805	4,533	2,733
1939 ..	16	24	..	..	22,156	4,703	3,927
1940 ..	1,967	88	..	..	17,111	3,728	2,719
1941 ..	120	158	..	..	32,326	4,224	3,319
1944 ..	832	1,115	..	..	1,789	4,448	3,586
1945 ..	507	9,334	..	..	16,824	4,127	3,286
1946 ..	26	458	..	..	14,099	3,598	2,168
1947 ..	375	87	..	..	15,599	4,351	3,104
1948 ..	1,082	65	..	..	12,973	3,911	2,521
1949 ..	1,203	188	..	..	11,171	3,589	1,977
1950 ..	305	291	..	267	11,552	3,418	2,151
1951 ..	362	451	..	307	10,052	2,764	2,227
1952 ..	75	139	..	254	10,301	2,869	1,776
1953 ..	3,797	296	..	272	12,650	2,853	2,529
1954 ..	85	107	..	145	11,628	2,002	1,896
1955 ..	27	157	..	434	13,571	3,145	1,853
1956 ..	194	326	..	290	11,589	3,423	1,941
1957 ..	20	119	..	221	7,807	2,164	1,282
1958 ..	222	125	..	102	7,569	1,932	1,684
1959 ..	184	179	..	180	5,963	1,955	1,413
1960 ..	6	95	..	102	4,825	1,937	959
1961 ..	..	77	..	65	4,251	1,621	908
1962 ..	378	111	..	47	4,209	1,432	967
1963 ..	16	49	..	68	5,080	1,254	1,007
1964 ..	135	30	..	55	4,487	1,572	979
1965 ..	18	16	..	63	4,664	2,036	940
1966 ..	34	81	..	31	4,785	2,076	1,029
1967 ..	5	135	..	5	3,989	2,122	806
1968 ..	6	48	..	4	3,377	1,980	782
1969 ..	10	43	..	3	3,057	1,590	759

Statistics for 1942 and 1943 are not available.

LEPROSY SUB-CENTRES AND SURVEY, EDUCATION AND TREATMENT CENTRES

<i>Name of the centre</i>	<i>Names of sub-centres</i>	<i>Name of survey, education and treatment centres</i>
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(1)	(2)	(3)
Government	1 Ramachandrapuram	1 Ramachandrapuram
Leprosy	2 Mandapeta	2 Kunduru
Control	3 Dulla	3 Pamarru
Unit,	4 Kothapeta	4 Yeleswaram
Rama-	5 Mogallamarri	5 Kotananduru
chandra-	6 Amalapuram	6 Panduru
puram	7 Mummidivaram	7 Lakkavaram
	8 Pallamkurru	8 Anaparthi
	9 Bikkavolu	9 Nagaram
	10 Someswaram	10 Addathigala
	11 Jaggampeta	11 Vanapalle
		12 Kandrakota
		13 T. Kothapalle
		14 Ubalanka
		15 Virawa
		16 Seethanagaram

ANNEXURE 90

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES MAINTAINED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES

<i>Panchayat Samithis</i>	<i>Municipalities</i>	<i>Santi Asram</i>	<i>Women's welfare department</i>	<i>Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust</i>	<i>Red Cross Society</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Samalkot Panchayat Samithi :</i>					
1 Panduru	Rajahmundry— 5 Centres	1 Burugupudi	1 Rajahmundry	1 Sctha- nagaram	1 Kakinada
2 Atchampeta		2 Gadarada	2 Kadium		
3 Sarpavaram	Kakinada (5—Centre)	3 Vedullapalle	3 Korukonda		
4 Chandrampalem	Amalapuram	4 Maramanda	4 K. Yerrampalem		
5 G. Medapadu	(—1 Centre) Peddapuram (—1 Centre)	5 Dowlaishwaram	5 Rampachoda- varam		
6 Kandregula		6 Pathathungapadu	6 Addathigala		
7 Gandredu	Tuni (—1 Centre)	7 Rangampeta			
<i>Korukonda Panchayat Samithi :</i>					
8 Kothapalle		8 Gandepalle			
<i>P. Gannavaram Panchayat Samithi :</i>					
9 Pedapatnamlanka		9 Anuru			
		10 Rajapudi]			

Maredumilli Panchayat**Samithi :**

10 Maredumilli

Razole Panchayat Samithi :

11 Kesavadasupalem

12 Senkaraguptam

13 Gudimallamba

Rajanagaram Panchayat**Samithi :**

14 Kadiam

Kothapeta Panchayat**Samithi :**

15 Ethakota

16 Podagotlapalle

17 G. Pedapudi

18 Obalanka

19 Vadireswaram

20 Narakadamilli

21 Velicheru

22 Vasanthavada

Rajavommangi Panchayat**Samithi :**

23 Kondapalle

Kapileswarapuram Panchayat**Samithi :**

24 Koolla



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE 91

WORK DONE UNDER FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

<i>Year</i>	<i>Vasecto- mies</i>	<i>Tubecto- mies</i>	<i>Sterilisa- tions</i>	<i>I.U.C.Ds.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961-62	205	79	284	—
1962-63	581	69	650	—
1963-64	1,108	168	1,276	—
1964-65	1,461	281	1,742	—
1965-66	4,208	306	4,514	108
1966-67	4,975	781	5,756	2,372
1967-68	27,724	1,324	29,048	3,967
1968-69	25,519	2,151	27,670	1,179
1969-70 (Up to February 1970)	9,688	7,367	17,055	349

सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE 92

INFORMATION ON PROTECTED WATER-SUPPLY SCHEMES

Sl. No.	Name of the block	Name of the village	Year of inception	Cost of the scheme	No. of public fountains	No. of private connections	Average daily supply (in litres)	Average daily supply per head of population (in litres)	Population benefited
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Amalapuram	Peruru	1964-65	1,16,000	4	3	90,920	45.46	1,000
2	Mummidivaram	Kandikuppa	Do.	1,40,000	16	20	1,81,840	Do.	4,000
3	Do.	Kothalanka	Do.	1,87,000	4	..	90,920	Do.	1,000
4	Do.	Muramalla	Do.	1,45,000	4	2	90,920	Do.	1,000
5	P. Gannavaram	Narendrapuram	Do.	1,16,000	3	3	90,920	Do.	1,000
6	Do.	Pedapatnam	Do.	59,000	3	10	90,920	Do.	1,000
7	Do.	Vadrevupalle	Do.	85,000	4	..	45,460	Do.	1,000
8	Razole	Kadali	Do.	1,25,000	4	..	45,460	Do.	1,000
9	Kothapeta	G. Pedapudi	Do.	1,21,000	15	20	13,638	Do.	3,000
10	Do.	Podagatlapalle	Do.	1,20,000	4	..	90,920	Do.	1,000
11	Do.	Vadapalle	Do.	52,000	16	10	1,36,380	Do.	3,000

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
12	Kothapeta	.. Rajavaram		55,000	8	30	1,13,650	45.46	2,500
13	Pithapuram	.. Mallam	Do.	20,000	18	..	68,190	22.73	3,000
				59,000					
14	Sankhavaram	.. Santi Ashram (Thotapalle)	Do.	30,000	5	..	18,184	36.38	500
15	Rangampeta	.. Katrevulapalle	1965-66	50,000	1	..	45,460	9.092	5,000
16	Kapileswarapuram	.. Amuzuru	1964-65	63,000	17	..	68,190	31.822	2,264
17	Do.	.. Atchutapura- triyam	Do.	60,000	14	..	1,09,104	54.522	2,000
8	Do.	.. Pekeru	Do.	30,000	12	..	40,914	25.003	1,600
19	Samalkot	.. Paina	Do.	52,000	20	..	40,914	30.68	1,360
20	Tallarevu	.. Kunduru	Do.	56,000	14	..	47,733	18.184	2,589

ANNEXURE 93

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

Name of the caste/tribe	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
NON—RESIDENTIAL						
Scheduled Castes ..	3,631	90,783	3,668	1,10,865	4,765	1,09,988
Harijan converts ..	330	8,252	487	1,185	736	9,997
Economically backward classes	2,609	65,244	1,969	65,862	2,164	59,979
Denotified Tribes..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Tribes ..	31	780	41	1,000	98	2,196
RESIDENTIAL						
Scheduled Castes ..	2,176	1,25,442	2,237	5,94,453	3,970	6,75,996
Harijan converts ..	181	33,179	181	34,110	211	37,996
Economically backward classes*	700	1,69,880	1,099	2,64,708	936	2,09,733
Denotified Tribes..	..	..	..	..	2	448
Scheduled Tribes ..	9	1,422	40	9,440	43	9,832
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA						
Scheduled Castes ..	351	1,86,970	526	2,70,710	924	3,81,659
Economically backward classes	122	85,243	59	40,964	41	26,805
Denotified Tribes..	1	657	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Tribes ..	7	2,518	6	2,855	18	6,556

*The figures include non-residential scholarships sanctioned by the Director of Social Welfare as well.

ANNEXURE 94

THE COMPOSITION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY
CONSTITUENCIES, 1965

<i>Name of the constituency</i>	<i>Composition</i>
(1)	(2)
PARLIAMENTARY	EXTENT IN TERMS OF ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES
Kakinada ..	.. Jaggampeta, Peddapuram, Prathipadu, Tuni, Pithapuram, Sampara and Kakinada.
Rajahmundry ..	.. Burugupudi, Rajahmundry, Kadium, Anaparthi, Ramachandrapuram, Pamarru and Kovvur.
Amalapuram (Scheduled Caste) ..	.. Tallarevu, Cheyyeru, Allavaram, Amalapuram, Kothapeta, Nagaram and Razole.
ASSEMBLY	EXTENT OF CONSTITUENCY
Yellavaram (Scheduled Tribe) ..	.. Yellavaram and Rampachodavaram taluks.
Burugupudi ..	.. Burugupudi, Raghudevapuram and Gokavaram firkas in Rajahmundry taluk.
Rajahmundry ..	.. Rajahmundry Municipality.
Kadium (Scheduled Caste) ..	.. Rajahmundry taluk excluding Rajahmundry Municipality and Burugupudi, Raghudevapuram and Gokavaram firkas.
Jaggampeta ..	.. Peddapuram taluk excluding Peddapuram firka.
Peddapuram ..	.. Peddapuram firka in Peddapuram taluk and Samalkot firka in Kakinada taluk.
Prathipadu ..	.. Prathipadu taluk
Tuni ..	.. Tuni taluk
Pithapuram ..	.. Pithapuram taluk excluding Kottapalle firka.
Sampara ..	.. Kottapalle firka in Pithapuram taluk ; and Kakinada firka excluding Kakinada Municipality, Sampara and Thimmapuram firkas in Kakinada taluk.
Kakinada ..	.. Kakinada Municipality

ANNEXURE 94—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)
Tallarevu (Scheduled Caste)	.. Karapa, Kajuluru and Tallarevu firkas in Kakinada taluk.
Anaparthi ..	.. Mandapeta and Anaparthi firkas in Ramachandrapuram taluk.
Ramachandrapuram	.. Ramachandrapuram and Someswaram firkas and the villages of Thotapeta, Venkatayapalem, Vegayammampeta, Bhimakrosupalem, Vilasagan-gavaram, Addampalle, Balantaram, Errapotha-varam, Gudigella and Draksharama in Venkatayapalem firka in Ramachandrapuram taluk.
Pamaruru ..	.. Pamaruru and Alamuru firkas and Venkataya-palem firka excluding the villages of Thotapeta, Venkatayapalem, Vegayammampeta, Bhimakro-supalem, Vilasagan-gavaram, Addampalle, Balan-taram, Errapothavaram, Gudigella and Draksharama in Ramachandrapuram taluk.
Cheyyeru ..	.. Cheyyeru and Polavaram firkas in Amalapuram taluk.
Allavaram (Scheduled Caste)	.. Devaguptam and Uppalaguptam firkas and the villages of Thondavaram, Gunnepalle Agra-haram, Bandarulanka, Sakurru, Indupalle and Peruru in Amalapuram firka in Amalapuram taluk.
Amalapuram ..	.. Tottaramudi firka and Amalapuram firka ex-cluding the villages of Thondavaram Gunne-palle Agra-haram, Bandarulanka, Sakurru, Indupalle and Peruru in Amalapuram taluk.
Kothapeta ..	.. Kothapeta and Atreyapuram firkas, Vanapalle and Khandrika villages in Narendrapuram firka and Gannavaram firka excluding the villages of P. Gannavaram, Karupallipadu, Mungandapalem, Munjavaram, Kotharlanka and V. Kothapalle in Kothapeta taluk.

ANNEXURE 94—(Contd)

(1)	(2)
Nagaram (Scheduled Caste)	.. Narendrapuram firka excluding Vanapalle and Khandrika villages, the villages of P. Gannavaram, Karupallipadu, Mungandapalem, Munjavaram, Katharlanka and V. Kothapalle in Kothapeta taluk ; and Manepalle firka and Kadali firka excluding Goganamatham, Katrenipadu and Kesanapalle villages in Razole taluk.
Razole	.. Razole and Antervedipalem firkas and Goganamatham, Katrenipadu and Kesanapalle villages in Kadali firka in Razole taluk.



सत्यमेव जयते

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1952 AND THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE, 1952

<i>Name of the constituency</i>	<i>Names of the successful candidate and the parties to which they belonged</i>	<i>Valid votes polled</i>	<i>Percentage of valid votes polled to total valid votes</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
Bhadrachalam ..	.. (a) Y. Venkatakrishna Rao (P) ..	.. 30,905	52.29
	(b) Karam Bapanna Dora (P) (S.T.) ..	.. 31,912	51.84
Tuni ..	.. Raja Vatsavaya Venkata Krishnam Raju Bahadur (C)	20,498	44.44
Pithapuram ..	.. R. V. Jagga Rao (Com.) ..	.. 18,920	38.55
Peddapuram ..	.. Thota Ramaswami (C) ..	.. 10,337	29.66
Burugupudi ..	.. N. Venkataramarao (K) ..	.. 16,514	31.37
Rajahmundry ..	.. Ch. Prabhakara Chowdary (Com.) ..	.. 18,477	40.43
Kakinada ..	.. (a) Ch. Venkata Krishna Rao (Com.) ..	.. 48,371	57.20
	(b) Kaneti Mohana Rao (Com.) (S.C.) ..	.. 42,201	54.49
Ramachandrapuram ..	.. K. Rajagopalanarasaraju (P)	.. 30,603	65.20
Anaparthi ..	.. Padala Satyanarayana Reddi (C)	.. 16,143	34.52
Pamarru ..	.. S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao (C)	.. 23,405	48.97
Amalapuram ..	.. (a) Nadimpalli Ramabhadra Raju (P) ..	.. 80,180	74.65
	(b) Bojja Appalaswami (F) (S.C.) ..	.. 66,742	59.49
Razole ..	.. (a) Alluri Venkatrama Raju (Com.) ..	.. 41,847	39.35
	(b) Ganji Nageswara Rao (Com) (S.C.) ..	.. 34,688	33.99
THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE			
Kakinada ..	.. Chelikani Venkata Rama Rao (Com.) ..	.. 85,901	39.07
Rajahmundry ..	.. (a) Nalla Reddi Naidu (S) ..	.. 1,46,331	28.94
	(b) Kaneti Mohana Rao (Com.) (S.C.) ..	.. 1,47,706	37.43

C : Indian National Congress Party

Com : Communist Party of India

P : Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party

K : Krishikar Lok Party

F : All India Scheduled Castes Federation

S : Socialist Party

S. C. : Scheduled Castes

S. T. : Scheduled Tribes

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1955, THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE, 1957 AND BYE-ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

<i>Name of the Constituency</i>	<i>Names of the successful candidates and the parties to which they belonged</i>	<i>Valid votes polled</i>	<i>Percentage of valid votes polled to total valid votes</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
Bhadrachalam ..	.. (a) Mahammad Tahseel (Com.) ..	27,102	34.82
	.. (b) Syamala Seetharamaiah (Com.) (S.T.) ..	26,012	33.42
Rajahmundry ..	.. Ambadipudi Balanageswara Rao (P) ..	22,037	58.56
Burugupudi ..	.. (a) Battina Subba Rao (I) ..	37,713	29.45
	.. (b) Neerukonda Venkata Rama Rao (K) ..	38,009	29.68
Jaggampeta ..	.. Duriseti Gopala Rao (I) ..	16,431	44.54
Peddapuram ..	.. Durvasula Venkata Subba Rao (Com.) ..	18,745	44.59
Prathipadu ..	.. Parvata Gurraju (C) ..	17,833	44.96
Tuni ..	.. Raja Vatsavaya Venkata Krishnam Raju Bahadur (C) ..	22,088	64.11
Pithapuram ..	.. Vadrevu Gopalakrishna (P) ..	23,773	64.62
Samalkot ..	.. Putsala Satyanarayana (Com.) ..	21,166	52.08
Kakinada ..	.. Mallipudi Pallamraju (C) ..	14,993	47.09
Pallipalem ..	.. (a) Reddi Kamayya (C) ..	Uncontested	
	.. (b) Remella Tirupathi Rao (C) ..	40,891	55.30
Ramachandrapuram ..	.. Kakarlapudi Sri Raja Ramachandraraju Bahadur (P) ..	27,317	68.36
Anaparthi ..	.. Tetala Lakshminarayana Reddi (P) ..	24,926	54.64
Pamaru ..	.. S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao (C) ..	28,176	67.07
Cheyzeru ..	.. Nadimpalli Ramabhadra Raju (C) ..	26,773	59.61
Amalapuram ..	.. (a) Bojja Appalaswami (I) ..	22,657	14.78
	.. (b) Golakoti Narasimhamurthy (I) ..	30,858	20.13
Razole ..	.. (a) Alluri Venkatarama Raju (Com.) ..	41,515	24.19
	.. (b) Ganji Nageswara Rao (Com.) ..	35,779	20.84
Kothapeta ..	.. Kala Venkata Rao (C) ..	25,373	59.99
THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE, 1957			
Rajahmundry ..	.. D. Satyanarayana Raju (C) ..	Uncontested	
Kakinada ..	.. (a) Mosalikanti Tirumala Rao (C) ..	1,94,879	26.1
	.. (b) B. S. Murthy (C) (S.C.) ..	2,04,319	27.4
BYE-ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
Bhadrachalam ..	.. Pithala Vani Ramana Rao (C) 1957 ..	16,665	51.34
Kothapeta ..	.. M. V. Surya Subba Raju (C) 1959 ..	25,263	65.7
Pithapuram ..	.. Peketi Tammiraju (P) 1960 ..	19,257	51.3

C : Indian National Congress Party
 Com : Communist Party of India
 K : Krishikar Lok Party
 P : Praja Party
 I : Independent
 S. C. : Scheduled Castes
 S. T. : Scheduled Tribes

ANNEXURE 97

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1962, THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE, 1962 AND BYE-ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1965

<i>Names of the constituency</i>	<i>Names of the successful candidates and the parties to which they belonged</i>	<i>Valid votes polled</i>	<i>Percentage of valid votes polled to total valid votes</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
Yellavaram (S.T.)	.. Chodi Mallikarjuna (C)	6,675	35.59
Korukonda ..	.. Kandru Veeranna (C)	19,830	57.21
Burugupudi (S. C.)	.. Battina Subba Rao (C)	.. 24,620	68.17
Rajahmundry ..	.. Pothula Veerabhadra Rao (C) ..	.. 25,791	48.02
Jaggampeta ..	.. Vaddi Muthyala Rao (C) ..	.. 19,330	40.92
Peddapuram ..	.. Pantham Padmanabham (C) ..	.. 32,269	64.07
Prathipadu ..	.. Mudragada Veeraraghava Rao (I)	.. 34,294	62.11
Tuni ..	.. Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur (C) ..	.. 23,832	60.33
Pithapuram ..	.. Rao Bhavanna (C) ..	.. 30,010	54.18
Samalkot ..	.. Mohammed Ismail (C) ..	.. 26,332	53.46
Kakinada ..	.. Dantu Bhaskara Rao (C) ..	.. 20,753	47.20
Karapa ..	.. Remella Tirupathi Rao (C) ..	.. 13,519	35.97
Tallarevu (S. C.) ..	.. Ganti Kamayya (C) ..	.. 12,946	47.12
Ramachandrapuram	.. Nandivada Satyanarayanarao (I)	.. 20,270	54.49
Anaparthi ..	.. Palacherla Panasaramanna (Com)	.. 18,498	39.60
Pamaru ..	.. S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao (C)	.. 27,209	61.66
Cheyzeru ..	.. Palla Venkata Rao (C) ..	.. 23,222	43.36
Amalapuram ..	.. Kudupudi Suryanarayana (I) ..	.. 23,581	51.89
Allavaram (S. C.)	.. Chikile Gangi Setti (C) ..	.. 13,470	37.47
Razole (S. C.) ..	.. Gaddam Mahalakshmi (C) ..	.. 30,460	55.26
Nagaram ..	.. Nayinula Ganeswara Rao (C) ..	.. 26,023	49.11
Kothapeta ..	.. Manthana Venkata Surya Subba Raju (C)	26,897	50.81
THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE			
Rajahmundry ..	.. Datla Satyanarayana Raju (C) ..	.. 1,75,602	55.14
Kakinada ..	.. Mosalikanti Tirumala Rao (C)	.. 1,43,575	45.39
Amalapuram (S. C.)	.. Bayya Suryanarayana Murthy (C)	.. 1,51,439	46.49
BYE-ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1965			
Amalapuram ..	.. Nadimpalli Ramabhadra Raju (C)	.. 25,166	55.43

C : Indian National Congress Party

I : Independent

Com : Communist Party of India

S. C.: Scheduled Castes

S. T.: Scheduled Tribes

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1967 AND THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE, 1967

<i>Name of the constituency</i>	<i>Names of the successful candidates and the parties to which they belonged</i>	<i>Valid votes polled</i>	<i>Percentage of valid votes polled to total valid votes</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
Yellavaram (S. T.)	.. Chodi Mallikarjuna (C) ..	7,523	38.24
Burugupudi ..	.. Kandru Veeranna (C) ..	30,255	52.53
Rajahmundry ..	.. Ch. Prabhakara Chowdary (Com.) ..	27,003	48.79
Kadiam (S. C.) ..	.. Battina Subba Rao (C) ..	38,359	85.47
Jaggampeta ..	.. Pantam Kamaraju (I) ..	28,771	52.86
Peddapuram ..	.. V. Narayana Murthy (Com.) ..	23,774	40.90
Prathipadu ..	.. Mudragada Veeraraghava Rao (I) ..	35,239	60.68
Tuni ..	.. V. Venkatakrishnam Raju (C) ..	32,920	58.06
Pithapuram ..	.. Yalla Suryanarayana murthi (C) ..	21,053	40.79
Sampara ..	.. Cherukuvada Venkataratnam (C) ..	25,269	46.61
Kakinada ..	.. C. V. K. Rao (I) ..	25,898	56.93
Tallarevu (S. C.) ..	.. Ely Vadapalli (C) ..	20,735	55.44
Anaparthi ..	.. Valluri Ramakrishna Chowdary (C) ..	25,822	41.34
Ramachandrapuram	.. Nunna Veerraju (I) ..	14,929	29.85
Pamaru ..	.. Sangitha Venkatareddi (I) ..	31,659	51.53
Cheyzeru ..	.. Chintalapati Butchi Krishnam Raju (I) ..	38,114	62.62
Allavaram (S. C.)	.. B. V. Ramanayya (R) ..	12,543	36.72
Amalapuram	.. Kudupudi Prabhakara Rao (I) ..	25,383	50.33
Kothapeta ..	.. Manthena Venkata Surya Subba Raju (C) ..	28,902	51.89
Nagaram (S. C.)	.. Gaddam Mahalakshmi (C) ..	23,202	48.37
Razole ..	.. Nayinala Ganeswara Rao (C) ..	17,825	32.39
THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE,			
Kakinada ..	.. Mosalikanti Tirumala Rao (C) ..	1,68,647	44.35
Rajahmundry ..	.. Datla Satyanarayana Raju (C) ..	2,27,154	57.30
Amalapuram (S. C.)	.. Bayya Suryanarayana Murthy (C) ..	1,41,722	41.26

C : Indian National Congress Party

Com : Communist Party of India

I : Independent

R : Republican Party of India

S.C : Scheduled Casts

S.T : Scheduled Tribes

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the periodical and periodicity</i>	<i>Place of publication</i>	<i>Year in which started</i>	<i>Language</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	The Telugu Prema Pracharak, Weekly	.. Kakinada	1933	Telugu
2	Prajapatrika, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1937	Telugu
3	Sahakaram, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1939	Telugu
4	Hindu Sundari, Monthly .. ..	.. Kakinada	1940	Telugu
5	Vennela, Fortnightly .. ..	.. Amalapuram	1940	Telugu
6	Ravi, Monthly .. ..	.. Kakinada	1941	Telugu
7	Yesoda, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1941	Telugu
8	Sramajeevi, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1942	Telugu and English
9	Desa Seva, Bi-weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1947	Telugu and English
10	Vilasini, Monthly .. ..	.. Kakinada	1948	Telugu
11	Arya, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1948	Telugu
12	Government Arts College Magazine, Yearly	.. Rajahmundry	1948	English, Telugu Sanskrit and Urdu
13	Aptech, Yearly .. ..	.. Kakinada	1948	English and Telugu
14	Jai Bharat, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	N.A.	Telugu
15	Kisan, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	N.A.	Telugu
16	Aruna, Daily .. ..	.. Kakinada	N.A.	Telugu
17	Swartha Prakasin, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1948	Telugu
18	Mahatma, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1948	Telugu
19	Srimati, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1948	Telugu
20	Manavaseva, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1949	Telugu
21	Navabharati, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1949	Telugu
22	P. R. Government College Higher Secondary School Magazine, Annual	Kakinada	1949	Telugu, English, Sanskrit and Hindi
23	Telugu Postman Herald, Monthly	.. Rajahmundry	1949	Telugu
24	Vanita Vihar, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1949	Telugu
25	Hahnemann Homeopathy, Monthly	.. Rajahmundry	1949	Telugu and English
26	Vazrayudham, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1949	Telugu

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
27	Cooli, Weekly .. ..	.. Pithapuram ..	1949	Telugu
28	Balachandra, Monthly .. ..	.. Uppada ..	1949	Telugu
29	Lalithananda, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1950	Telugu
30	Premajyoti, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1950	Telugu
31	Navvulu Puvvulu, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1950	Telugu
32	Ujjivi, Monthly .. ..	.. Kakinada ..	1950	Telugu
33	Goshti, Monthly .. ..	.. Amalapuram	1950	English
34	Praja Sankhu, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1951	Telugu
35	Sharon Patrika, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1951	Telugu
36	Journal of District Research Society, Monthly ..	Rajahmundry	1951	Telugu
37	Atom Bomb, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1951	Telugu
38	Kantha, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1951	Telugu
39	Government Girls High School Magazine, Annual .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1951	English
40	Divyajeevanam, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1951	Telugu
41	Andhra Republic, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1952	Telugu and English
42	Anandham, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1952	Telugu
43	Chendrajyoti, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1952	Telugu and English
44	Manavaseva, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1952	Telugu and English
45	R.R.B.H.R. High School Magazine, Annual ..	Pithapuram ..	1952	Telugu and English
46	Akhanda Bharat, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1952	Telugu
47	Prabhat, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1952	Telugu
48	Sarada, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1952	Telugu
49	Panchajanya, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1952	Telugu
50	Velugu, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1953	Telugu
51	S. K. B. R. College Magazine, Annual ..	.. Amalapuram	1953	Telugu and English
52	Lokaseva, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1953	Telugu
53	Pragati, Fortnightly .. ..	.. Amalapuram	1953	Telugu
54	Andhra Pradesh, Bi-weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1956	Telugu and English
55	Rajahmundry Samacharam, Daily ..	.. Rajahmundry	1956	Telugu
56	Taja, Daily Rajahmundry	1957	Telugu
57	Udyogam, Weekly Rajahmundry	1957	Telugu

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
58	Hahnemann, Monthly Rajahmundry	1957	Telugu and English
59	Divyavani, Monthly Kakinada ..	1957	Telugu and English
60	Sanskritavani, Fortnightly ..	.. Rajahmundry	1957	Telugu and English
61	Satysakshi, Monthly .. ..	.. Kakinada ..	1957	Telugu
62	Dharmajyothi, Monthly ..	.. Rajahmundry	1958	Telugu
63	Sri Gowthami Vidya Pitham Cultural Bulletin, Monthly	N.A.	1958	Sanskrit, Telugu and English
64	Swarajya, Fortnightly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1958	Telugu
65	Vartha Prachar, Daily .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1958	Telugu
66	Mundadugu, Fortnightly ..	.. Kakinada ..	1958	Telugu
67	India and the World, Monthly ..	.. Kakinada ..	1958	English
68	Government P. R. College Middle School Magazine Annual.	Kakinada	1958	English, Telugu, Hindi and Urdu
69	Subodhini, Monthly .. ..	.. Samalkot	1958	Telugu
70	Bethesda Herald, Monthly ..	.. Rajahmundry	1958	Telugu
71	Sputnic, Fortnightly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1958	Telugu
72	Mallepuvvulu, Monthly ..	.. Rajahmundry	1958	Telugu
73	Peace, Monthly .. ..	.. Venkata-nagaram	1959	English
74	Santi, Monthly .. ..	.. Venkata-nagaram	1959	Telugu
75	Dharma Sadhani, Monthly ..	.. Kakinada	1959	Telugu
76	Kalakshepam, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1959	Telugu
77	M.S.N.B. Multipurpose School Magazine, Annual	.. Kakinada	1960	Telugu, English and Hindi
78	Divya Jeevanamu, Monthly ..	.. Rajahmundry	1960	Telugu
79	Government Training College Magazine, Annual	.. Rajahmundry	1960	Telugu, Hindi, Sanskrit and English
80	Sri Vartha Prachar, Daily ..	.. Rajahmundry	1960	Telugu
81	Atomage Society, Fortnightly ..	.. Rajahmundry	1960	English
82	Swastik, Fortnightly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1960	Telugu and English
83	Bheri, Daily .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1960	Telugu
84	Arya Prabha, Fortnightly ..	.. Ramachandra - puram	1960	Telugu
85	Ajanta, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1960	Telugu

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
86	Manjoosha, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1961	Telugu
87	White Wing Messenger, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1961	Telugu
88	Mohini, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1961	Telugu
89	Andhra Bharati, Fortnightly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1961	Telugu
90	Chow Chow, Fortnightly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1961	Telugu
91	Abhisarika, Monthly .. ..	.. Samalkot	1961	Telugu
92	Reddivani, Daily .. ..	.. Kakinada	1961	Telugu
93	Ramabanam, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1961	Telugu
94	Joker, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1961	Telugu
95	Kisan Rajyam, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1962	Telugu and English
96	Pappu Gongura, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1962	Telugu
97	Kadhalaya, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1962	Telugu
98	Bharat Tutorial College Magazine, Yearly .. ..	.. Kakinada	1962	English, Telugu and Hindi
99	Konaseema, Weekly .. ..	.. Amalapuram	1962	Telugu
100	Yuvajana Prabha, Fortnightly .. ..	.. Ramachandrapuram	1962	Telugu
101	Viswasree, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1962	Telugu, English and Hindi
102	Udaya Rekha, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1962	Telugu
103	Swastik Guide, Fortnightly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1962	English and Telugu
104	Avatar Mehar, Monthly .. ..	.. Kakinada	1962	Telugu
105	Bangaru Pandlu, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1963	Telugu
106	Vanija Varthaprasarini, .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1963	Telugu and partly English
107	Vanitha Vihar, Weekly on every Friday .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1964	Telugu
108	Swarga Sudha, Fortnightly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1968	Telugu
109	Boodhi, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1968	Telugu
110	White Wing Message, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1968	Telugu
111	Divine Life, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1968	Telugu
112	Sukanya, Monthly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1968	Telugu
113	Vartha Prachar, Weekly .. ..	.. Rajahmundry	1969	Telugu
114	Sakshi, Weekly .. ..	.. Kakinada	1969	Telugu

N.A. : Not available

PARTICULARS OF BOARDING HOMES AND ORPHANAGES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Year of establish- ment</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
U. L. C. M. Orphanage ..	.. Yeleswaram	.. 1924
Adi-Andhra Boarding Home Orphanage ..	.. Ramachandrapuram	.. 1930
Mac Laurin Boarding Home ..	.. Kakinada ..	.. 1935
St. Joseph's Boarding Home ..	.. Kakinada ..	.. 1939
Bharati Vidyarthi Vasati Gruham ..	.. Ramachandrapuram	.. 1945
C.B.M. Boarding Home .. ..	.. Samalkot ..	.. 1946
Harijan Vidyarthi Boarding Home Samalkot 1957
Lakshmi Hostel .. सत्यमेव जयते	.. Santi Ashram	.. 1960



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सत्यमेव जयते

GLOSSARY

Acharyas	Preceptors
Adalat	Court
Agraharam(s)	}	Villages granted to learned Brahmins
Agrahara(s)	J		
Amildar	..	..	Police officer at the taluk level
Ashram	..	..	Hermitage
Ashtavadhana(m)		..	A literary performance of a versatile person who can attend to eight matters simultaneously
Bharatanatyam		..	A famous Indian dance propounded by the sage Bharata
Bhoodan	..	..	Donation of land for the landless poor
Chauth	..	..	An assessment equal to one-fourth of original standard rent
Cheruvu	..	..	Tank
Darga(s)	..	..	Mausoleum
Daroga	..	..	Inspector of Police
Darshan	..	..	A ceremonious visit
Desi	..	..	Country type; indigeneous
Dvipada	..	..	A verse of two lines; couplets
Eru	..	..	River
Firka(s)	..	..	Revenue circle(s) within a taluk
Firman	..	..	A royal mandate
Foujdari Adalat		..	Criminal Court
Galigopuram		..	Temple tower
Gathas	..	..	Legends
Giri	..	..	Hill
Gopura(m)	..	..	Tower

Gotra	..	.. A family lineage
Gram(a)	..	.. Village
Gram Panchayat		.. An elected body of local self-government at the village level
Gram Sabha		.. Village Council
Harikatha	..	.. A musical and narrative performance with mythological themes
Inam(s)	..	.. Grant of land(s) by the Government to an individual or individuals rent free forever or subject to a small quit rent usually for the performance of some service
Inamdar	..	.. A holder of an Inam
Jatara(s)	..	.. A fair in honour of a village deity
Jayanthi	..	.. The anniversary of an Incarnation
Kabaddi	..	.. An Indian outdoor game
Kala	..	.. Art
Kalasam	..	.. A vase; flagon.
Kalva	..	.. Stream or channel
Kalyanam	..	.. Marriage
Kalyanamantapam		.. A small chapel attached to a temple where the God is placed when celebrating the different festivals
Kalyanotsavam		.. Anniversary celebrated at any temple as the God's wedding day
Kavalgars	..	.. Officers under Durgadannaikas (provincial governors) who were in charge of defence and police arrangements
Kavi	..	.. Poet
Kazi	..	.. A Muslim law officer
Khandriga(s)	..	.. A large block of land granted as Inam
Kho-Kho	..	.. An Indian outdoor game
Khutba	..	.. A Muslim prayer
Kolatam	..	.. A kind of dance number to the beat of two small sticks to keep time

Kota	..	.. Fort
Kshetram	..	.. A sacred spot; A place of pilgrimage
Kuchipudi	..	.. A kind of South Indian dance
Kula	..	.. A Caste/Tribe
Kummara(s)	..	.. Potter(s)
Kurta	..	.. A knee-length loose shirt
Lakshmi	..	.. The Goddess of Wealth
Lingam	..	.. Phallic symbol of Lord Siva
Madrassaha(s)		.. Institution(s) for learning under Mughal rule
Maktab	..	.. A school attached to mosque
Mandapam		.. A chapel; a building consisted of pillars in which the idol is placed on festive occasions
Mantapa(s)		
Mandi	..	.. Wholesale market
Mandir	..	.. Temple
Mangala(s)	..	.. Barber(s)
Manyam(s)	..	.. Service Inam(s)
Matha	..	.. Monastery
Mridangam	..	.. A kind of musical instrument
Mufti(s)	..	.. A Muslim law officer
Muggu	..	.. A pattern or diagram drawn with lines of flour or coloured powder
Musafirkhana		.. Travellers' rest-house
Mutavalli	..	.. Person in charge of an endowed property
Mutta	..	.. A subdivision
Muttadars	..	.. Person in charge of a subdivision
Nadasvaram	..	.. A musical pipe
Natakam	..	.. Drama or play
Pagoda	..	.. Coin; also a Temple

Palegar(s) ..	.. Chief of a Palem or local territory
Palem	.. Territory held by a palegar; village
Panchayat Samithi	.. A council of officials and non-officials at the Block level
Pandit ..	.. Hindu law officer; A scholar
Paragana ..	.. A territorial division
Pathasala ..	.. School
Patta ..	.. A deed of title conferred on an individual for the right of occupancy of land
Peshcush ..	.. Tribute in cash or kind
Prabandha ..	.. A treatise
Prakaram ..	.. A rampart
Prasasti Kavyas	.. Excellent poetical compositions
Prasthan Traya	.. Upanishad, Gita and Brahmasutra
Pujari(s) ..	.. Temple priest(s)
Pushkaram ..	.. A feast held once in every twelve years near certain holy rivers
Qazi ..	.. A functionary who solemnises Muslim marriages
Rajakas ..	.. Washermen
Rangavalli ..	.. Same as Muggu
Regu ..	.. A tree called Zizyphus Jujuba
Ryotwari ..	.. A system of land tenure under which all rights over land holdings rested with the cultivators
Sabha ..	.. Congregation
Sadr Adalat	.. Chief Court
Sagotra ..	.. Distant kinsmanship
Samaj ..	.. An assembly
Sanad ..	.. A patent of office or nobility; An order.
Sangham ..	.. An association
Sapinda ..	.. A kinsman to the seventh generation in descent from a common ancestor having the right to partake of the funeral cake

Sardeshmukhi	.. Ten per cent of the revenue extracted by the Marathas
Sarpanch ..	.. President of a Gram Panchayat
Satavadhana(m)	.. Same as Ashtavadhanam but one can attend to hundred things at one and the same time
Satram ..	.. A choultry
Shalwar ..	.. A full pyjama but narrow at the ankle
Srad'dha ..	.. Funeral ceremonies or obsequies observed at various fixed periods
Swadeshi ..	.. Indigeneous
Talayaris ..	.. Village policemen
Tirtham ..	.. A place of pilgrimage
Upasana ..	.. Service; Worship
Urs ..	.. Annual function (death anniversary) held to commemorate Muslim saints
Utsavam ..	.. Festival
Varnasrama Dharma	.. The law governing the castes and observance of duties assigned to each of them
Vedas ..	.. The Hindu scriptures
Vidyalayas ..	.. Educational institutions, schools, etc.
Vina ..	.. A kind of stringed musical instrument
Vishaya ..	.. A minor division or territory
Vratamu ..	.. A religious vow, a self imposed task, a religious observance or obligation
Wakfs ..	.. Muslim religious endowments
Yuga Dharma	.. The ideal of a particular age
Zilla Parishad	.. A council of officials and non-officials at the district level



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ERRATA

Page No.	Para No.	Line No.	For	Read
1	2	6	(1) Kakinada (cocanada),	(1) Kakinada (cocanada)
1	2	7	(3) Ramachandra-puram	(3) Ramachandra-puram,
2	2	—	Geology and Mineral Resources	Geology and Mineral Resources*
5	3	1	tracts of Eas Godavari	tracts of East Godavari
5	4	7	sandstone	sandstones
8	3	6	establishes tself	establishes itself
9	3	3	almost entirely, deciduous	almost entirely deciduous
10	4	10	Anogeissus acuminat	Anogeissus acuminata
11	2	6	Dichrostachyas cinerea	Dichrostachys cinerea
20	3	8	the reign o Raja	the reign of Raja
20	3	10	con-f quering	conquering
21	1	9	areas of farther	areas farther
22	—	3	fled froam the	fled the
27	1	5	similar designson	similar designs on
37	2	10	(illegible)	an advance guard to occupy Rajah-mundry
40	1	26	Sullivan., I Member	Sullivan, I Member
45	1	25	declared of its intentions	declared its intentions
48	1	8	ngtue	tongue
49	1	7	West Godavari nd Krishna	West Godavari and Krishna
49	1	8	tends to b a little	tends to be a little
49	1	9	nat lly	naturally
49	2	—	Religion a Caste	Religion and Caste

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
50	1	16	Vad abalijas	Vadabalijas
51	—	4	harvest festivals.	harvest festival.
55	3	10	ural areas	rural areas
62	1	10 to 11	Rampachodavaram (Chodavaram), Tuni, Rajahmundry, Prathipadu (Prattipadu) and Kakinada (Cocanada)	Rampachodavaram (Chodavaram), Rajahmundry and Prathipadu
62	1	11	1,37,336	1, 31, 953
62	2	23	Kowsika	Kousika
63	1	2	203	202
66	5	2	falls	falls
85	—	13	Most of the fishermen 2,332 are	Most of the fishermen are
96	—	2	Cashewnut industry (4)	Cashewnut industry and tin works (4 each)
96	—	4-5	jute industry and tanneries and leather works	jute industry, rice mills and tile works, cement pipe and allied indus- tries, printing and dyeing, ceramic and potteries, mineral industry, machinery and tanneries and leather works
96	—	8	stoneware pipe	stoneware and pipe
99	1	16	except the Emplo- yees Provident Funds Act of 1952,	except the Employees State Insurance Act of 1948 and the Employees Provi- dent Funds Act of 1952,
117	3	2	Until A.D. 1871	Even after A.D. 1871
118	—	3	department during this period	department until 1868-69

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
124	1	6	the east coastline	the East Coast Line
131	1	26	Agency traits	Agency tracts
142	2	6	and typists; 6, 796	and typists and 6,796
151	1	12	Andhra Land Revenue (Additional) Wet Assessment Act	Andhra Land Revenue (Additional Wet Assessment) Act
152	3	15	measures of reforms	measures of reform
158	3	—	—	Insert paragraph heading Organisation of Police
160	—	11	shifted to Kakinada in 1908., with Assistant Superintendents	shifted to Kakinada in 1908. There were Assistant Superintendents
161	2	4	Department by a Jailor	Department assisted by a Jailor
162	4	2	Very few specially	Very few specifically
173	1	25	taluk	taluks
182	3	13	Yendrapeta Improvement Scheme, Kuntidevipeta	Yendrapeta Improvement Scheme and Kuntidevipeta
207	2	12	Of the 9 dispensaries	Of the 19 dispensaries
211	2	1	epidemic	epidemic
217	1	18	the three E.S.I.	the four E.S.I.
221	—	6	Samalkot locks	Samalkot lock
233	1	5	Hasvasanjeevani	Hasyasanjeevani
238	2	8	surroundings	surrounding
245	—	3	through the	throughout the
249	—	7	British rule	Mansabdar
276	—	1	Koti	Kota
276	—	3	Thantekonda	Thantikonda
276	—	8	Ramachandrapuram	Kakinada
276	—	9	Kakinada	Peddapuram
276	—	10	Papidoddi tank	Papididoddi tank

—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
277 (Annexure 20) Col. 3	41	Do.	Prathipadu	
327 —	15	59.54 Km.,	37 Km.,	
370 (Annexure 72)		Peddapuram, Prathipadu	Peddapuram	
370 (Annexure 72) Col. 3		Peddapiram	Peddapuram	
371 (Annexure 72) Col. 3		Yeleswaran	Yeleswaram	
371 (Annexure 72) Col. 3		Thondanginfirka	Thondangi firka	
412 (Annexure 90) Col. 2		5 Centres	6 Centres	



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